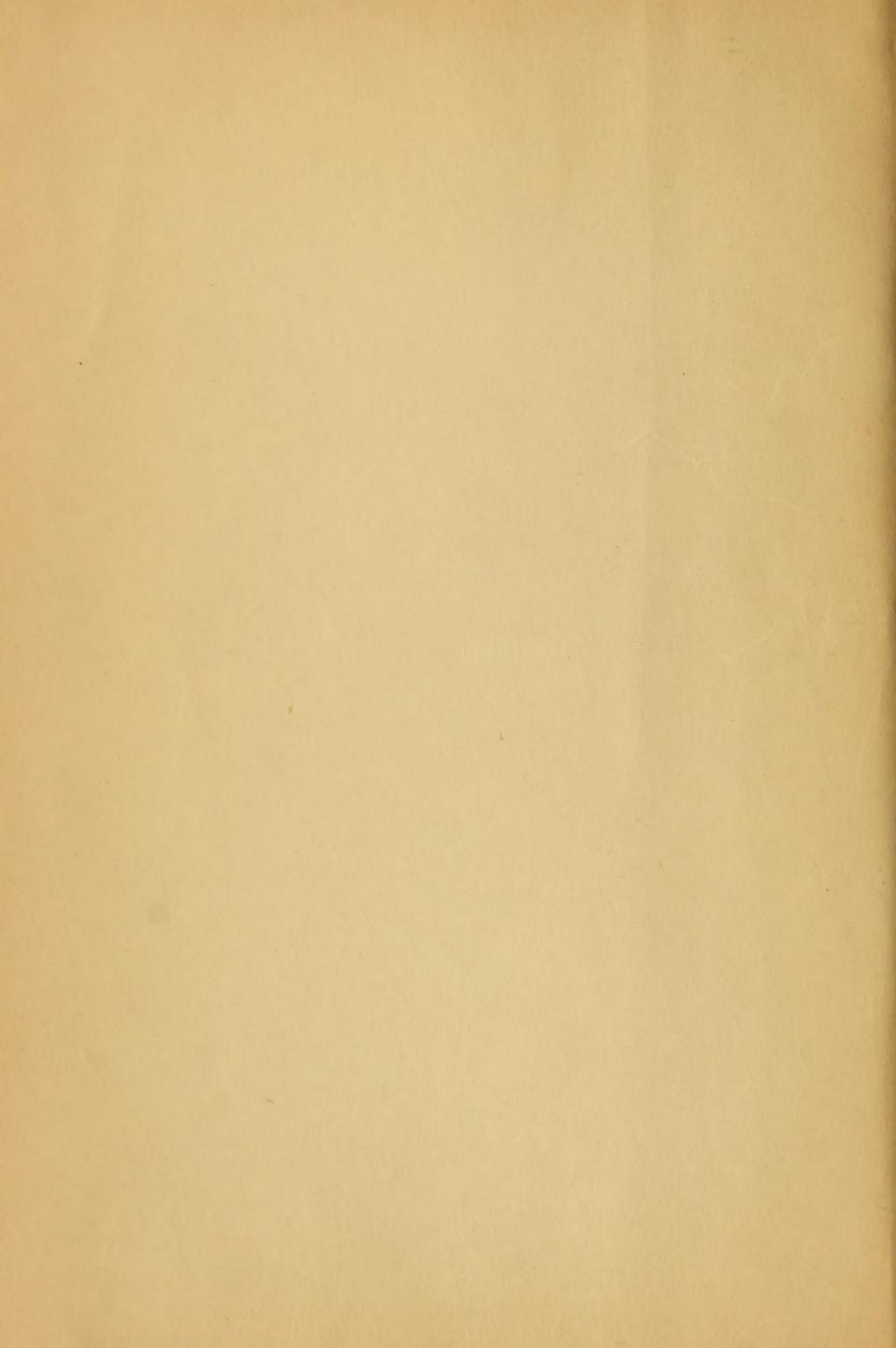


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Item 20K.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

— OF THE —

TERRITORY

— OF —

NEW MEXICO,



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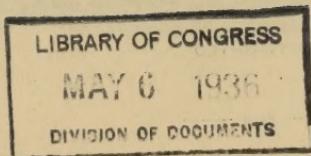
THE YEARS 1882 AND 1883.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO:
NEW MEXICAN REVIEW COMPANY, PRINTERS AND PINEERS,
1884.



J87
N6
1882-83 p



REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.....	W. G. RITCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.....	MARIANO S. OTERO,
SECRETARY	GILBERT SCUDDER,
TREASURER.....	LEHMAN SPIEGELBERG.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. G. RITCH, Chairman,	L. A. SHELDON, Governor, ex-officio.
W. C. HAZLEDINE,	L. SPIEGELBERG,
ADOLPH SELIGMAN,	J. H. KOOGLER,
CHARLES W. GREENE.	

COMMISSIONERS.

AT LARGE.

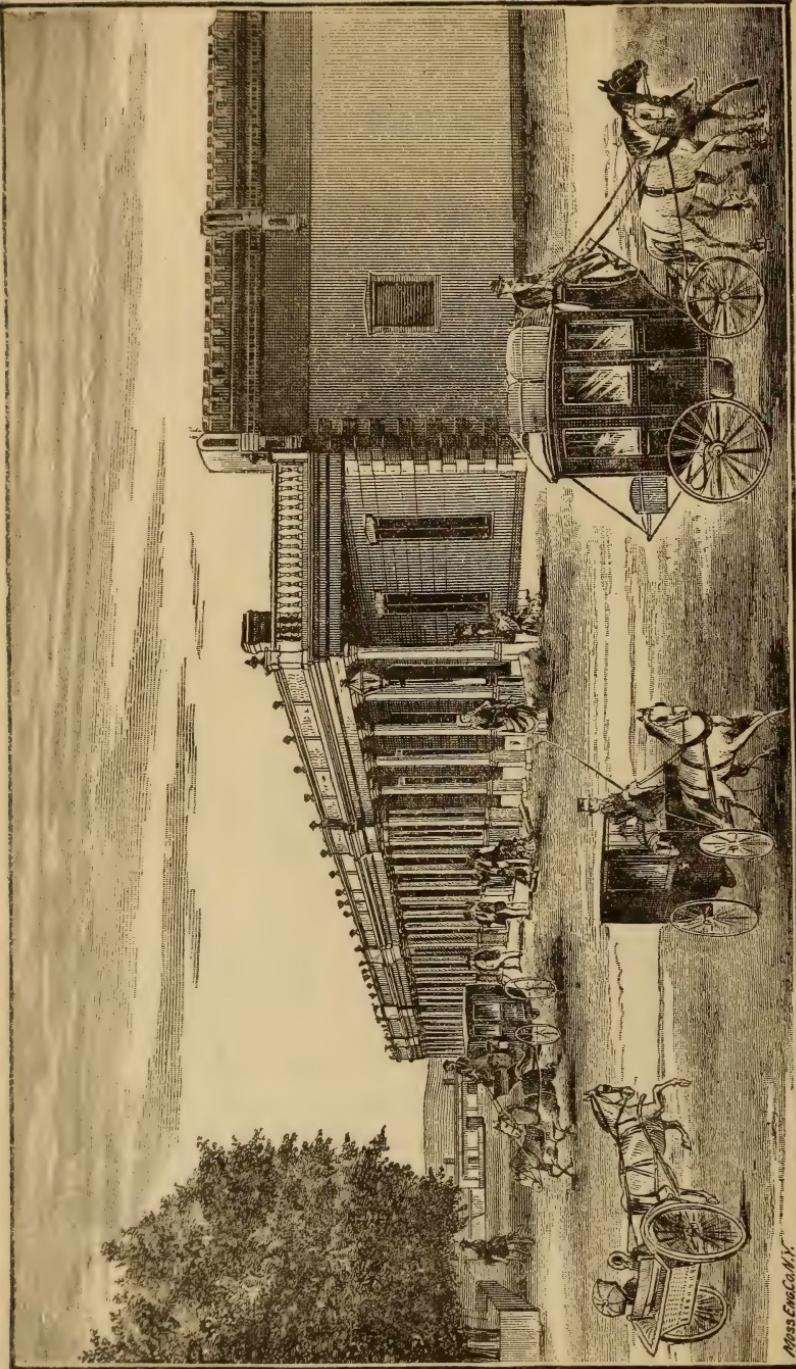
L. A. SHELDON, Governor, ex-officio.	W. G. RITCH,
MARIANO S. OTERO,	LEHMAN SPIEGELBERG,
TRINIDAD ROMERO,	TRANQUILINO LUNA,
FRANCISCO A. MANZANAREZ,	CHAS. W. GREENE,
NICOLAS PINO.	

OF COUNTIES.

W. C. HAZLEDINE.....	Bernalillo.
WM. KROENIG,.....	Mora.
J. H. KOOGLER.....	San Miguel.
SAMUEL ELDOODT.....	Rio Arriba.
A. J. FOUNTAIN.....	Doña Ana.
ADOLPH SELIGMAN.....	Santa Fe.
JOHN A. MILLER.....	Grant.
T. W. COLLIER.....	Colfax.
W. L. McCLURE.....	Taos.
CHAS. KUSZ, JR.....	Valencia.
CHAS. LONGUEMARE.....	Socorro.
ED. R. BONNELL.....	Lincoln.

"THE ADOBE PALACE," OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT SANTA FE, ERECTED 1650.

Moss Engraving Co.



BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION REPORTS.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT RITCH.

SHOWING THE GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED, AND MADE AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF FEBRUARY 16, 1884:

To the Commissioners of Immigration, N. M.:

With the close of my second year in the administration of the affairs of the Bureau, dating from the 27th of February, 1882, I present you with a brief statement of its operations. I have to report that the work has consisted in preparing for publication, and publishing, four editions of "Illustrated New Mexico," aggregating sixteen thousand copies, averaging through the various editions one hundred and fifty octavo pages to the pamphlet.

PUBLICATIONS, OF THE BUREAU.

One edition of one thousand copies of a sixteen page pamphlet, on San Miguel county, prepared by Commissioner G. W. Prichard, who kindly acknowledges valuable aid from his predecessor, Mr. John H. Koogler, and from Hon. Trinidad Romero, commissioner-at-large; and one edition of one thousand copies of a thirty-four page pamphlet on Dona Ana county, by Commissioner A. J. Fountain, together making an aggregate of two million, four hundred and fifty thousand

(2,450,000) octavo pages of carefully prepared, classified matter setting forth the advantages of the Territory for Immigration. To the above must be added seventy-five thousand pages of Bureau literature on hand relating to individual counties, making a total in hand for distribution of two million five hundred and twenty-five thousand pages, at the date of and since the last meeting of the Bureau.

DISTRIBUTION.

Much interest has been added to the general pamphlet through a liberal use of illustrations, and the demand has been wide and far-reaching, and the distribution during the past two years has been considerably in excess of two million (2,000,000) pages of printed matter, thus showing an increase in the work of the Bureau, as compared with a like period preceding of not less than eight fold, and at a little or no greater expense to the Bureau. It is proper to add that something of this increase is due to the better advantages arising from experience as compared with the new beginning of a new and untried institution dating from four years ago. I must add, however, that a large share of the success is due to the concentration of effort mainly upon the general pamphlet which I sought to make comprehensive in description, convenient in classification, and profuse in illustration. The distribution of the printed matter has been made generally through channels that were far-reaching and effective, and attended with little expense, in reaching parties most interested in the Terri-

tory and in directing the attention of others to the Territory.

Besides the large number distributed through the offices of the president and secretary of the Bureau, three thousand copies of the general pamphlet were expressed to the Denver Exposition in 1882, which were promptly sought after and the whole number distributed at no greater expense to the Bureau than the express charges. Thanks for this work are due to the commissioners representing New Mexico at the exposition. In a similar manner five thousand pamphlets, general and local, were distributed through the advertising bureaus of the A., T. & S. F. R'y., the D. & R. G. R'y., the Interior Department at Washington, the Annual Territorial Exposition and the Immigration office of Commissioner Hazledine at Albuquerque.

Several thousand copies were likewise distributed with excellent effect through the Tri-Centenary Exposition, held at Santa Fe in July and August last. Distributions of the pamphlet have been made by the secretary of the Bureau, in person, on nearly all the trains of the excursionists, at the hour of their departure from the city. The public offices, banks, business houses and hotels have been, in like manner, liberally supplied both as a convenient means of answering letters of inquiry and of supplying strangers. State and other public libraries have been generally supplied throughout the country. Other channels of distribution might be mentioned, but enough to show the economical methods. The correspondence in answer to special inquiries has constituted a large proportion of the work both by the secretary and president. The postoffice

and express charges during the past two years have only amounted to about \$225.

THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due to most of the Territorial press for supplying the Bureau reading room with their newspapers and to the *Deming Tribune* and *New Mexican* the *Review* for complimentary standing advertisements of the Bureau publications. Acknowledgments are due to the citizens of Santa Fe and elsewhere for liberal contributions, either in money with which to purchase engravings or loans of engravings and electrotypes, which, with a few of general interest furnished by the Bureau, has enabled you to publish the third and fourth editions of "Illustrated New Mexico," in so presentable a form. A like acknowledgment is due to the A., T. & S. F. R'y. Co. for ten thousand copies of a comprehensive map of the Territory. J. J. Stoner, the owner of the copyright of the "birds-eye view of Santa Fe," kindly donated the use of the same to the Bureau and the Santa Fe Board of Trade furnished the engraving.

FINANCE.

The cash balance in the hands of the treasurer without drafts on the new year, is \$502.90. Balance unpaid on warrant of the Territorial treasurer in the hands of the treasurer \$400. I feel that I can congratulate the Bureau for having done a large amount of excellent work, considering the small appropriation (\$2,000 per annum) at its disposal, and which work has been and will be of great value in attracting immigration and

capital to New Mexico. I hand herewith reports of the secretary and treasurer. Thanking the commissioners for many acts of kindly aid and assistance during my official association with them, I now have to remind you that the time has arrived for the election of officers for the coming year.

W. G. RITCH.

February 16, 1884.

President.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION FROM FEB. 27,
1882 TO FEB. 15, 1884.

CR.

1882.			
Feb. 27, By balance cash with Treasurer.....	\$ 600 25		
Oct. 9, Deposit with Treasurer Territory Warrant No. 1029.....	\$149 00		
Oct. 13, Deposit with Treasurer Territory warrant.....	800 00		
Nov. 10, Deposit with Treasurer Territory warrant.....	500 00		
Dec. 26, Deposit with Treasurer Territory warrant.....	724 05		
1883.			
Jan. 12, Deposit with Treasurer short debit.....	50		
Nov. 26, Deposit with Treasurer Territory warrant.....	500 00		
1884.			
Feb. 2, Deposit with Treasurer part on Territory warrant.....	235 00	2,908 55	
Balance unpaid on Territorial warrant, dated Nov. 10, \$400.....			
Total to Feb. 15th, 1884.....			\$3,508 80

DR.

To salary of Secretary Thompson from April to Decem- ber, 1882.....	\$ 517 50
To salary of Secretary Scudder from December, 1882, to Fe- bruary 15, 1884.....	1,087 50
To N. M. P. & P. Co., April 7, 1882.....	\$ 20 25
To N. M. P. & P. Co., May 2, 1882.....	30 00
To N. M. P. & P. Co., August 2, 1882.....	85 00
To N. M. P. & P. Co., August 17, 1882.....	40 00
To N. M. P. & P. Co., Oct. 18, 1882.....	265 00
To N. M. P. & P. Co., March 27, 1883.....	500 00
To N. M. P. & P. Co., August 11, 1883.....	7 00
To N. M. P. & P. Co., June 13, 1883, warrant for \$85 to order of N. M. P. & P. Co., for balance for printing third and fourth edition.....	947 25
To postoffice for stamps from Feb. 27, 1882, to Feb. 15, 1884.....	150 10
To postoffice box rent.....	2 50
To expressage on engraving and books distributed.....	69 75
To engraving vineyard \$14; Palace, \$20; cover \$6.....	40 00
To expense at Tertio Exhibition for Bureau of Immigration, authorized by Board.....	60 50
To miscellaneous, for stationery, fixtures, stove and incidentals.....	77 45
To disbursements for fuel, etc., Thompson.....	10 00
To disbursements for fuel, etc., Scudder.....	53 35
Total.....	\$2,015 90
Feb. 15, 1884, To balance.....	502 90

Total.....	\$3,508 80
1884.	
Feb. 15, By balance cash with Treasurer.....	502 90
Feb. 15, Balance due on Territorial warrant, dated Nov. 10, 1883	40 00

I certify that the above is a true statement of the disbursements of the Bureau of Immigration as shown by the records of the secretary.

G. SCUDDER,

Secretary.

Santa Fe, Feb. 15, 1884.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

In Account with L. SPIEGELBERG, Treasurer.

1882	DR.	1882	CR
April 7,	To check,	\$ 20 25	
April 25,	" "	52 60	
May 2,	" "	30 00	
May 19,	" "	75 00	
May 22,	" "	5 00	
May 25,	" "	5 45	
June 19,	" "	85 00	1883
July 19,	" "	75 00	Nov. 21, " "
July 19,	" "	1 00	500 00
July 19,	" "	46 75	
Aug. 2,	" "	85 00	1884
Aug. 11,	" "	14 00	Feb. 2, " "
Aug. 18,	" "	40 00	00
Aug. 19,	" "	75 00	
Oct. 11,	" "	10 00	
Oct. 13,	" "	53 00	
Oct. 16,	" "	265 00	
Oct. 19,	" "	75 00	
Oct. 19,	" "	10 00	
Oct. 21,	" "	6 00	
Oct. 21,	" "	12 50	
Nov. 18,	" "	75 00	
Dec. 2,	" "	30 00	
1883			
Jan. 23,	" "	112 50	
Feb. 15,	" "	75 00	
March 15,	" "	75 00	
March 29,	" "	500 00	
April 10,	" "	45 25	
April 17,	" "	75 00	
May 15,	" "	75 00	
May 29,	" "	73 35	
June 14,	" "	50 00	
June 18,	" "	75 00	
June 29,	" "	44 00	
July 13,	" "	75 00	
July 13,	" "	8 50	
Aug. 14,	" "	45 75	
Aug. 15,	" "	75 00	
Sept. 1,	" "	25 00	
Sept. 17,	" "	75 00	
Oct. 15,	" "	75 00	
Nov. 1,	" "	10 00	
Nov. 15,	" "	75 00	
Dec. 15,	" "	75 00	
			\$3,508 80
1884			
Jan. 15,	" "	75 00	Feb. 16, By balance,.....\$ 502 90
Feb. 15,	" "	75 00	Feb. 2, 1884, unpaid balance on warrant..... 400 00
Feb. 15,	To balance	502 90	
			Feb. 16, 1884. Balance unex-pended \$ 902 90
		\$3,508 80	

Respectfully submitted,

L. SPIEGELBERG, Treasurer.

The several reports of the president, secretary and treasurer were read to the meeting of the Bureau held Saturday, the 16th of February, 1884, as also were read the minutes of the several meetings at which the expenditures were authorized and after due consideration the minutes were approved and the reports adopted and ordered by resolution to be spread at length upon the journal. Resolutions complimentary to President Ritch and the other officers for the efficiency and excellence of their work during the past two years were unanimously adopted.



Report of the House Committee to Inquire into
the Affairs of the Bureau.

—ADOPTED.—

HON. AMADO CHAVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Bureau of Immigration, beg leave to report that they have had the same under the most serious consideration.

We have carefully examined the report recently presented before the "Bureau of Immigration" by its president, W. G. Ritch, and its secretary, Gilbert Scudder, as well as the vouchers. We have taken the testimony of experts, in reference to the prices paid for printing.

We have found that the present "Bureau of Immigration" in its first annual meeting reduced the secretary's salary from \$100 to \$75 monthly, that John H. Thompson was then, and for some months afterward, secretary of said Bureau, until he was obliged to resign on account of illness; that Gilbert Scudder, the present secretary, was duly elected [by the Executive committee of said Bureau ; that he was re-elected by a unanimous vote of thirteen members present in the last annual meeting, and that he has fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of the president and of the members of said Bureau of Immigration.

We find further, that Hon. W. G. Ritch who has served

as president of the Bureau, has done so without compensation and has executed in that capacity a large amount of valuable service to the Territory.

During that time he has compiled and prepared two editions of a pamphlet of 32 quarto pages, showing the resources of the various counties and the Territory at large; that 6,000 copies of said pamphlet have been published and distributed, 3,000 at the first Denver Exposition and 1,000 in the Territorial Fair, at Albuquerque in 1882. He has also compiled a pamphlet consisting of 155 pages, including illustrations, known as "Illustrated New Mexico," of which two editions of 5,000 copies each have been printed and circulated, with the exception of 2,000, which are in hand to supply the constant demand for publication.

By the liberality of citizens and friends of the Bureau it became practicable to illustrate said volume profusely, which total cost of said illustration has been only \$40 out of the funds of the Bureau.

According to the testimony taken, the printing of said publications has been done by contract at prices exceptionally cheap. The two editions of the first pamphlet were printed at a cost to the Bureau of \$265, a remarkably low amount, under ordinary commercial prices.

The two editions of "Illustrated New Mexico," were printed at a cost of \$1,365. The lowest estimate made by others is \$300 in excess of this amount, and we are informed that the contractors suffered a considerable loss on this job.

The publications of the Bureau are comprehensive in bringing out the resources and advantages of the Ter-

ritory. And we have reasons to believe that the posting and circulation of the same has been of great value to the people of the Territory, and to persons abroad, who contemplate coming to New Mexico for settlement and the investment of money.

We find that there was on hand two years ago in the treasury of the Bureau the sum of \$600, and that at the time of the last annual meeting of the Bureau there were \$902 in said treasury and no bills due.

We find that no member of the Board has taken advantage, during the two years past, of the provision made by law, for the paying of traveling expenses, and that no one of them has drawn one dollar, in any shape, or for any object, from the funds of the Bureau.

We are fully convinced that the Bureau has been conducted with care and prudence ; that the expenditures have been made judiciously, and that the president of the Bureau, Hon. W. G. Ritch, is entitled to the thanks of the people of New Mexico, for the important services he has rendered in this position, without any pecuniary compensation.

It was provided in the last annual meeting, held on February 16th, that a comprehensive report be made of the progress in mining, agriculture and stock-raising industries of the Territory, and to present the opportunities for future development, with special reference to an ample distribution at the World's Fair at New Orleans next winter.

Finally we venture to express the opinion that the "Bureau of Immigration" has done and is doing a most efficient and valuable service in behalf of the Ter-

ritory, and making a prudent use of the money placed at its disposal.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) NICANOR VIGIL, Chairman.
RAFAEL CHAVEZ.

Reported to the House of Representatives, by the committee and adopted March 6th, 1884.

AMADO CHAVEZ,

D. MARTINEZ, *Speaker.*
Chief Clerk.

Translated from the original Spanish.

SAMUEL ELLISON,
Translator.



REPORT

— OF —

TRINIDAD ALARID,

AUDITOR

— OF THE —

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,

— FROM —

Dec. 16, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1883.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1884.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY:

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

SIR:—As required by law, I have the honor to hand you herewith a report from this office of the financial transactions of the Territory, from December 16th 1881, to December 31st, 1883, and showing the financial condition of the Territorial Treasury on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1883. The various parts of this report will be found under the following headings.

Statement "A" showing the amounts paid into the Territorial Treasury during the years 1882 and 1883, and the financial condition of the Territorial Treasury on December 31st, 1883.

Statement "B" shows the amounts paid into the Territorial Treasury from the several counties.

Statement "C" showing amount of warrants issued and for what purposes.

Statement "D" exhibits the assessment in the several counties of the Territory for the years 1882 and 1883.

Statement "E" exhibiting the entire taxable property in the several counties for 1882.

Statement "F" exhibiting the entire taxable property in the several counties for 1883.

Statement "G" relative to the Fire Insurance Companies transacting business in the Territory of New Mexico.

Reference to the table giving the assessment for the years 1882, and 1883, will show for 1883, an increase in taxable property of \$6,579,155, over the year 1882, indicating greater efficiency on the part of the assessors as well as a more intelligent supervision on the part of the boards of equalization of the several counties. Thorough work in the matter of assessment of property for taxation, is of the very first importance. Without it no matter how perfect the law may be, it cannot be executed in such way, as to make the burden fall equally upon all, and at the same time, bring in revenue sufficient for the purposes of the Territory. The revenue law should be strictly enforced, so that every person subject to taxation should bear a just proportion of the burdens of the government. Should a strict enforcement of the law result in bringing into the Treasury a larger amount of money than the needs of the Territory may demand, the law may be so amended as to reduce the rate of taxation, and so put the receipts and expenditures upon something like an equilibrium. Attention is therefore directed to the importance of so amending the law, that a thorough assessment of all the taxable property in the Territory, shall be annually made. The Assessor should visit each

precinct in his county and actually administer the oath required to be administered to tax payers before the questions required by law are asked. Section 36 of Chapter 62, laws of 1882, should be so amended, that the Territorial Board of Equalization should meet on the first Monday of August or any other day during said month, as the Governor may appoint; as the law now is, very few, if any, tax books are received by the time now fixed by law, because it is the very time allowed to the County Boards of Equalization for hearing appeals and complaints of those dissatisfied with the assessment made by the Assessor or the Board.

Section 56 of Chapter 62, laws of 1882, requires collectors to pay on or before the tenth day of each month to the Territorial Treasurer all money due the Territory, on any account in his hands, on the first day of that month. There are a number of collectors each year, who make settlements strictly according to the provisions of said section, but others fail to comply with it. A detailed statement, showing separately the amounts paid into the Territorial Treasury, during the years 1882 and 1883 for property, poll and license taxes cannot be given because no reports are received at this office from the collectors showing the same. A number of collectors pay into the Treasury every month, but do not state whether the same is for taxes or for licenses.

The law should be so amended as to require collectors to report to this office in detail the sources from which all funds are paid, and the date on which they are received, the said detailed statement to accompany the remittance every month.

Sections 92 and 93, chapter 62, laws of 1882, require that a statement showing the exact condition of the Territorial revenue in each county, etc., be made and transmitted to this office semi-annually, in January and July. Very few counties comply with it, for the above reason, that no reports of the amounts paid are received, and also because in a few counties the County Boards of Equalization, have after the time prescribed by law, diminished assessments (in the counties of Colfax, Grant and Santa Fe, the County Boards of Equalization at their meeting of January, 1884, deducted assessments of 1883, made in April, 1883, for said year) no statement can be given of the amount of taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of December 1883.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

This department, is comparatively new in this Territory, having been established in 1882.

During the year ending December 31st, 1883, twenty-six stock fire insurance companies, of the United States, thirteen branches of stock fire insurance companies of foreign countries, and one accident company were authorized to transact insurance business in this Territory, three of said companies, the Boylton Mutual of Boston, Massachusetts; the London Assurance Corporation of London, England, and the Standard Fire Office, limited, of London, England, have retired from the Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Yours, Very Respectfully,

TRINIDAD ALARID,
Territorial Auditor.

STATEMENT A.

SHOWING AMOUNTS PAID INTO THE TERRITORIAL TREASURY DURING THE YEARS 1882 AND 1883, AND THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORIAL TREASURY ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1883.

RECEIPTS.

December 16, 1881.—Amount of cash in the Territorial Treasury on this date.....	\$ 29,585 95
November 30, 1882.—Amount paid into the Territorial Treasury from December 16, 1881, to November 30, 1882.....	90,516 43
December 31, 1883—Amount paid into the Territorial Treasury from December 1, 1882, to December 31, 1883.....	151,524 94½
Total Amount of Revenues.....	\$271,627 32½

DISBURSEMENTS.

December 16, 1881.—Amount of Territorial Warrants outstanding on this date.....	\$10,474,50
December 31, 1883.—Amount of Territorial Warrants issued from December 16, 1881, to date... ..	286,526,02
Total Amount of Warrants.....	\$297,000 52
Total Amount of Revenue.....	\$271,627 32½
Total Amount of Warrants outstanding December 31, 1883.....	\$25,373 29½

STATEMENT B.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS PAID INTO THE TERRITORIAL TREASURY FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR 1882 AND 1883.

Paid by Perfecto Armijo, Sheriff of Bernalillo County, from property and license taxes, for 1882, \$15,130.01, for 1883, \$12,348.86.....	\$27,478 87
Paid by Manuel Sanchez y Valencia, Ex-Sheriff of Bernalillo County, for property and license taxes.....	1,006 19
Total from the County of Bernalillo.....	\$28,485 06
<hr/>	
Paid by Allen C. Wallace, Sheriff of Colfax County, from property and license taxes.....	\$18,950 66½
Paid by M. T. Bowman, Sheriff of Colfax County, from property and license taxes.....	1,783 04
Paid By M. B. Stockton, Sheriff of Colfax County, from property, and licence taxes.....	11,476 47
Total from the County of Colfax.....	\$32,210 17½
<hr/>	
Paid by Thomas J. Bull, Sheriff of Doña Ana County, from property and license taxes.....	\$ 5,677 25
Paid by Guadalupe Ascarate, Sheriff of Doña Ana County, from property and license taxes.....	4,302 83
Total from the County of Doña Ana.....	\$ 9,980 08
<hr/>	
Paid by Harvey Whitehill, H. Sheriff of Grant County, from property and license taxes.....	\$17,153 94
Paid by James B. Woods, Sheriff of Grant County, from property and license taxes.....	18,043 54
Total from the County of Grant.....	\$35,197 48
<hr/>	
Paid by Patrick F. Garret, Sheriff of Lincoln County, from property and license taxes.....	\$ 2,633 64
Paid by John W. Poe, Sheriff of Lincoln County, from property and license taxes.....	9,476 94
Total from the County of Lincoln.....	\$12,110 58
<hr/>	
Paid by Henry Robison, Sheriff of Mora County, from property and licence taxes, for 1882, \$5,805 42 for 1883, \$7,638 21.....	
Total from the County of Mora.....	\$13,443 64
<hr/>	
Paid by Vicente Archuleta, Sheriff of Rio Arriba County, from property and license taxes.....	\$ 986 00
Paid by Jose N. Lucero, Sheriff of Rio Arriba County, from property and license taxes.....	6,654 53
Total from the County of Rio Arriba.....	\$ 7,640 53

TERRITORIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT.

9

Paid by Hilario Romero, Sheriff of San Miguel County, from property and license taxes.....	\$22,915 99
Paid by Jose S. Esquibel, Sheriff of San Miguel County, from property and license taxes.....	19,579 48½
Total from the County of San Miguel.....	\$42,495 47½
Paid by Romulo Martinez, Sheriff of Santa Fe County, from property and license taxes, for 1882, \$15,379 00 for 1883, \$14,722 05.....	
Total from the County of Santa Fe.....	\$30,101 05
Paid by Andres Montoya, Sheriff of Socorro County, from property and license taxes.....	\$8 040 49
Paid by Pedro A. Simpson, Sheriff of Socorro County, from property and license taxes.....	4,673 37
Total from the County of Socorro.....	\$12,713 86
Paid by Leandro Martinez, Sheriff of Taos County, from property and license taxes.....	\$ 2,625 28
Paid by Guillermo Trujillo, Sheriff of Taos County, from property and license taxes.....	4,822 84
Total from the County of Taos.....	\$ 7,448 12
Paid by Henry Connelly, Sheriff of Valencia County, from property and license taxes.....	\$ 4,290 01
Paid by Patrocinio Luna, Sheriff of Valencia County, from property and license taxes.....	5,612 69
Total from the County of Valencia.....	\$ 9,902 70
Paid by Governor L. A. Sheldon, money returned by the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.....	\$ 36 80
Paid by S. B. Newcomb.....	175 83
Paid by C. M. Phillips.....	100 00
Total Amount paid from December 16, 1881, to December 31, 1883	\$242,041 37
Cash in the Treasury December 16, 1881.....	29,585 95
	\$271,627 32

*

STATEMENT C.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF WARRANTS ISSUED FROM DECEMBER 16, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1883, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES.

Paid for costs, charges and expenses of holding and maintaining the district courts as appears by the annexed tabular statement.....	\$158,420 65
Paid to the Attorney General of the Territory for salary to November 30, 1883.....	1,133 33½
Paid to the District Attorney of the Second District for salary to December 20, 1883.....	761 90½
Paid to the District Attorney of the Third District for salary to August 31, 1883.....	800 00
Paid to the Adjutant General of the Territory for salary to December 31, 1883.....	436 00
Paid to the Treasurer of the Territory for salary to December 31, 1883.....	2,083 33½
Paid to the Treasurer of the Territory for stationery, to December 31, 1883.....	100 00
Paid to the Treasurer of the Territory for office rent, to December 31, 1883.....	516 65
Paid to the Auditor of the Territory for salary, to December 31, 1883.....	2,083 09
Paid to the Auditor of the Territory for stationery, to December 31, 1883.....	100 00
Paid to the Auditor of the Territory for office rent, to December 31, 1883.....	662 67
Paid to the Librarian of the Territory for salary, to November 30, 1883.....	1,087 50
Paid to the Librarian of the Territory for stationery, to December 31, 1883.....	96 67
Paid to the Librarian of the Territory for furnishing library room with glass front case, chapter 52, laws of 1882	300 00
Paid to the Librarian of the Territory to properly arrange the manuscript archives of the Territory, chapter 53, laws of 1882.....	400 00
Paid to the Librarian of the Territory to purchase reports of the Supreme Court of the Territory, chapter 54, laws of 1882.....	975 00
Paid to expenses and compensation of the militia of the Territory from December 16, 1881 to December 31, 1883, chapter 32, laws of 1880	28,638 87
Paid to expenses incurred by the Bureau of Immigration of the Territory, chapter 23, laws of 1880.....	5,336 20
Paid to expense incurred by the Commission on the revision of the laws of the Territory, chapter 17, laws of 1880	2,422 53
Paid to St. Vincent hospital of the sisters of charity at Santa Fe, for taking care of sick and invalid persons to October 31, 1883, chapter 38, laws of 1880.....	9,200 00
Paid to St. Vincent hospital of the sisters of charity, at Santa Fe, for medicines used for paupers to October 31, 1883, chapter 100, 1882.....	1,355 25
Paid for rewards offered by the Governor of the Territory Paid for costs defrayed in serving requisitions of the Governor of the Territory.....	3,250 00
Paid for printing tax, license and poll books for the election of 1882, Governor's proclamations, tax lists, sheriffs' receipts, etc.....	281 75
Paid to the sheriff of the county of Santa Fe for attendance at the Supreme Court terms of January, 1882 and 1883.....	3,915 10
	196 00

Paid for preparing tax and license books, tax lists, receipts, record books for license and taxes of 1882 and 1883	350 00
Paid for bringing the returns of the general election held in the Territory on November 7, 1882.....	291 80
Paid for chair, one copy of the compiled laws of the Territory and one seal for the Auditor's office.....	19 25
Paid for expressage and postage on license and tax books, record books, tax lists, blank receipts for 1882 and 1883	132 95
Paid for two iron safes—purchased one for the Treasurer's and one for the Auditor's office, chapter 68, laws of 1882	1,200 00
Paid for one desk for the office of the Territorial Treasurer.....	18 00
Paid to the Secretary of the Territory for exemplified copies of laws of 1882.....	32 27
Paid for the translation of the poll books, 1882, office of the Secretary of the Territory.....	20 00
Paid for one vignette seal for the office of the Secretary of the Territory.....	15 00
Paid to three members and some officers of the twenty-fifth session of the legislative assembly of the Territory, chapters 47, 48, 49 and 50, of the laws of 1882.....	5,120 45
Paid to the sisters of charity of Santa Fe, relief, chapter 100, laws of 1882.....	\$3,000 00
Paid to the county of Santa Fe, relief, chapter 85, laws of 1882	1,221 75
Paid to Perfecto Armijo, relief, chapter 98, laws of 1882..	1,800 00
Paid to Barney Watson, " " 99, " 1882..	500 00
Paid to Patrick F. Garrett, " " 101, " 1882..	500 00
Paid to Antonio Bargas, " " 102, " 1882..	40 00
Total for reliefs.....	7,061 75
 Paid to the Warden of the Nebraska state penitentiary for taking care of convicts to September 30, 1883, chapter 17, laws of 1882.....	5,219 20
Paid to the warden of the Kansas state penitentiary for taking care of convicts to September 30, 1883, chapter 17, laws of 1882	2,462 40
Paid for expenses and compensation of Territorial agents and guards, in taking convicts to the Kansas state penitentiary, chapter 18, laws of 1882.....	5,604 75
 Total paid for transportation and custody of convicts to September 30, 1883.....	13,286 35
 Paid for expenses of the New Mexico Board of Charities and Industrial schools, chapter 41, laws of 1882, viz.: To the Sisters of Loretto of Las Vegas, to Sept. 30, 1883 .	2,731 25
" " " Bernalillo, " " ..	2,597 50
" " " Las Cruces, " " ..	2,025 00
" " " Taos, " " ..	2,000 00
" " " Socorro, " " ..	1,912 50
" " " Mora, " " ..	531 25
" " " Santa Fe, " " ..	225 00
Sisters of Charity " " ..	3,712 50
Christian Brothers " " ..	568 75
Thomas Harwood of Tiptonville, " " ..	3,162 18
 Total paid to the New Mexican Board of Charities and Industrial schools to September 30, 1883.....	19,465
 Paid to the assessors of the county of Bernalillo for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	1,714 44
Paid to the assessors of the county of Colfax for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	2,301 41
Paid to the assessors of the county of Doña Ana for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	731 81
Paid to the assessors of the county of Grant for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	1,911 75

Paid to the assessors of the county of Lincoln for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	783 10
Paid to the assessors of the county of Mora for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	886 34
Paid to the assessors of the county of Rio Arriba for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	486 62
Paid to the assessors of the county of San Miguel for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	2,585 42
Paid to the assessors of the county of Santa Fe for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	1,745 39
Paid to the assessors of the county of Socorro for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	840 24
Paid to the assessors of the county of Taos for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	215 75
Paid to the assessors of the county of Valencia for commission on property and license taxes assessed.....	757 50
 Total commission paid to assessors	 14,959 77
Total amount of warrants issued from December 16, 1881, to December 31, 1884, both days inclusive.....	\$286,526 02

STATEMENT C.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF WARRANTS ISSUED FROM DECEMBER 16TH, 1881 TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1883, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, COSTS, CHARGES AND EXPENSES PAID FOR HOLDING AND MAINTAINING THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Total amount paid for costs, charges and expenses, holding and maintaining District Courts..... \$ 158,420 65

Amounts allowed to the sheriffs and included in their certificates for attendance and fees . . .

(13)

STATEMENT D.

SHOWING THE ASSESSMENT IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

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S.

Value.

39,897 00
92,869 00
21,244 00
34,955 00
27,370 00
43,525 00
.....
54,825 00
21,950 00
26,755 00
.....
26,911 00
.....
\$390,311 00

SES.

Value.

<i>Value.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
\$ 40,525 00	4
120,606 00	12
20,840 00	34
54,125 00	403
56,221 00	201
48,518 00	137
81,031 00	29
68,815 00	497
23,955 00	253
41,151 00	377
23,833 00	55
32,362 00	292
.....
\$611,982 00	3,393

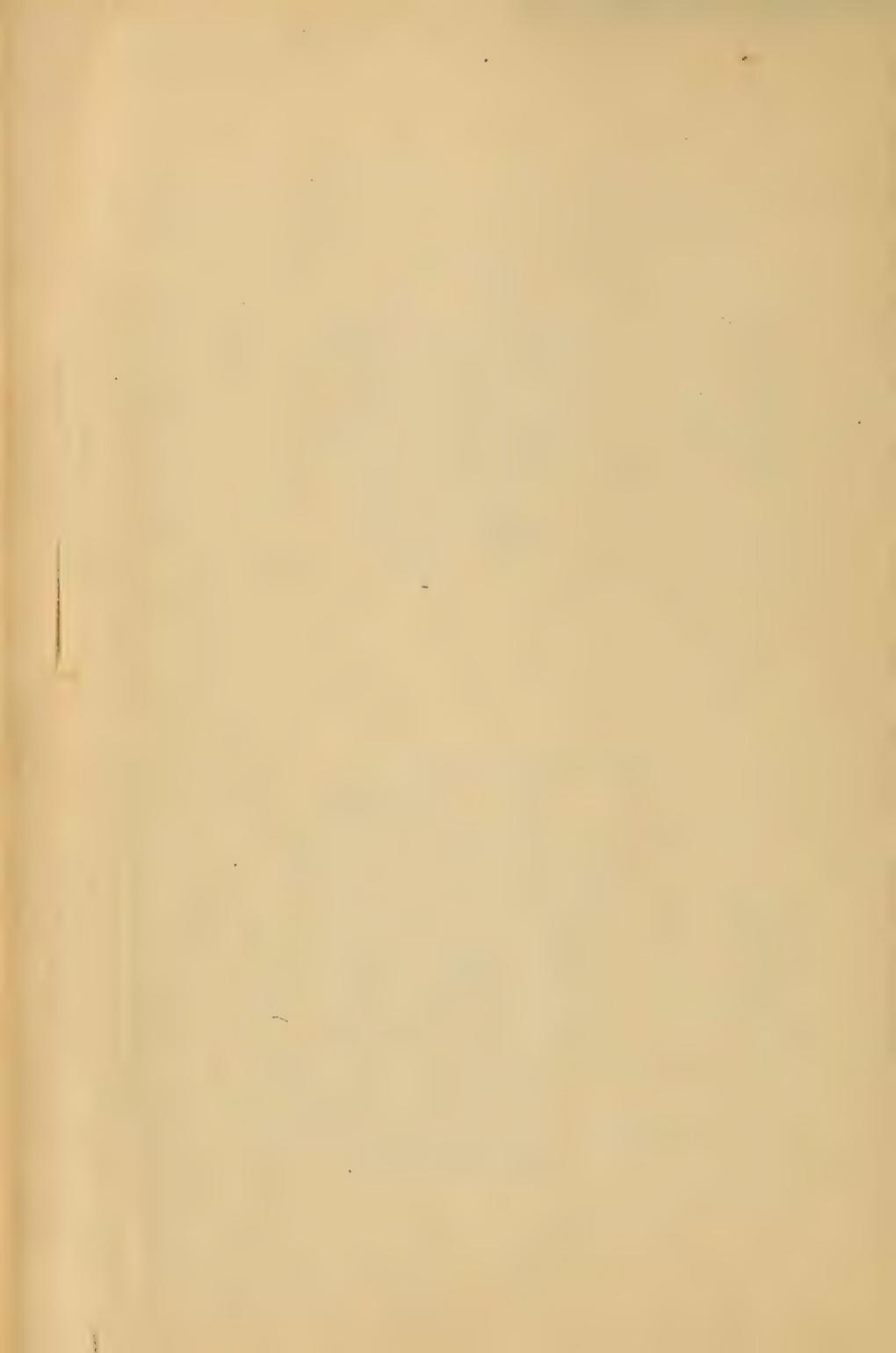
STATEMENT V

ENTIRE TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA, EXCLUDING THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

COUNTIES.	LANDS.		HOUSES AND IMPROVEMENTS.		HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		GOATS.		SWINE.		BURROS.		CARRIAGES.		WAGONS.		MACHINERY		MERCHANT- DISE.		BOOKS		GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.		CAPITAL IN MANUFACTURE.		MONEY.		JEWELRY, ETC.		WATCHES,		MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.		BONDS AND WARRANTS.		SHARES OF STOCK.		OBS.		ACCOUNTS, NOTICES, ETC.		TOOLS, ETC.		OTHER PROPERTY NOT PROVIDED FOR.		TOTAL.													
	Acres.	Value.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.																																													
Arizona	50,275	\$ 511,000	\$ 297,430	00	1,431	\$ 30,897	00	2	\$ 103,515	00	1058	\$ 11,981	00	32,322	00	2,101	\$ 2,332	00	191	\$ 681	00	121	\$ 12,225	00	8	\$ 105,585	00	\$ 5,288	00	\$ 12,180	00	38	\$ 1,131	00	\$ 50,000	00	\$ 82,747	00	\$ 15,300	00	3,525	\$ 1,071,330	00																							
Bernalillo	1,677,541	\$ 1,804,800	\$ 153,395	00	2,005	\$ 92,860	00	10	\$ 62,271	00	121,511	\$ 1,451	00	100,931	00	161,523	\$ 92,411	00	192	\$ 1,248	00	65	\$ 12,053	00	115,513	\$ 1,365	00	204	\$ 8,750	00	\$ 1,250	00	\$ 25,388	00	25	\$ 1,500	00	\$ 27,866	00	\$ 1,250	00	142																								
Brazos	30,531	\$ 147,019	\$ 179,595	00	946	\$ 21,211	00	9	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	21	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																											
Brent	960	\$ 1,051	\$ 661	165	983	\$ 31,395	00	2	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	20	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																											
Cleaveland	12,248	\$ 76,596	\$ 62,111	00	729	\$ 27,370	00	9	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	21	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																											
Cerro	212,265	\$ 321,386	\$ 33	101,137	00	1,453	\$ 13,522	00	11	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	22	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																										
El Arriba	1,044,571	\$ 1,104,571	\$ 1,154	00	1,354	\$ 54,825	00	6	\$ 33,995	00	21,076	\$ 1,125	00	392,217	00	11,693	\$ 1,061	00	1,402	\$ 1,425	00	569	\$ 31,958	00	899,428	00	1,451	00	11,505	00	60,000	\$ 1,131	00	\$ 20,408	00	\$ 20,408	00	743																												
El Paso	1,217,561	\$ 1,404,571	\$ 1,154	00	1,354	\$ 54,825	00	6	\$ 33,995	00	21,076	\$ 1,125	00	392,217	00	11,693	\$ 1,061	00	1,402	\$ 1,425	00	569	\$ 31,958	00	899,428	00	1,451	00	11,505	00	60,000	\$ 1,131	00	\$ 20,408	00	\$ 20,408	00	743																												
Franklin	45,218	\$ 531,510	\$ 92,569	00	620	\$ 23,955	00	24	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	25	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																											
Glorieta	576,653	\$ 393,776	\$ 108,850	00	852	\$ 26,755	00	38	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	26	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																											
Hawkins	1,839,136	\$ 1,839,136	\$ 33	59,328	00	1,225	\$ 26,301	00	24	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	25	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																										
Alamogordo	1,013,136	\$ 1,013,136	\$ 33	59,328	00	1,225	\$ 26,301	00	24	\$ 105,255	00	13,229	\$ 151,403	00	90,941	00	137,001	\$ 1,351	00	116,102	\$ 1,130	00	116	\$ 1,388	00	500	\$ 1,130	00	11,301	00	11,301	00	25	\$ 1,676	00	\$ 15,200	00	\$ 11,301	00	600																										
Totals		\$ 7,100,744	\$ 1,300,365	00	12,119	\$ 399,311	00	2	-	\$ 162,550	00	267,200	\$ 34,461	287	00	1,339,718	\$ 1,522,073	00	27,392	\$ 29,267	00	3,749	\$ 12,303	50	2,361	\$ 22,384	00	833	\$ 71,488	00	3,389	\$ 160,671	00	\$ 281,767	00	\$ 2,914,384	50	\$ 35,495	00	\$ 17,039	00	\$ 131,231	00	\$ 1,237,391	79	23	\$ 101,219	00	143	\$ 87,111	00	\$ 315,529	00	\$ 173,386	00	\$ 129,101	00	12,563	\$ 12,335	00	\$ 79,822	00	\$ 14,857	00	\$ 1,304,156	75

STATEMENT

TING THE ENTIRE TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, FOR THE YEAR 1880.



STATEMENT G.

SHOWING RISKS WRITTEN, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, LOSSES INCURRED, AND LOSSES PAID BY THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, DURING THE YEARS 1882 AND 1883.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.			1882.			1883.		
	Risks Written, ten.	Prem's Received	Losses In- curred.	Prem's Received	Losses In- curred.	Risks Written, ten.	Prem's Received	Losses In- curred.	Losses Paid.
Pennsylvania Fire.....	162,140 00	4,044 07	1,609 00	783 53	260,175 00	6,908 55	2,319 13	3,437 41	
Brooklyn, N.Y.....	125,250 00	2,672 52	4,932 00	3,882 38	131,467 00	3,112 27	752 50	2,280 69	
Hartford, Conn.....	107,892 00	1,817 00	3 07	3 07	202,540 00	3,846 06	3,786 39	623 39	
London, England.....	135,134 38	2,350 23	625 95	25 95	237,739 50	4,727 13	6,162 00	3,178 35	
Queen.....	134,280 00	3,128 62	31 10	330,310 00	4,683 81	1,260 10	1,280 10		
Scottish Union & National.....	56,041 00	1,130 21	994 34	767 44	*				
Springfield, Mass.....	244,150 00	6,609 29	3,421 84	3,421 84	267,380 00	6,552 36	476 90	86 80	
Standard Fire Office Limited.....	50,350 00	1,138 81	483 80	483 80	*				
St. Paul Fire & Marine.....	21,600 00	340 63	*	*					
South British & Nat'l F. & M. Traders.....	26,811 60	445 62	1,536 13	1 25	72,544 00	1,373 42	707 40	2,165 54	
Chicago, Ill.....	57,816 00	1,297 60	...	...	92,074 00	2,234 86	4,401 66	4,401 66	
Toronto, Canada.....	...	...	...	...	43,767 00	918 62	...	...
San Francisco, Cal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Assurance.....	\$4,021,788 29	\$89,573 40	\$40,797 53	\$21,066 57	\$4,123,075 50	\$91,148 32	\$49,525 35	\$52,594 59	

*No statement for 1883 received yet.

REPORT

— OF —

Antonio Ortiz y Salazar,

TREASURER

— OF THE —

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

— FROM —

Feb. 21, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1883.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fe, N. M., February 15, 1884.

To HIS EXCELLENCY:

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

DEAR SIR--The law prescribing the duties of the Territorial Treasurer, requires me to make an official statement of the financial condition of the Territory. In obedience thereto, I beg leave to submit the following statement for your consideration, and for the information and consideration of our next legislature.

The report will show that the total income from February 21, 1882 to December 31, 1883, has amounted to \$271,627.35 1-2, including the amount of \$34,359.72 3-4 paid in by my predecessor, the 11th day of March, 1882.

The total amount of warrants paid and destroyed the 25th of November, 1882, and the 20th of November, 1883, amounts to \$241,107.76, leaving warrants in the Treasury, up to the 31st day of December, 1883, of \$30,519.59 1-2.

The report will also show the amount paid by each county during the past two years of 1882 and 1883.

I remain respectfully yours.

ANTONIO ORTIZ Y SALAZAR,
Territorial Treasurer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,

FOR THE YEARS 1882 AND 1883.

DATE.	COUNTIES—BY WHOM PAID.	No. OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Total Amt Paid by each County During 1882 & '83
	BERNALILLO.				
1882					
June 2....	Received from Manuel S. Valencia.....	22	\$ 1,006 19	.....	.....
August 4....	Received from Perfecto Armijo	42	3,341 14	.....	.....
Nov. 20....	Received from Perfecto Armijo	69	9,421 76	.....	.....
	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	69	\$14,269 39	.....	.....
1883					
Jan. 10....	Received from Perfecto Armijo	85	982 40	.....	.....
Feb. 29....	Received from Perfecto Armijo	146	5,679 11	.....	.....
Nov. 16....	Received from Perfecto Armijo	167	6,689 76	13,331 26	.....
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 up to Dec. 31, 1883.....	167	\$ 27,600 65	.....	.....
	COLFAX.				
1882					
Feb. 21....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	2143 99	.....	.....	.....
April 25....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	287 71½	.....	.....	.....
"	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	200 75	.....	.....	.....
June 27....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	263 11	.....	.....	.....
July 21....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	300 95	.....	.....	.....
August 14....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	174 00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 11....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	548 42	.....	.....	.....
	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	548 42	4,518 93½	.....	.....
1883					
Jan. 8....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	81	13,219 68	.....	.....
Feb. 6....	Received from Allen A. Wallace.....	92	1,212 05	.....	.....
July 25....	Received from John Lee.....	129	1,738 04	.....	.....
Oct. 1....	Received from M. B. Stokton.....	148	6,136 60	.....	.....
" 6....	Received from M. B. Stokton.....	151	98 00	.....	.....
Nov. 3....	Received from M. B. Stokton.....	160	2,022 30	.....	.....
Dec. 4....	Received from M. B. Stokton.....	178	8,690 57	.....	.....
" 28....	Received from M. B. Stokton.....	188	22 00	.....	.....
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 up to Dec. 31, 1883.....	188	\$ 27,691 58	.....	.....
					\$ 32,210 17½

DONA ANA COUNTY.	
April 7.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
June 9.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
July 6.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
August 7.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
Sept. 9.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
Oct. 5.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
Nov. 10.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
" 16.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
Dec. 11.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
1883	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....
Jan. 10.	Received from T. J. Bull.....
Sept. 6.	Received from Guadalupe Ascarate.....
Oct. 8.	Received from Guadalupe Ascarate.....
Nov. 17.	Received from Guadalupe Ascarate.....
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882, up to Dec. 31, 1883.....
GRANT COUNTY.	
1882	
March 8.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
" 13.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
April 12.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
" 15.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
May 23.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
June 28.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
July 24.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
Sept. 1.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
" 5.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
" 26.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
Oct. 12.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
Dec. 2.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
1883	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....
Jan. 9.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
March 16.	Received from James B. Woods.....
May 3.	Received from James B. Woods.....
" 19.	Received from James B. Woods.....
" 28.	Received from H. H. Whitehill.....
June 7.	Received from James B. Woods.....
" 18.	Received from James B. Woods.....
" 28.	Received from James B. Woods.....
" 30.	Received from James B. Woods.....

DATES.	COUNTIES—BY WHOM PAID.	NO. OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	TOTAL PAID BY EACH COUNTY DURING 1882 & 1883
<i>Grand County—continued.</i>					
August 19...	Received from James B. Woods.....	132	\$ 350.00	.....
" 28...	Received from James B. Woods.....	136	170.90	.....
Sept. 7...	Received from James B. Woods.....	144	836.48	.....
Oct. 10...	Received from James B. Woods.....	153	1,109.10	.....
" 24...	Received from James B. Woods.....	156	2,798.75	.....
Nov. 3...	Received from James B. Woods.....	161	1,120.00	.....
" 6...	Received from James B. Woods.....	162	3,975.61	.....
" 6...	Received from James B. Woods.....	163	4.00	.....
" 17...	Received from James B. Woods.....	170	3,293.29	.....
" 22...	Received from James B. Woods.....	173	878.38	.....
" 26...	Received from James B. Woods.....	175	177.03	.....
Dec. 11...	Received from James B. Woods.....	182	460.15	.....
Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883				\$ 21,064.77½	\$ 35,041.47½
<i>LINCOLN COUNTY.</i>					
1882	Received from Patt F. Garrett.....	28	340.50	.....
June 19...	Received from Patt F. Garrett.....	66	745.74	.....
Nov. 15...	Received from Patt F. Garrett.....	70	1,087.84	.....
" 23...	Received from Patt F. Garrett.....			\$ 2,174.08	
Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882					
<i>1883</i>					
Jan. 28...	Received from Patt F. Garrett.....	88	172.40	.....
March 9...	Received from John W. Poe.....	97	493.03	.....
April 7...	Received from P. F. Garrett.....	104	40.85	.....
" 12...	Received from P. F. Garrett.....	105	124.96	.....
May 19...	Received from John W. Poe.....	114	260.34	.....
August 13...	Received from John W. Poe.....	135	152.10	.....
" 10...	Received from John W. Poe.....	130	229.75	.....
Sept. 29...	Received from John W. Poe.....	145	273.20	.....
Oct. 6...	Received from John W. Poe.....	150	1,324.86	.....
" 30...	Received from John W. Poe.....	157	963.67	.....
Nov. 2...	Received from John W. Poe.....	159	388.83	.....
Dec. 12...	Received from John W. Poe.....	185	1,200.00	.....
" 13...	Received from John W. Poe.....	197	127.62½	.....
Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883				\$ 9,815.14½	\$ 11,989.22½

		MORA COUNTY.	
April 8...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	12	\$ 422 42
May 9....	Received from Henry Robinson.....	16	66 96
July 12...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	37	96 59
Sept. 9....	Received from Henry Robinson.....	50	141 84
Oct. 10....	Received from Henry Robinson.....	56	937 69
Dec. 1....	Received from Henry Robinson.....	71	2,007 68
1883	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882		\$ 2,527 49
Jan. 9...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	83	897 30
March 27...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	101	714 07
April 18...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	107	451 51
June 18...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	121	781 91
July 20...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	127	423 60
Sept. 16...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	142	183 40
Oct. 30...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	158	954 01
Nov. 16...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	168	1,738 79
Nov. 23...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	174	200 00
Dec. 1...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	177	214 00
Dec. 18...	Received from Henry Robinson.....	187	1,976 94
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.		\$ 10,543 20
			\$ 13,070 69
		BIO ARRIBA COUNTY.	
May 9...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	17	406 00
" 12...	Received from Vicente Archuleta.....	21	986 00
July 10...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	26	185 29
Oct. 11....	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	34	735 30
	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.	59	540 15
Dec. 7...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	73	576 75
1883			\$ 2,852 65
Jan. 18...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	87	1,059 00
April 17...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	106	178 50
June 14...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	120	271 05
July 23...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	128	600 00
Nov. 20...	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	172	1,365 10
Dec. 8....	Received from José Ma. Lucero.....	181	737 48
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.		\$ 4,787 88
			\$ 7,640 53
		SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.	
April 10...	Received from Hilario Romero.....	7	2,100 87
May 6....	Received from Hilario Romero.....	15	304 17

DATES.	COUNTIES—By Whom Paid.	No. OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Total Amt' paid by each County during 1882 & 1883
<i>San Miguel County—continued.</i>					
June 9	Received from Hilario Romero.	33	\$ 1,039 47		
July 7	Received from Hilario Romero.	31	557 90		
August 3	Received from Hilario Romero.	41	1,013 75		
Oct. 10	Received from Hilario Romero.	57	3,865 90		
Nov. 6	Received from Hilario Romero.	10,783 17			
1882	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.	63	\$ 19,685 76		
Feb. 2	Received from Romero Hilario.	90	2,017 41		
" 2	Received from José S. Esquivel.	91	124 50		
March 6	Received from José S. Esquivel.	95	612 60		
April 5	Received from José S. Esquivel.	102	504 36		
May 7	Received from José S. Esquivel.	111	283 61 34		
June 2	Received from José S. Esquivel.	116	1,685 76		
July 7	Received from José S. Esquivel.	126	505 00		
Sept. 1	Received from José S. Esquivel.	137	1,603 43		
Oct. 1	Received from José S. Esquivel.	147	2,032 77 1/2		
Nov. 11	Received from José S. Esquivel.	164	8,937 98 1/4		
Dec. 1	Received from José S. Esquivel.	176	1,600 04		
" 31	Received from José S. Esquivel.	203	1,689 42		
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.		\$ 21,596 89		
					\$ 41,280 65
<i>SANTA FE COUNTY.</i>					
1882					
April 10	Received from Romulo Martinez.	8	483 82		
May 10	Received from Romulo Martinez.	18	859 48		
June 9	Received from Romulo Martinez.	24	1,900 46		
July 8	Received from Romulo Martinez.	82	506 29		
Sept. 5	Received from Romulo Martinez.	49	1,329 55		
Oct. 9	Received from Romulo Martinez.	55	1,395 00		
Nov. 10	Received from Romulo Martinez.	64	4,200 00		
Dec. 12	Received from Romulo Martinez.	73	2,000 00		
1883					
Jan. 3	Received from Romulo Martinez.	79	908 82		
March 8	Received from Romulo Martinez.	96	1,020 95		
May 9	Received from Romulo Martinez.	112	1,619 00		
June 14	Received from Romulo Martinez.	119	500 00		
Aug. 11	Received from Romulo Martinez.	134	1,700 00		
Sep. 8	Received from Romulo Martinez.	139	500 00		

Oct. 12,	Received from Romulo Martinez.....	154	\$ 600 00
Nov. 12,	Received from Romulo Martinez.....	165	7,743 90
Dec. 11,	Received from Romulo Martinez.....	108	1,008 00
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....		\$ 28,365 47
	SOCORRO COUNTY.		
April 11,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	9	899 70
July 12,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	36	1,145 13
August 12,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	45	269 70
Oct. 12,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	61	2,376 86
Nov. 16,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	67	1,593 59
	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....		\$ 6,284 98
Dec. 20,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	76	435 75
Dec. 30,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	78	155 80
1883			
Feb. 6,	Received from Andres Montoya.....	94	875 33
April 6,	Received from P. A. Simpson.....	103	382 63
Sept. 10,	Received from P. A. Simpson.....	140	1,214 07
" 12,	Received from P. A. Simpson.....	141	97 10
Nov. 13,	Received from P. A. Simpson.....	166	1,810 75
Dec. 7,	Received from P. A. Simpson.....	180	1,168 82
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....		\$ 6,140 25
	TAOS COUNTY.		
May 11,	Received from Leandro Martinez.....	19	227 34
July 16,	Received from Leandro Martinez.....	33	551 94
Oct. 10,	Received from Leandro Martinez.....	38	235 00
	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....		\$ 1,014 28
	1882		
Jan. 11,	Received from Leandro Martinez.....	86	1,611 00
March 17,	Received from Miguel Tafoya.....	99	200 00
May 1,	Received from Guillermo Trujillo.....	108	135 20
June 13,	Received from Guillermo Trujillo.....	118	1,240 00
August 7,	Received from Guillermo Trujillo.....	131	163 33
Sept. 16,	Received from Guillermo Trujillo.....	143	940 73
Oct. 15,	Received from Guillermo Trujillo.....	155	498 97
Nov. 20,	Received from Guillermo Trujillo.....	171	1,379 00
Dec. 11,	Received from Guillermo Trujillo.....	183	425 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1883.....		\$ 6,433 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
			\$ 7,448 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

DATES.	COUNTIES - BY WHOM PAID.	No. OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Total Amt Paid by each County during 1882 & 1883,
VALENCIA COUNTY.					
1882	Received from H. Connally ..	35	689.50		
July 10..	Received from H. Connally ..	44	177.96		
August 7..	Received from H. Connally ..	52	2,394.00	\$ 3,261.46	
Sept. 14..	Received from H. Connally ..				
	Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882 ..				
1883	Received from H. Connally ..	90	857.25		
" 25 ..	Received from H. Connally ..	89	171.30		
March 26..	Received from P. Luna ..	100	98.30		
July 4..	Received from T. Luna ..	125	715.00		
Oct. 2..	Received from T. Luna ..	149	2,674.48		
Dec. 7 ..	Received from T. Luna ..	178	1,920.81		
" 29 ..	Received from T. Luna ..	189	204.40		
	Total from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883 ..		\$ 6,641.24	\$ 9,902.70	
RECEIVED FROM DIVERS SOURCES.					
1882	From ex-Treasurer Juan Delgado ..			34,359.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	
March 17..	From S. B. Newcomb ..	38	142.50		
July 14 ..	From Gov. L. A. Sheldon ..	77	36.80		
Dee. 22 ..					
1883					
Feb. 12 ..	From S. B. Newcomb ..	93	33.33		
May 2 ..	From C. M. Phillips ..	110	100.00	\$ 120,102.41	
	Total amount received during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882 ..				\$ 34,672.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total amount received from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883 ..				151,524.94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total					
					\$271,627 35$\frac{1}{2}$

BALANCE SHEET.
RECAPITULATION

DR.

To amount turned into my hands by ex Territorial Treasurer Juan Dalgado, March 11, 1882.....	\$31,359 72½
To amount paid by Bernalillo County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	14,269 39
To amount paid by Bernalillo County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	13,331 36
To amount paid by Colfax County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	4,518 93
To amount paid by Colfax County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	27,691 24
To amount paid by Dona Ana County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	4,901 85
To amount paid by Dona Ana County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	5,078 23
To amount paid by Grant County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	13,376 70
To amount paid by Grant County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	21,664 77
To amount paid by Lincoln County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	2,174 08
To amount paid by Lincoln County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	9,815 14
To amount paid by Mora County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	2,327 49½
To amount paid by Mora County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	10,513 20
To amount paid by Rio Arriba County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	2,852 65
To amount paid by Rio Arriba County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	4,187 88½
To Amount paid by San Miguel County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	19,685 76
To Amount paid by San Miguel County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	21,596 89
To amount paid by Santa Fe County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	10,731 60
To amount paid by Santa Fe County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	17,630 87
To amount paid by Socorro County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	6,284 98
To amount paid by Socorro County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	6,140 25
To amount paid by Taos County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	1,014 28
To amount paid by Taos County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	6,333 84½
To amount paid by Valencia County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.....	3,261 46
To amount paid by Valencia County from Nov. 30, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	6,641 24
To amount paid S. B. Newcomb, Gov. Sheldon and C. M. Phillips.....	312 63
Total amount received from Feb. 21, 1882 to Dec. 31, 1883.....	\$271,627 35½
By warrants paid and destroyed Nov. 25, 1882.....	115,328 71
By warrants paid and destroyed Nov. 20, 1883.....	128,779 05
Total.....	241,107 76½
Warrants in the treasury up to this date, Dec. 31, 1883.....	\$ 30,519 39½

CR.

By warrants paid and destroyed Nov. 25, 1882.....

By warrants paid and destroyed Nov. 20, 1883.....

Total.....

\$ 30,519 39½

报告

— OF —

SAMUEL ELLISON,

LIBRARIAN

— OF THE —

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

— FOR —

THE YEARS 1882 AND 1883.

LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fe, N. M., February 11, 1884.

To HIS EXCELLENCY:

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

SIR—In obedience to the laws of the Territory, relating to the Territorial Library, I have the honor to report, that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the library during the last two years.

As shown by my report made to your Excellency at the close of the year 1881, at the time I took possession of the library, there was not a single article of furniture to be found in the library room; that there were but few shelves for the books, and no catalogue of the books could be found—all was confusion.

Out of the appropriations made for the year 1882 and 1883, there has been expended for repairs, etc., of the library room the sum of \$299.07, as shown by statement marked "A." A complete catalogue of the books in the library has been made as is shown by statement marked "B."

The number of volumes in Library, March 1, 1882,

including digests, text books, reports and laws of different states, and miscellaneous books, was 1,668; total number of books received since then up to present time, 142 volumes. Total number of volumes now in Library, 1,810. This statement does not include a large number of miscellaneous pamphlets and congressional reports, etc.

In my former report attention was called to the condition and the importance of preserving the old Spanish and Mexican archives, that had been placed in my custody by Gov. Lew Wallace.

Under the provisions of this act of legislative assembly, approved March 3, 1882, entitled "An act to provide for the preservation, arrangement and binding of certain archives," I spent many months in a careful examination of this mass of manuscript archives. Previous to that time, I had spent nearly two years in examining them to ascertain, if possible, what value or importance, if any, there was to this chaotic mass. The result of the labor will be seen in my former report.

With the meager sum (\$400) appropriated by the act just mentioned, it could not reasonably be expected that much could be accomplished; nevertheless, the task was undertaken. So far as possible, these archives have been arranged by subjects, such as church, Indians, military, etc. The difficulties of this arrangement can be more readily appreciated, when the character of the government of which these archives are the history, is considered. For centuries it was a purely military government of a wild and remote pro-

vince of Spanish-America; the church, the army and the civil government were oftentimes blended together.

This arrangement by subjects is unavoidably very imperfect, but it was found to be much more satisfactory than any attempt to arrange them in any chronological order. In many instances the condition of the papers rendered it impossible to bind these archives, and for their better preservation, they have been enclosed in strong paste-board boxes, one hundred and forty-four of which was purchased for that purpose.

In this work the total amount appropriated has been expended, as will be shown by statement marked "C."

Under the provisions of an act approved February 20, 1882, entitled "An act to provide for the purchase and distribution of books for the Territorial Library," there were purchased three hundred copies of Vol. 1, Supreme Court Reports of the Territory of New Mexico, by C. H. Gildersleeve, for which was paid the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars. One hundred and one volumes have been distributed among the various officers, etc., as provided by said act, and there now remains in the Library one hundred and ninety-nine volumes of said report. The approximate value of law books exchanged and sent to the Library during the past two years is about five hundred dollars. This exchange of New Mexico Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 1, with the different states in the Union has so greatly and satisfactorily augmented the number of volumes and value of the Territorial Library, that a purchase of three hundred volumes of

Vol. 2, New Mexico Reports, just published, is more respectfully urged and recommended.

Attention is again called to the fact that all the sets of state reports and United States reports in the Library are broken and very incomplete, as are also some of the text books. It is respectfully suggested that in order to make these reports and text books of any practical value, the sets should be made full and complete, and a sufficient appropriation should be made for that purpose.

Very respectfully submitted.

SAM'L ELLISON,
Territorial Librarian.

SANTA FE, N. M., February 11, 1884.

A.

EXPENDITURE OF LIBRARY FUND FOR REPAIRS, 1882-83.

General repairs, glass-cases, tables, additional shelves and painting, etc.,.....	\$266.00
Repairs on rear window, including iron bars.....	33.07
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$299.07
Cash.....	300.00
<hr/>	
Bal. unexpended.....	.93

B.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS, STATUTES AND DIGESTS.

UNITED STATES STATUTES.

- Public Statutes at Large, treaties from March 1786-1815, volumes 1, 2, 3, 4.
Treaties, Indian, etc., vols. 6 and 8 1822-35.
Constitution of U. S., vol. 2, 1789-1815.
Treaties, Proclamations, etc., public lands, 1 vol., 1826.
Public Acts of Congress, 31st session, 1 vol., 1840-30.
Public and General Statutes, from 1789 to 1836, inclusive, vols. 1, 2, 3; vols. 4, 4, 1828-1836, and vol. 5, 1827-1847.
Statutes at Large, vols. 7, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15; 1871-74, 2 vols.
First Circuit Court, U. S., Gattison, J., 1812-1813, vols. 1 and 2, 1845.
First Circuit Court, U. S., Woodbar, C. J., and Minor, G., vol. 1.
First Circuit Court, U. S., Nasson, W. P., vols. 1, 2, 3, 5.
First Circuit Court, U. S., Story, W. W., vols. 1, 2, 3.
Third Circuit, Wallace, J. B., 1 vol.
Third Circuit, Baldwin, H., 1 volume.
Seventh Circuit, McLean, J., 1, 2 and 4.
Seventh Circuit, Summers, C., 2 and 4 vols.
Term, 1847, Howard, B. C.
Supreme Court Reports, Howard, B. C., 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 18, 1853.
Otto's, vols. 10, 13, 14, 16, 17.
Peters, from 1 to 16 inclusive, 1803 to 1841.
Wheaton's, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 vols.
Dallas, 1, 2, 3, 4 vols.
Cranch's, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 vols.

ENGLISH.

- Atkin's Reports, 1 to 3 vols., inclusive.
B. Abbott, on Shipping, 1 vol.
British Crown Cases, 1 vol.
Bacon's Abridgment, abatement, 1 vol.

- Bankrupt, etc., 1 to 10 vols. inclusive.
Congress Digest, 1 to 8 vols. inclusive.
Devarres on Statutes, 1 vol.
Fitz Herbert, *Natura Boehium*, vols. 1, 2.
English Chancery Digest, vols. 1, 2.
English Crown Cases, 1 to 3 inclusive.
English Ecclesiastical Reports, 1 to 7 inclusive.
English Chancery Reports, from 1 to 30 inclusive.
Gilbert's Evidence, from 1 to 4, inclusive.
Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, vols. 1, 2.
Hale's Common Law, 1 vol.
Howell's State Trials, 1 to 21, vols., inclusive.
Beer's Williams Report, 1 to 3, inclusive.
Barn's Justice, 1 to 4 vols., inclusive.
Benthanis Judicial Evidence, 1 to 5 inclusive.
Swanton's Reports. 1 to 3 vols. inclusive.
Blake's Court of Chancery, vol. 1.
Equity Digest, 1, 2, 3, 4 vols.
English Digest, 3d vol.
Beam's Pleas in Equity, 1 vol.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction, 1 vol.
Versey, Jr's. Reports, 1 to 20 vols. inclusive.
Versey, Sr's. Reports, 2 and 3 vols.
Versey & Barne's Reports, 1, 2 and 3 vols.
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 1 to 6 vols.
Kelham's Norman Dictionary, 1 vol.
Tomlin's Norman Dictionary, 3 vols.
Milford's Chancery Pleadings, 1 vol.
Maddock's Chancery, 1 and 2 vols.
East's Pleas of the Crown, 1 to 2 vols.
Wheaton's Selwyn, 1 to 2 vols.
Crabb's History English Law, 1 vol.
Judge Sharswood's (Blackstone). 1 vol.
Wendell's (Blackstone), vol. 2.
Gale & Wheteley on Easements, 1 vol.
Framrad quo warranto, 1 vol.
Toller's Law of Executors, 1 vol.
Seaton's Decrees in Equity, 1 vol.
Pujendorf's Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 1 to 4 vols. inclusive.
Lebe's Equity Pleadings, 1 vol.

- White & Tudor, *Leading Cases on Equity*, 1 and 2 vols.
Tomlin's *Digest*, 1 vol.
Chitty's *Digest*, 1 and 2 vols.
Chitty's *Medical Jurisprudence*, 1 vol.
Chitty on *Bills*, 1 vol.
Chitty, *General Practice*, vol. 4.
Chitty's *Criminal Law*, vol. 1.
Hindmarch on *Patent Privileges*, vol. 1.
Curtis on *Patents*, vol. 1.
Hill on *Trustees*, vol. 1.
Roper on *Legacies*, 1 and 2 vols.
Rutherford's *Institutes*, vol. 1.
Chancy, *Husband and Wife*, vol. 1.
Archbold's *Nisi Prius*, 1 and 2 vols.
Bradley on *Distress*, vol. 1.
Rothier on *Obligations*, 1 and 2 vols.
Hall's *Digest*, vol. 1.
Hughes on *Insurance*, vol. 1.
Kyd on *Awards*, vol. 1.
Wooddesson's *Jurisprudence*, vol. 1.
Wigram's *Law of Discovery*, vol. 1.
Will's *Common Law*, vol. 1.
Trials, Hopkinson & Nicholson, vol. 1.
Holt on *Libel*, vol. 1.
Peake's *Law of Evidence*, vol. 1.
Thomas Coke, 2 and 3 vols.
Feame on *Remainders*, 1 and 2 vols.
Hovenden on *Fraud*, 1 and 2 vols.
Lomax on *Executors and Administrators*, 1 and 2 vols.
Tidd's *Practice*, 1 and 2 vols.
Viner's *Abridgment, Law and Equity*, 1 to 24 inclusive.
Supplement to Viner's *Abridgment*, 1 to 6 inclusive.
McNally's *Evidence*, 1 vol.
Montague on *Set-off*, 1 vol.
Montague on *Lien*, 1 vol.
Reeve on *Descents*, 1 vol.
Branch's *Maxims*, 1 vol.
Jeremy's *Law of Carriers*, 1 vol.
Maxim's *Legal Bibliography*, 1 vol.
Gilbert on *Rents*, 1 vol.

Schoales and Leproy, 1 and 2 vols. High Court of Chancery in Ireland

Bell's Commentaries, 1 and 2 vols.

ALABAMA REPORTS.

By the Judges, vol. 23. 1853. Shepherd (J. W.), 25, 26, 28, 30, 31,
32, 37 and 40.

Jones (Thomas G.), vol. 57.

Sanford (John W. A.), vols. 59, 60, 68, 69 and 70.

ARKANSAS.

Pike (Albert), vols. 3 and 4.

English (E. H.), 1 to 4 inclusive.

Barber (L. E.), 15, 16, 22, 1861, 24 and 25, 1865.

Turner (B. D.), vols. 35 and 36, 37, 38, 39.

Gould (Josiah) Digest of the Statutes, 1 vol. 1858.

CONNECTICUT.

Kirby (Exploraine), 1 vol. 1785-88.

Day (Thomas), 1 to 5 vols. inclusive.

Day (Thomas), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

CALIFORNIA.

Tuttle (Chas. A.), vols. 48, 49, 50.

Smith (Geo. H.), vols. 55, 57, 60.

DELAWARE.

Vol. 3, Court of Chancery.

FLORIDA.

Vol. 18.

GEORGIA.

Jackson & Lumpkin, vol. 64.

ILLINOIS.

Greene (Geo.), vols. 2 and 4.

Withrow (Tho. F.), vols. 14 and 17.

Stiles (Ed. H.), vol. 25.

Runnels (J. S.), vols. 47, 53, 55.

Freeman, vols. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 87, 97, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104,
105.

Seammon's, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Gilman's, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.

IOWA.

Greene's (G.), vols. 2, 4.

Withrow, vols. 14, 17.

Stiles, vol. 25.

Runnells. 53, 55, 56, 57.

Hight, 57, 58.

KENTUCKY.

Hughes (James), 1 vol. 1803.

Hardin (Martin D.), vol. 1810.

Marshall (Alex. K.), vol. 3.

Bibb (Geo. U.), vols. 4, 1817.

Little (Wm.), vols. 1, 3 and 4, 1823.

Marshall (J. J.), vols. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1834.

Monroe (Thos. B.), 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Dana (James G.), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Monroe (Ben.), 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

LOUISIANA.

Metcalfe (Jas. R.), 1, 2, 3.

Robinson (Merrit M.), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,—1, 2, 3, 4
from 1846—1849.

King (Wm. W.), Vol. 5, 1850.

Randolph (W. U.), Vol. 10, 1855.

Ogden (A. N.), vol. 12, 1857.

MAINE.

Greenleaf (Simon), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.

Redington (Asa), vols. 31, 34, 35.

Heath (Solyman), vols. 36, 39, 40.

Adams (John M.), 41, 42.

Ludden (Timothy), 43, 44.

Virgin (Wm. Wert), vol. 58.

Spalding (Jos. Whitman), vol. 71.

MARYLAND.

Stockett, vol. 59.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Pickering (Octavius), 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.
Metcalf (Theron), vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.
Rand (Benjamin), 1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
Cushing (Luther S.), 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Gray (Horace), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13.
Browne, jr. (Albert J.), 109, 111, 112, 113, 114.
Lathroop (John), 116, 119, 20, 129, 30.
Thacker (P. S.) Criminal Cases, 1.
Lathroop (John), vol. 133—1882, 134—1883.

MICHIGAN.

- Coolsey (Thos. M.), 1, 2, 3, 4 inclusive.
Jonson (William), 4, 5.

MINNESOTA.

- Reports, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 26, 28, 30.
High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Hon. E. St. Julien
Cox, vols. 1, 2 and 3.

MISSOURI.

- Reports, 1 to 5.
Robards (Wm. A.), 13.
Gardenhire (Jas. B.), 14.
Whitelsey (Chas. C.), vols. 5 and 6.
Skinker (Thos. K.), vols. 12, 13, 75, 76.

MISSISSIPPI.

- Howard (Volney E.), 2 and 4.
Smedes (W. C.) & Marshall (T. A.), vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Harris & Simball, vol. 1.

NEVADA.

- Helm (Alfred), 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
Bicknell (Chas. T.), 15, 17.

NEW JERSEY.

- Coxe (Richard S.), vol. 1.
Pennington Wm. S., vol. 1.
Southard (Sam'l. L.), vols. 1 and 2.
Zabriskie (A. L.), vols. 3 and 4.
Dutcher (Andrews), vols. 1, 2 and 3.
Halstead (Wm.), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1881.
Halstead (Geo. B.), Vols. 2 and 4.
Stockton (J. P.), 1 and 2.
Stewart (John H.), vols. 7, 8, 9.
Vroom (Garret D. W.), vols. 14, 15.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- Iredell (Jas.), vols. 2, 3, 4.
Jones (H. C.), vols. 4 and 5.
Iredell (Jas.), vols. 1, 2 and 3.
Kenan (Thos. S.), vols. 85, 86, 87, 88.

NEBRASKA.

- Brown (Guy A.), vol. 14, 1883.

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- Gildersleeve (C. H.), 50 copies 1st vol. New Mexican Reports.

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- Caine (Geo.), vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Rodgers (Dan.), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Johnson (Wm.), 1, 2, 3.
Johnson (Wm.), vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17^t, 18, 19
and 20.
Coroners (E.), 1 to 9 inclusive
Wendell (John L.), vols. 1 to 26 inclusive.
Comstock (Geo. F.), vols. 1 and 2.
Johnson (Wm.), 1 to 7 inclusive.
Hill, jr. (Nicholas), 1 to 7 inclusive.
Denios (H.), 1 to 5 inclusive.
Paige (A. C.), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Barbour (O. L.), vols. 1, 2 and 3.
Sandford (J. H.), 1 to 4 inclusive.

OHIO.

- Hammond, 1 to 9 inclusive.
Wilcoxcks (O. B.), vol. 10.
Stanton (Ed. M.), vols. 11, 12 and 13.
Griswold (J.), 14 to 19 inclusive.
Lawrence (Wm.), vol. 20.
Dewitt (E. L.), vols. 35 and 36.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Wright (R. E.), 4, 9 and 50.
Smith (P. F.), vols. 53, 56, 96.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- Riley (W.), vol. 1.
Hills (W. B.), 1 and 2.
McMulland (J. J.), vol. 1.
Richardson (J. S. G.), vols. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10.
Shand (R. W.), vols. 14, 17, 18.

TENNESSEE.

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Haywood (Jno.), vols. 3 and 5.
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REPORT

- OF -

Edward L. Bartlett,

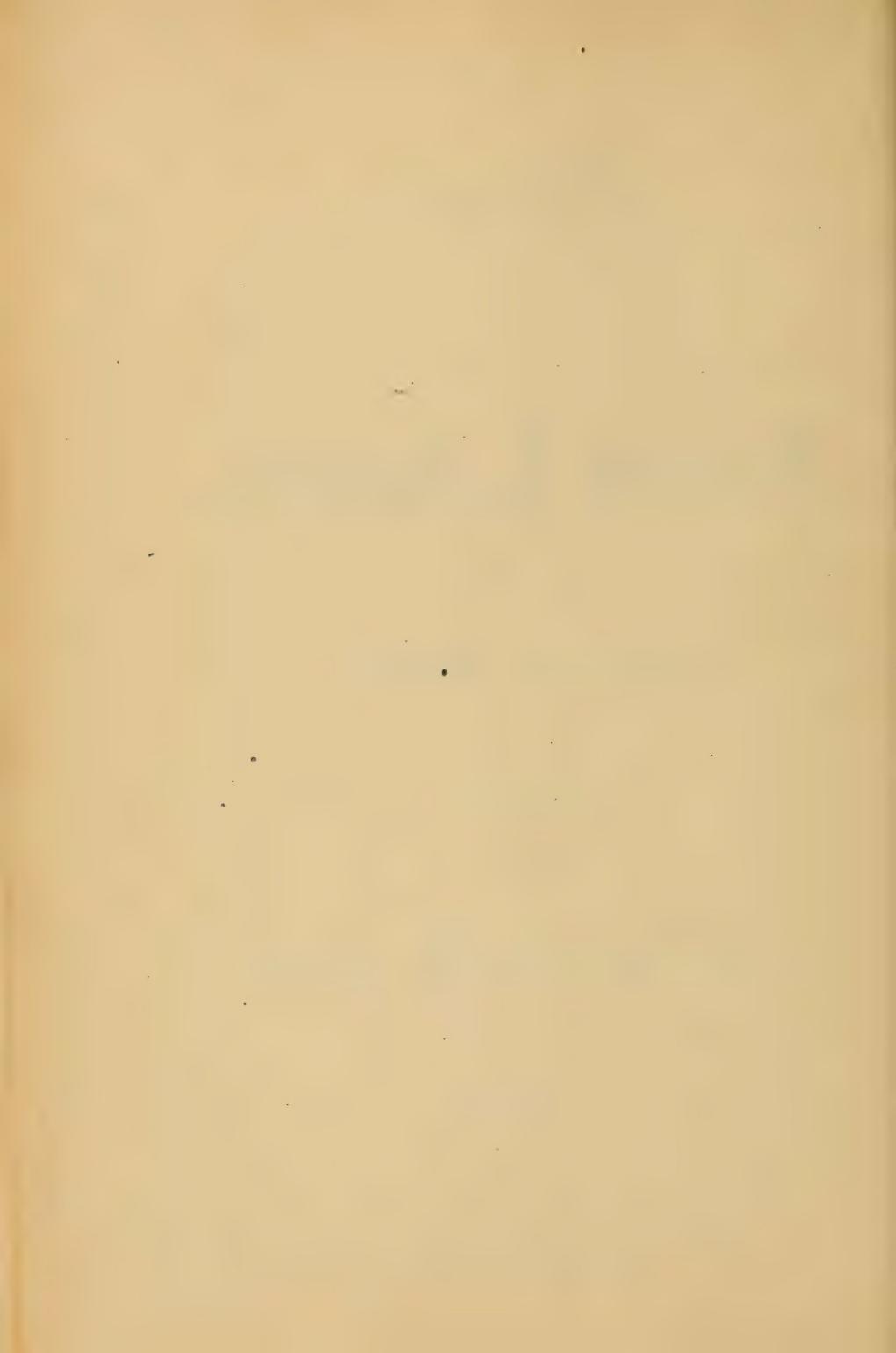
ADJUTANT GENERAL

- OF THE -

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

- FROM -

March 1, 1882, to January 1, 1884



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M., January 1, 1884.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY:

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the New Mexico
Militia.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, on assuming the duties of my office, March 1, 1882, there were fifteen companies of Militia in the Territory, divided between the First and Second Regiments of Infantry. There are now thirty companies, of which thirteen are armed and drill as cavalry. It was seen that for the service our troops are most needed the pursuit of hostile Indians and outlaws, mounted men were necessary, and it was thought best to organize a Cavalry Regiment in which all the exercise and drill would fit the men for actual service in the field. This was done by General Orders of September 14, 1883. A roster of all the regiments is hereto attached, marked exhibit "A."

At different times and from different causes, eleven companies have disbanded, and their arms and accoutre-

ments have been turned in and accounted for—leaving at this time only thirty companies in the service.

It is with particular regret that I announce the disorganization of the companies at Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The former was the first in the Territory to procure uniforms, and by its zeal and proficiency in drill did much to stimulate the military spirit in the Territory. A new troop of cavalry has been organized in that city, however, which it is hoped will fill the place made vacant by the old organization.

The company at Santa Fe was a source of pride to the citizens of the capital; it had obtained the first prize in a competitive drill, had an excellent armory and handsome uniform, and apparently there was no reason for its dissolution. While there is every reason and inducement for a company at this place, it is to be hoped that this fact will be realized and an efficient organization be effected at an early day.

One of the companies at Las Vegas, after brief and fitful existence disbanded, but that city has in Co. "H," Second Regiment, a militia organization second to none in the West. Its drill at the exposition in Santa Fe, on the 4th of July last, was greatly admired by the regular army officers who witnessed it, and the first prize for proficiency was obtained by it.

Special care has been taken when applications have been made for the formation of companies, to ascertain from others than the applicants, if such organization is really needed, and if the officers named are suitable for the positions, and several such applications have been refused upon receiving unsatisfactory reply.

During the year 1882, there was comparatively little done by the militia, though it was constantly on the alert and in a state of anxiety on account of threatened Indian depredations and raids by thieves and outlaws. Short expeditions and scouts were made by Captains Blain, Mormon, Fountain and Young, whose reports I transmit herewith numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The total expense of the militia for that year was \$3,745,09, of which \$2,385,52 was for pay-roll, subsistence and forage of troops on active duty in these expeditions; an itemized account of which is hereto attached, marked exhibits "D" and "E."

The total expense of the militia for the year 1883, \$24,727,65, of which \$23,480,91 was for pay-rolls, subsistence and forage of troops on active duty—itemized accounts of which are hereto attached marked exhibit "F."

On February 9th, 1883, Col. Frost, of the Second Regiment was ordered to take the Santa Fe Company as a guard to escort Milton Yarberry to Albuquerque, where he was to be executed for murder. At Albuquerque, Co. "F" of that place, was also put under Col. Frost's orders, and the execution took place. Colonel Frost's report is transmitted herewith, No. 6.

On February 26th, upon telegraphic request and written application, Capt. Borradail, with a detachment of Co. "F," of Albuquerque, was ordered into the field. His report, No 7, transmitted herewith fully details the circumstances under which he was ordered out, and the result accomplished.

On the 6th of February, 1883, the following petition was received, endorsed by Col. Rynerson.

THE PETITION.

To his Excellency,

THE HON. LIONEL A. SHELDON.

SIR:—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of precinct No. 16, County of Doña Ana, (known as Colorado), would respectfully bring the following facts to your Excellency's knowledge.

That for some time large bodies of lawless men have been raiding on our interests, and owing to their numbers we feel that the ordinary judicial power is insufficient to cope with the evil, we, well-disposed citizens, being even in dread of our lifes should we offer assistance to our neighbors to recover their stock, etc. In view of the facts we would humbly petition your Excellency, to commission a number of men under a competent authority, and for a period of about ninety days, to follow such thieves and protect us and our property while in pursuit of our legitimate business; and your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed.)

Patrick Kelly,	George Lynch,
John Christie,	Thomas B. Lynch.
Gregory Miranda,	H. C. Carson,
Albino Samaniego,	F. C. Wolgast.
Francisco Samaniego,	William H. Lynch,
Tiodoro Peña,	Lynch Bros.
Crecencio Garcia,	Ciriaco Turrietta,
Jose Fabian Tozola,	Victor Turrietta,
Vicente Tozola,	Eugenio Charverio,
Bitoriano Serna,	Pedro Maldonado,
Rantuta Armijo,	Isidoro Sedillos.
Jose Torres,	Eugenio Sedillos,

M. Puentes,	Guadalupe Peña,
Jose Serzia.	Matias Chavez,
Deciderio Sanches,	Felis Torres,
Fabian Samaniego,	Isabel Torres,
Camilo Samaniego,	Juan G. Chaves.
K. L. Barron, Jr.,	Pancho Jaramillo,
Jas. Seyfred,	Venabides,
Aciano Jaramillo,	Manuel Lucero,
Jose Miguel Jaramillo,	Juan A Lerma,
Birante Lopez,	Ambrosio Lucero,
Manuel Olgin,	Diego Duran,
Jose Carabal,	Victor Duran,
Gregorio Montoya,	Diego Lopez,
Anastacio Serna,	Camilo Samaniego,
Juan Cordoba,	Juan Gallardo,
Lorenzo Jaramillo,	Antonio Gallardo,
Sibero Jaramillo,	Marcelino Torres,
Juan Lopez,	Lucas Soto,
Jesus M. Jaramillo,	Jesus Maldonado,
Concepcion Garcia,	Amado Gallardo,
Jesus Silva,	José Urieta,

ENDORSEMENT NO. 1.

This petition has been handed me, to be forwarded to you. It comes from Colorado, Rincon and vicinity. Stock thieves are becoming daring and exceedingly active in their operations. They have stolen large numbers of cattle, and are quite defiant. Lives of some of our best citizens have been threatened by them, and an effort is being made by the thieves to intimidate the law-abiding people. I understand the people desire a portion of military called into active service to aid authority and protect people in their property as well as to protect lives. Please give prompt attention.

Respectfully,
W. L. RYNERSON.

ENDORSEMENT NO. 2.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Santa Fe, Feb. 6, 1883. }

The within petition is referred to Major A. J. Fountain, with instructions to investigate the complaint therein made, and to act in his discretion in the use of the militia, under existing general orders, in the protection of the people. Any reasonable force he may employ will be paid and supplied as volunteers.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Major Fountain and his command acted vigorously, promptly and with such effect that Dorotea Saius, the lieutenant of John Kinney, and notoriously one of the worst men in the Territory, was captured and killed while trying to escape. The "Kinney Gang" was mostly captured and entirely broken up, Kinney and several of his assistants being now in the penitentiary serving long terms of imprisonment. The report of Major Fountain is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION, 1st REGT. N. M. V. M. }
MESILLA, March 25, 1883. }

CAPT. E. L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant-General, Santa Fe, N. M.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in obedience to verbal orders from His Excellency, the Governor, I left Las Cruces on a special train at 5 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, 21st inst., with my entire battalion, except six men of Captain Salazar's company, who were left to guard the jail at Mesilla. The command con-

sisted of Captain Van Patten, Lieutenant Pedregon and twenty men of Company "A"; Captain Salazar and Lieutenant Fountain, and nineteen men of Company "B." Lieutenant and Surgeon I. N. Cowan accompanied the expedition. The men were furnished with forty rounds of ammunition to the man, and each man carried two days cooked rations in his saddle bags. Three days rations for the entire command and a sufficient supply of reserve ammunition was carried on pack mules. My objective point was the vicinity of Kingston, at which place I had positive information about fifteen notorious rustlers were congregated, and my detectives informed me that they were fully resolved to resist arrest. I had warrants for most of these men, including P. Johnson, alias "Topy" Johnson; and Tom Coooper, alias Tom Kelley, who has a large number of indictments pending against him in Lincoln county; John Watts, Tom Grady, Charles Thomas, James Colville, Hank Brophy, William Leland—alias "Butch," Nat. Irwin, "Tex," and several others whose names I do not wish to disclose at present. The command arrived at Nutt Station at 10:30 p. m.; about an hour was occupied in disembarking men and horses. At midnight the command took up its line of march for Lake Valley. At Nutt Station I was joined by Messrs. Cartwright and Forsythe, employes of the Sierra Mining Company, who had been sent to meet and guide me. I was also joined by Mr. Gilson, Deputy Sheriff, at Nutt Station, and by two guides sent to me from Hillsboro and Kingston.

Kingston was my objective point, my detectives having furnished information which I regarded as reliable

that about twenty of the most desperate of the rustling gang had congregated and were determined to resist what they were pleased to term the "Greaser Militia." I subsequently learned that this information was in the main correct. I had been specially cautioned with reference to Tom Kelley, alias "Cooper," John Watts, Hank Brophy, "Tex," "Butch," Charles Thomas and others, and was informed that these men had announced that they would not be taken. Good citizens of Lake Valley, Hillsboro and Kingston, with whom I had been in correspondence, all agreed that the men I have mentioned, with a few others, whom I prefer to leave unnamed at present, were the worst of the gang.

Before leaving Nutt I received positive information that John Watts, "Butch," "Tex" and two others, for whom I had warrants, were at Lake Valley. I pushed on to that place with a detail of five men as rapidly as possible, leaving the main command to follow, with instructions to Captains Van Patten and Salazar to so dispose their men as to prevent the escape of any person from the town. I arrived at Lake Valley about five o'clock, a. m., and succeeded in finding and arresting "Butch" without any trouble. John Watts was seen, but he escaped from me, mounted a horse and fled, only to run into Captain Van Patten's company. He was ordered to halt, when he drew his Winchester on Captain Van Patten; a dozen carbines were at once pointed at him and he surrendered. He was brought into town and turned over to me. I then informed Watts and "Butch" that I had a warrant for their arrest on the charge of cattle stealing. I took them formally into

custody, and told each of them that if he would go along quietly I would deliver him safely to the sheriff of Dona Ana county; that if he resisted or attempted to escape, my men had orders to shoot, and that they would certainly obey those orders. "Tex" was in town when I arrived there, but succeeded in making his escape. I was fearful that he would carry the news of my approach to Kingston and alarm the men I was after, so I determined to press on. I left Lake Valley at 3 a. m. The two prisoners were mounted on one horse unbound. At about 4-30 a. m., after the moon had gone down, and before day-light the command [arrived] at the Cienega, known as Daily's, formerly McEver's ranch. There I halted the command and ordered the men to dismount, unsaddle and prepare coffee. It was then still dark. I had the prisoners dismount and asked Watts how he was getting along, he replied: "I want a drink, bad." I told him the men would have coffee in a few minutes; he answered that he didn't want any coffee, he wanted a drink of whisky, and asked me to allow him to go to a tavern in the vicinity to get some, I told him he could not, and rode off and dismounted. The men were still bustling about unsaddling the horses and unpacking the mules when I heard one of the men exclaim: "Where are the prisoners?" Almost instantly a shot was fired; the men seized their carbines and ran in that direction. The man who fired the shot shouted: "There they go up the road!" A volley was fired in that direction, probably between thirty and forty shots. I directed Captain Salazar to take a sufficient detail and follow the fugitives; he took six or seven men and proceeded

up the road about two hundred yards and came upon the bodies of Watts and "Butch" lying in the road; they were both dead. I ordered Captain Salazar to examine the bodies to ascertain if there were any valuables upon their persons, and if so, to take charge of and deliver them to me to be turned over to the proper authorities. He reported that he had made the search and found nothing but a few papers which were not disturbed. I then ordered that the bodies should be covered with loose earth in order to prevent them from being disturbed by coyotes until they could be taken by their friends for decent interment, and telephoned to Lake Valley the fact of their death with the request that the bodies be sent for.

I have particularized this portion of my report for the reason that my action in the matter has been criticised by persons who are entirely ignorant of the attending circumstances. I did [all] that could be done within the limited time at my command—and time was then precious.

At 5:30 the command moved on to Irwin's Ranche. Margarita Sierra, who was brought along, identified this as the place mentioned in his affidavit where cattle stolen from Dona Ana had been sold. The ranche was deserted, but fresh horse tracks in the vicinity indicated that the occupation was recent. Taking a trail towards Kingston, I pushed on to that place. When within six or eight miles I was met by a trusty messenger who informed me that the rustlers were already informed of what had transpired at Lake Valley the night before; that they had congregated at Johnson's butcher pen, about a mile from Kingston, in the mountains, and

would there make a stand. It was reported that Tom Cooper, Hank Brophy, Charley Thomas and "Tex" were of the party, and that they were resolved to avenge the deaths of their late associates Watts and "Butch." This information was communicated to the men, who pushed their tired horses forward with alacrity, delighted at the opportunity of meeting so considerable a band of rustlers in a fair fight. Our guide took us over a very rough and difficult trail, some delay being caused by the packs slipping. The pack mules were left in the rear, and the command pushed on as rapidly as possible to Johnson's, where we expected to find the enemy. That place was reached and surrounded at 5 p. m. No living thing was found but a trembling horse covered with foam. The rustlers had wisely reconsidered their intention to make a stand, and had fled to the mountains and dispersed; from what I can learn some of them are still running. Recovering the pack train I pushed on to Kingston, and there found and arrested James Colville. Scouting parties were sent out to the various places of rendezvous of rustlers in that vicinity, but none were found. I left Kingston at 10 p. m., and made night raids on several ranches between that point and Hillsboro. About midnight I received a message from Mr. Brunson, the superintendent of the Sierra Mining Company at Lake Valley, informing me that serious disturbances were threatened by the friends and sympathizers of Watts and "Butch" at that place, and requesting me to send a detachment of men for the protection of life and property. I immediately dispatched Sergeant Leandro Garcia, and four

men of Captain Salazar's company, with orders to report to Superintendent Brunson. I subsequently learned that they arrived at Lake Valley the following day and were directed to guard three prisoners who had been taken by the officers of the mining company. One of these prisoners, a man named John Shannon, had, it is alleged, endeavored to incite a mob to attack the militia ; that, armed with pistols and rifles, he paraded the town calling upon the friends of Watts and "Butch" to join him and "clean out" my command. Upon being arrested he was placed under guard of Sergeant Garcia and his squad. He repeatedly announced his intention to escape, and was as often warned by his fellow prisoners and by his friends not to make the attempt ; he foolishly persisted, however, and broke and ran from the guard, who fired upon him when he was about one hundred yards distant—he was instantly killed. This occurred about 7 o'clock p. m., on the 23d, but I did not learn of the unfortunate occurrence until my arrival at Lake Valley the following day. I say unfortunate, not on the account of my men, for they simply performed their duty, I had no warrant for Shannon ; had never heard of the man, but I am informed by some of the best citizens of Lake Valley, and by the officer who arrested him, that when arrested he was parading the streets armed with pistols and rifle attempting to incite a riot and that he had already succeeded in persuading several other excitable men to join him in attacking the militia, and had such a thing been done many lives would have been lost. By reference to the statute it will be observed that my men acted within the scope of their lawful authority.

Having scouted the country between Kingston and Hillsboro with no other result than to hear frequent reports of flying rustlers, I reached Hillsboro on the 23d inst. Here my command was kindly, I may say enthusiastically, received by the people of the town. The ladies and gentlemen of the town gave the officers and men of my command a royal reception at the school house, and left nothing undone to prove that their entire sympathy and support were with us. I feel under many obligations to Messrs. Galles, Bartletson, Johnson, Fuller, Dugan and other good citizens of this enterprising town for the many kindnesses we received at their hands. I deemed it prudent to leave a detachment of men in the vicinity of Hillsboro to pick up any stray rustlers who might drop in after the main command had gone. Six men of Captain Van Patten's company, with First Sergeant Botella, a careful and intelligent man, in command, were left behind, with orders to pick up and hold any of the men for whom I held warrants, should they appear in that vicinity.

My command reached Lake Valley at noon on the 24th. Here I learned from one of my scouts that the gang of rustlers who broke and fled at my approach to Kingston were traveling towards the Mexican line. Two of the worst of the gang had crossed the railroad between Nutt and Florida stations going south on the morning of the 24th; they were riding jaded horses and had evidently ridden very far and fast. I also learned that Johnson, another of the gang, had stopped at the house of my informant on the morning of the 23rd, and had announced his intention of going to Mexico; I also learned that another squad of three had

been seen going towards Uva Springs. I therefore determined to push forward to Nutt, proceed by rail to Las Cruces, and having obtained fresh horses, push west and endeavor to cut off their retreat. I reached Las Cruces at 7 p. m., and at 9:30 had succeeded in procuring a re-mount for some of Captain Salazar's men. They immediately started towards Palomas lake, to which place it is most probable the rustlers have gone. I have but slight hopes of catching them, they are so badly scared and demoralized that I very much doubt if they halt short of Chihuahua.

I feel confident that this raid has broken the backbone of the most dangerous if not the most extensive combination of thieves in the Territory. Some little time and work will yet be required to bring the individual rustlers to justice. This can be accomplished by the ordinary process, now that it is known who the guilty parties are. I brought in two prisoners, Nat Irwin and James Colville. The latter kept a butcher shop and slaughter pen at Kingston. He has made important disclosures implicating many rustlers.

Where all officers and men alike acted so well, there is no room for individual praise. The entire command was nearly sixty hours in the saddle. Wednesday night (21st), Thursday and Thursday night were passed without sleep and with but slight opportunity for rest, yet I heard not a single complaint. The entire command was generously entertained by Superintendent Brunson and the officers of the Sierra Mining Company. Our thanks are also due to Mr. A. J. Russ, the conductor of the special train and his assistants; not only did they constantly strive to add to the

comfort of the men, but they appeared to experience as lively an interest in securing a successful result as any man in the command. I should be much pleased to have their meritorious conduct mentioned to Superintendent Sands. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Major 1st Regiment, N. M. Vol. Militia, Commanding Forces in Field.

On the 16th of April, a special order was issued convening a Court of Inquiry to meet at Lake Valley, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Major Fountain in connection with the killing of the three men named in his report, but the order was revoked upon learning that the grand jury of Dona Ana County had fully investigated all the circumstances and found no cause for accusing Maj. Fountain or any one connected with the raid.

On April 27th the militia of Dona Ana county was withdrawn by general order, No. 18, which is transmitted herewith, exhibit "B."

The good effect of the militia's action during the campaign can hardly be overestimated. There was an organized band of thieves, outlaws and robbers, whose operations extended over hundreds of miles of country, and whose robberies were conducted with the system and order of a legitimate business enterprise. Whole herds of cattle were driven from Doña Ana to Texas and sold to agents there, and other herds were slaughtered in the woods and the dressed meat shipped by car-load lots. The people were terrorized by this com-

bination, and no one dared to make complaint or testify against any of the gang, until the militia had broken their strength and had the ringleaders actually in custody, when plenty of testimony could be had.

The A., T. & S. F. R. R. Company co-operated with the militia in every way ; furnished a special train for the use of the men and kept the same waiting and under orders, for weeks ; and to the promptness and kindness of this company is in a great measure due the success of the expedition. All this was done by the railroad company without charge. The thanks of the people of this Territory are due to that corporation and its Division Superintendent, Geo. L. Sands, who, on this, and every other occasion, has assisted the militia in every way they could wish. The money value of this expedition and subsequent conviction of the prisoners captured to the cattle men of the Territory, was hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the good to the Territory at large in sustaining the supremacy of the law, and the fixed determination backed by the necessary force to assert and maintain the same, cannot be estimated in money.

On June 1st, when urgent letters from A. W. Harris and other citizens of Kingston, representing that a reign of terror existed there, under orders from the Governor, Major Fountain again took the field, as a posse to assist the Sheriff of Doña Ana county, against his old enemies—the “rustlers and outlaws.”

This campaign of Major Fountain lasted a month, and the following report of the expedition shows the results accomplished :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY, N. M. V. M. }
Mesilla, Doña Ana County, June 30, 1883. }

COL. E. L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General, Santa Fe, N. M.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that on the 3rd inst. I received a communication from His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, directing me to investigate reports received by him from Kingston to the effect that lawlessness was in the ascendancy at that place, and that the local civil authorities either could not, or would not, suppress it. He also enclosed me a letter received from Kingston, dated May 31st, setting forth the alleged lawless condition of affairs at that place. This letter, together with others of a similar character, is returned herewith, marked "A." In compliance with the Governor's orders I made the proper inquiry and became satisfied that a number of persons who had been indicted at the March term of the District Court in Doña Ana, for cattle stealing and other crimes, and for whose arrest warrants had been placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Doña Ana County, were rendezvoused in the vicinity of Kingston, and that no effort had been made or was being made to apprehend them. Reliable and intelligent scouts who had been sent by me to Kingston and vicinity returned with the intelligence (afterwards found to be correct), that "Topy" Johnson, Joe Asque, Tom Cooper—alias Tom Kelley, Joe Hubert—alias Roberts, Charlie Hall, "Tex" and others, under indictment, were openly living at Kingston and vicinity; also that a gang of outlaws, said to be a por-

tion of the "Farmington gang," had recently made a rendezvous at an isolated spring in the Black Range, and were stealing stock in that vicinity. I at once ordered the recall of portions of Co's. "A." and "B," then in the field in pursuit of prisoners who had escaped from the Mesilla jail, and directed Captain's Van Patten and Salazar to hold twenty men of each of their companies in readiness for active field service.

I then had an interview with Hon. S. B. Newcomb, District Attorney, and Mr. Ascarate, Sheriff of Doña Ana county. It was agreed that Mr. Ascarate, who held the warrants for the arrest of the indicted parties, should despatch two deputy sheriffs to the vicinity of Kingston for the purpose of making the arrests; that I should proceed quietly to the same place, keeping out of sight, but within supporting distance of the officers, to act as a posse in the event of their requiring assistance in making arrests or guarding prisoners. The officers selected by Sheriff Ascarate to make the arrests were David Woods and H. C. Harring. I looked over the warrants in the possession of the sheriff and selected those for the arrest of the persons known to be in the vicinity of Kingston. These warrants, the sheriff, at my suggestion, delivered to his deputy Mr. Wood. In the meantime I had dispatched small squads of companies "A" and "B", with orders to proceed towards Kingston, avoiding all roads, and, while keeping carefully concealed, to watch all the trails leading into that place. Another squad was dispatched to the vicinity of a well-known rendezvous of the outlaws on South Percha, with orders to keep concealed, but to watch and report any movements of known out-

laws at that place. All the squads and detachments were ordered to meet me at a point near Kingston, at midnight on the 15th inst., that being the time fixed for the officers to make the arrests. In the meantime I kept twenty men of the two companies in the valley and made a display so as to draw attention from the movements of the small detachments. I was satisfied then and am now convinced that the outlaws had and have spies and sympathizers in this vicinity, who furnish them with information as to the movements of the militia. In order to throw these spies off the track I caused it to be announced that the men then in the field would remain in camp on the west bank of the river for several weeks. I then crossed thirty men and horses of Companies "A" and "B" to the west bank of the river, opposite Mesilla, with orders to go in camp there. An entire day was occupied in crossing the river, which was very high and unfordable, a small skiff being the only boat procurable. Captain Salazar was left in command of the two companies. After sundown, on the 13th, I sent orders to Captain Salazar to break camp and march up the west bank of the river to a designated place of rendezvous near the town of Colorado, so as to arrive there before 10 p. m., on the 14th, keeping his movements concealed from observation as much as possible. At 7 p. m., on the 14th, I took the north bound train, accompanied by my staff and the two deputy sheriffs, Messrs. Wood and Herring. Our horse had gone forward with the main body of the command. Arriving at Rincon, I took private conveyance and at 10 p. m., reached the place of rendezvous, where I found Captain Salazar and the men in camp ; they had

ridden forty-five miles that day. The two deputy sheriffs remained at Rincon. It was understood between us that they were to take the morning train to Nutt Station, and from there proceed by coach to Hillsboro, at which place I would have transportation for them to proceed to Kingston, and would also notify them of my exact whereabouts, that they might communicate with me in case of necessity.

At 11 o'clock, p. m., on the 14th, I moved forward with the entire command, avoiding as much as possible all roads and trails. The first halt was made at 12 m., on the 15th, about six miles from Hillsboro, the command having been thirteen hours in the saddle and having ridden about forty miles over a country of inconceivable roughness. I then dispatched a courier to Hillsboro with a note to Deputy Sheriff Wood, informing him that I would be at the place of rendezvous, near Kingston, at 8 o'clock that evening. I also wrote to reliable parties at Hillsboro, requesting them to furnish the deputy sheriff with transportation to Kingston at my expense. The request was complied with and the transportation furnished. A halt of two hours was made to allow the horses to graze, and at 2 p. m. the command again pushed forward, avoiding all roads and trails and adopting every precaution to avoid discovery. At 7 p. m., the command reached the place of rendezvous, near the junction of the road and trail leading from Kingston to Hillsboro. Men and horses were concealed and guards were established to watch the road and trail. I then sent a reliable and intelligent man into Kingston to obtain information. About midnight he returned with the information that most

of the men we were after were in town; their exact whereabouts was fixed; they were unsuspicous; and, as yet, no knowledge of our coming had reached them. I was more than surprised, however, to learn that the deputy sheriffs had not yet arrived with the warrants. Had they arrived at Kingston at the time designated—and there was no reason why they should not have done so—every one of the outlaws could have been captured. I was here joined by the detachment sent ahead, and had positive information that Cooper, alias Kelly, had gone into Kingston the day before and had not gone out. I again sent a scout into town and ascertained that Kelly, or Cooper, was there. I could have arrested him and the balance of the gang had I the warrants. I dispatched a courier to the deputy sheriffs urging them to come on at once and make the arrests, and again sent a scout to Kingston to look out and keep me informed as to matters there. My messenger to Hillsboro returned with the unwelcome intelligence that Deputy Sheriff Wood had left quite late the night before going towards Kingston in a buggy, and that the fact of his presence and purpose had been disclosed to parties who would undoubtedly communicate the same without loss of time to Cooper and the rest of the gang, and so it turned out. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, Deputy Sheriff Wood, accompanied by a gentleman residing at Hillsboro, came to the place of rendezvous. He informed me that, guided by that gentleman, he had gone to the house of "Topy" Johnson the night before and arrested him, but had released him, his companion, the Hillsboro gentleman, going on "Topy" Johnson's

bond. He had also arrested Joe Asque, and had released him on bond. The deputy sheriff had not looked for Cooper or "Tex," because he was assured by his Hillsboro companion that both of them had left the country some months before and had not returned. It was in vain that I insisted that Cooper was at that moment at Kingston and could be taken in less than one hour. The deputy and his companion drove off and returned to Hillsboro. I at once sent out and called in my scouts. I then proceeded to Kingston in person, determined to arrest Cooper with or without warrant if I should come on to him. Upon arriving there I learned that Cooper was in town when the deputy sheriff and his companion arrived; that Cooper shortly afterwards was informed of the presence and object of the deputy sheriff, and also of the presence of myself and command in that vicinity. I was also informed by the person, who claimed to have carried the message, that the person who accompanied the deputy sheriff to Kingston sent the following message to Joe Asque: "The deputy sheriff is here with a warrant for you; the militia are close by. You know your business." It must be true that such a message was sent to Asque, there can be no doubt that a similar one was sent to Cooper, and that the deputy sheriff was a victim of misplaced confidence. I learned positively that Cooper, alias Kelly, was stopping at a ranch on the North Star road, under the name of William Welch. Upon my return to Las Cruces I caused that fact to be communicated in writing to Sheriff Ascarate, together with information as to the exact whereabouts of Celso Morales, Estevan Morales, Faustino Lopez,

Mauro Saius and other indicted rustlers, but so far as I am advised the sheriff has made no effort whatever to arrest them, notwithstanding the fact that life and property is constantly jeopardized so long as these outlaws remain at liberty. Cooper, "Tex," and the other indicted rustlers having fled, I now turned my attention toward the so-called Farmington gang. Guided by a reliable stockman, I marched the command across the country to the alleged place of rendezvous of this gang. Stockmen in that vicinity concurred in the statement that a gang of eight outlaws had recently came into that part of the county from the northern part of the Territory, that they had commenced stealing horses and mules and had a quite number of stolen animals on hand. I was guided over a very rough country to the place where this gang was said to rendezvous ; they were gone. A prospector was camped at the place, who informed me that the gang, eight in number, had left three days before taking with them quite a number of horses and mules, including a horse which they stole from my informant, who also said that the gang had received a message sent by courier from Kingston, advising them that I was in the vicinity and would probably give them a call. I followed their trail about sixty miles and had to abandon the chase. They were too far ahead of me, and were going towards the Gila. The stockmen also complained that stealing was going on in the vicinity of Palomas, and having information that the Morales boys (indicted rustlers) were about there, I determined to pay them a visit before returning to Las Cruces. Accordingly, I marched the command

across country to Palomas. The men I was after were not there. They had been there however a few days before, and undoubtedly had something to do with the thefts complained of. I, however, sent scouts to learn their whereabouts and succeeded in ascertaining that one of them was at Paraje, and the other at Cañada Alamosa. This information I caused to be communicated to Sheriff Ascarate, and that was the end of it. Men and horses were badly used up by the severe duty they had been called upon to perform, they having made long and hard marches over very rough country with the mercury at over one hundred degrees in the shade. Having succeeded in stampeding whatever rustler element there was abroad in the vicinity of the Black Range, and having given renewed confidence to stockmen in that vicinity, I pushed on in person to Las Cruces leaving orders for the command to follow me with easy marches. The last of the command arrived here yesterday, and all were to-day discharged from active service. Several horses of the command were entirely broken down and most of them suffered severely from hard riding. While at Kingston I had interviews with a number of prominent citizens of that place, relative to organizing a local militia company for their own protection. At their request I left with them the necessary blanks, muster rolls, &c. I have not yet learned whether they have succeeded in affecting an organization. I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN.

Major, Second Cavalry Battalion New Mexico Volunteer Militia

On the 12th of June, at the request of Major T. D. Burns, a detachment of Captain Esquibel's Company was ordered into the field in Rio Arriba county to suppress some outlaws who were depredating in that county. They were out five days; did not succeed in capturing anyone, but lawlessness in that section has ceased since that time.

The thanks of your Excellency, speaking for the people of the Territory, were extended to the troops engaged in active service in General Orders No. 18, a copy of which is transmitted herewith.

Since March 1st, 1882, there have been ten General Orders published, copies of which are hereto attached—marked "B." Some of them are of great importance, and the active service of the militia has been mostly had under General Order 14. Only three Special Orders of importance have been issued; copies of them are hereto attached—marked "C."

No casualty or wounds have been received by any of the militia.

Every bill against the Territory and each pay-roll has been certified and sworn to, carefully examined, and when found correct has been allowed and paid in Territorial warrants, to realize upon which they have been sold at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. less than their face value. This has been a great hardship upon the men, whose pay is very scant even if made in cash. A full supply of muster and pay-rolls, oaths of office, blank bonds for arms, blank vouchers, and certificates for supplies, returns of elections of officers, commissions, warrants, discharges, and blanks for

ordnance returns have been procured, and a supply sufficient for several years is now on hand.

The organization and location of the Territorial militia is the best adapted for the peculiar services they are liable to be called upon to perform. Eight companies of cavalry are on the east of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., near the Mexican line, and three on the west of that railroad on the Mexico and Arizona border. Five companies are on the line of the A. & P. R. R., near the Navajo reservation on the south ; and four near the northern border of the same reservation, on the Colorado line. This distribution is more available, in my opinion, for exigencies that may arise, than a patrol or "Ranger" service would be. But by all means there should be provision made for the adequate pay of the men who give their time to learning drill, and their means to uniform themselves, when they leave their business to enter upon public and dangerous service. It seems incongruous that the law should allow two dollars per day for the use of a horse, but limits the pay of his rider to forty-five cents.

The troop of cavalry at Laguna is composed entirely of Laguna Indians, and though they do not speak English, all commands are given in that language, and their proficiency in the drill and manual is remarkable. It excited general comment and admiration in the competitive drill at Santa Fe last July. The greatest praise and credit are due to Colonel and Captain Marmon and Major Pradt for this excellence, through whose exertions also the troop is completely uniformed after the army pattern.

The Zuni Indians, who were present at the drill, became emulous of the Lagunas, and at a meeting held for that purpose authorized Mr. Frank Cushing to take the necessary steps to form a company from among them. This is now being done, and when the company is organized it will be attached to Colonel Marmon's command.

The organization and drill of the militia is the same as that of the regular army. Its uniform, as adopted, is the same, and the arms should be of the same model, as in the case of joint service similarity of weapons would be almost a necessity. Our arms are of a different calibre and make from those issued to regular troops and to the militia of the States. An effort should be made to exchange our arms for those of improved pattern. We also ought to have at least five hundred revolvers for the use of the cavalry. If they cannot be had from the General Government the Territory should procure them on its own account.

There are no muster rolls of the New Mexican troops who served in the civil war. Inquiries are frequently made at this office for information contained in them by parties entitled to it, which cannot be furnished; to the loss and inconvenience of applicants for bounties and pensions. Probably the original rolls were sent to Washington on the mustering out of the troops instead of copies. These rolls are necessary now, and will become more valuable as time elapses. The Adjutant General at Washington has kindly promised to furnish the Territory with copies of these rolls as soon as the public business will allow it to be done.

An allowance for office rent, say fifteen dollars per month, should be made to the Adjutant General, as the safe keeping of the archives and papers of that office is just as important as the storing of the arms and ordnance stores for which provision is fully made by the present law.

The Territory now has four hundred old style percussion lock Austrian muskets, (Cal. 58) with bayonets which are unfit for issue to troops, though in good order. I have been unable to dispose of them in any way, as the General Government will not take them back, alter, or exchange them. There is also a large number of old style cartridge boxes and cap pouches which are equally useless. I recommend that the Territory take the responsibility of ordering the same sold at public auction, the proceeds to be turned into the militia fund. During the term of Governor Wallace, arms were issued to citizens for self protection, and bonds were taken by the Territory for their safe-keeping and return on demand. I have been able to get them all back or have them properly accounted for, except in the case of the citizens of Silver City, by E. V. Price, who, with others, is responsible for thirty-six rifles and three thousand rounds of ammunition. After repeated and unavailing efforts to obtain a report from those responsible for this property, suit was brought by the Attorney for the Third District upon the bond --which is still pending in the District Court.

The first general parade and review of the militia was had at Santa Fe on last Fourth of July. There were six uniformed companies; three of cavalry (the Laguna troop being dismounted) and three of infantry.

Their appearance and drill was such as to be a cause of pride to the Territory and of congratulation to themselves. Such meetings increase the efficiency of the troops, stimulate the pride of each organization, and encourage the military spirit so necessary to an effective militia.

Though the time has not yet come when the Territory can afford to pay all the expense of annual encampment for its troops, I am of the opinion that if the Territory would pay the transportation of the militia to the place designated for a camp of exercise and instruction, such camps could be held at least once a year with great profit to the militia and benefit to the Territory.

I desire to extend the thanks of this office to General S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnances, for copies of his reports and the series of "Ordnance Notes." To General R. C. Drum, Adjutant General of the Army, for copies of his report; and to the Adjutant Generals of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Kansas and Colorado for like favors. It would be very desirable if we could reciprocate, not only as a matter of courtesy, but to show the people at large what our Territory is doing in the way of militia progress.

I desire also to thank the officers of the regular army in New Mexico generally, and General R. S. McKenzie and his staff, in particular, for their earnest co-operation with and hearty assistance rendered to the militia when it was on active duty.

It is with pride and pleasure that I report that no act of lawlessness, insubordination, or oppression, has

come to my knowledge, on the part of any member of the militia; but on the contrary, their conduct whether in camp or field has been uniformly commended. It should be remembered that more than two-thirds of our militia are native Mexicans, and that most of the active service has been performed by them. This duty was hard and dangerous, illy paid, but successful in spite of hardships and obstacles that would have deterred many men, yet there has been no complaint from them, and their conduct as soldiers has in every respect been admirable.

I have the honor to be very respectfully
Your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 1, 1884.

REPORT NO 1.

CHLORIDE, N. M., April 28th, 1882.

HON. EDWARD L. BARTLETT.*Adjutant General, Santa Fe, N. M.,*

DEAR SIR:—I wrote you to-day in regard to putting thirty men of my company in the field. I will probably get off with them to-morrow. Please telegraph me on receipt of this if I am right in making this move.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BLAIN, Captain.

Via Engle.

CHLORIDE, N. M., April 28th, 1882.

HON. EDWARD BARTLETT,*Adjutant General, Santa Fe, N. M.,*

DEAS SIR:—Rumors are reaching us from every direction about the Indian raids and their murderous work, until the citizens have become very uneasy and prospectors leaving the mountains for safety. I have been looking each mail for an official notification from you to take some action in the matter, but as yet have received none, and fearing such letters may have gone astray, I have called for thirty men of my company and will try to protect the country hereabouts against the Indians if they come this way, and they

almost certain to as a large portion of them are as well posted about the Black Range and San Mateo Mountains as we are. I hope the course I have taken will meet the approval of the Governor and yourself. It is the only thing I can see that can be done while awaiting orders from you. Looking for a prompt reply I remain your obedient servant,

JAS. P. BLAIN, Captain.

REPORT NO. 2.

LAGUNA, N. M., May 8, 1882.

GENERAL E. L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant-General of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report: It having been reported that a body of about forty savages had crossed the A. & P. R. R., east of Laguna, going south, and that a larger body had left the vicinity of Crane's Station, A. & P., going in the same direction, I thought it advisable to make a scout in the direction of Cañada Alamosa, that being the general rendezvous of roving bands of hostiles. I moved my company, numbering fifty men and two officers, from Laguna on the 4th inst., by a direct line across the country south as far as Cañada Alamosa ; arrived there on the 5th inst., at 11 a. m. Found no signs of any hostiles. From there moved south of the Rito Quemado road into the Cevron and Gallina Mountains ; saw no recent evidences of the hostiles. Found

a camp of a party of government surveyors. All the ranches in that section are abandoned, the herds having been driven near the Rio Grande for protection. From thence I returned via the Rito Quemado road to Laguna ; arrived here at dark on the evening of the 7th inst., having marched about one hundred and fifty miles.

I am pleased to report that my command behaved remarkably well for recruits. Your favor of the 4th and 5th inst., was read this morning. I answer to the urgency of the movement. I have the honor to most respectfully submit the following :

First—I was aware of the fact that there were a party of surveyors in that locality, and in the event of a raid they were wholly unprotected, also that all the ranchmen living in that section were in a similar situation.

Second—I thought a scout would be of great benefit to my command, giving them an experience that only actual service can.

I have the honor to most respectfully recommend the men be paid promptly for the service of themselves and horses. It will have a tendency to encourage them, and should there arrive a necessity for their services in the future they will respond promptly and with alacrity.

Please to convey to His Excellency, the Governor, the kind regards of Company "I," and say we await his commands.

Very respectfully,

WALTER G. MARMON.

Captain Company "I," Second Regiment N. M. M.

REPORT NO. 3.

MESILLA, NEW MEXICO, }
May 26, 5 o'clock, p. m., 1882. }

HIS EXCELLENCY,

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe:

GOVERNOR—Sheriff Bull has handed me a letter just received from R. S. Mason, proprietor of "Mason's Ranche," on the old road from Mesilla to Silver City, twenty-five miles west of Mesilla. Mr. Mason states that upon his return from a visit to Mesilla, last evening, on driving into his corral he was confronted by three men, who covered him with pistols and guns and ordered him to hold up his hands. He, of course, complied. All the members of Mr. Mason's family, and the employees about the ranche, were then locked up in a room, and the robbers deliberately stripped the house, taking everything of any value, including the clothing of the men and women. They carried off all the goods in a little store kept by Mason, and even took the bed clothing and what provisions there were in the house. They packed their plunder on Mr. Mason's horses and drove them off, together with all the cattle about the ranche. They are supposed to have gone to the Uva Springs, about twenty miles northeast of Mason's Ranche, and about nine miles west of the town of Colorado. Mr. Bull made a formal request to be furnished with a sufficient posse to arrest the gang, supposed to number about twenty.

In compliance with his request I directed my First Lieutenant Charles F. Bull to muster the Mesilla and Santa Tomas squads of my company immediately, and to ration them for five days. The men are now reporting for duty, and I expect to have twenty-five men ready for the field by midnight, when, if I receive no order to the contrary in response to a dispatch sent you a few minutes ago, I will take the field. I have sent a courier to the San Miguel and Bosque Seco squads (twenty men) directing them to report ready for field service to the sheriff at sunrise to-morrow morning. I have also communicated by courier, with Captain Van Patten, who is at Rincon, five miles from the town of Colorado, informing him of what has occurred, and requesting him to have a strong party sent out immediately from Colorado to the Uva, where the thieves are supposed to be with their plunder. A party from Colorado could reach the Uvas to-night, and might capture the thieves if they are there, whereas my command cannot reach that point until to-morrow night and will then be exhausted with a fifty mile ride. If Captain Van Patten has acted promptly he can at least drive the rascals south towards the Mexican line. If he does this I can cut them off. If they are allowed to go north or west, I cannot hope to overtake them with my command. I have also notified the authorities along the railroad line, by wire, to look out for the gang and notify me if they cross at any point. I enclose you a sketch that will explain itself and the situation.

On last Thursday evening a report reached town that

a band of thieves had been seen driving a herd of cattle south of this place. At the request of Mascellino Gallegos, justice of the peace, I dispatched Corporal Pedro Ovopa and five men of my company in pursuit, with instructions to arrest the supposed thieves and detain the cattle. The men were armed with a proper warrant. They overtook the cattle and thieves about eight miles below this place, near old Fort Fillmore. There were twenty-six head of fat cattle in charge of three men, who were driving them towards the Texas line. Corporal Ovopa ordered the men in charge of the cattle to halt and surrender in the name of the law, whereupon two of them opened fire on the Corporal and his men. Ovopa had his bridle reins cut with a bullet, and Daniel Fritze, Jr., one of the posse, was shot through the hat, the bullet grazing his scalp. The fire was returned, and a sharp conflict ensued, resulting in the capture of one of the thieves, Pedro Armienta, and all the cattle; the other two men escaped, but one or both are wounded. The escaped thieves were recognized as Santiago Cooper and — Alderetta, residents of Ysleta, Texas. The cattle are now here awaiting a claimant. Armienta is in jail. He claims to be simply an employé of the two men who escaped, and disclaims all knowledge of their names or of where they got the cattle. The fact is, all three have the reputation of being cattle thieves, and are probably a portion of the gang that robbed Mason, as the captured cattle *came directly from the Uras*, where the headquarters of the gang is supposed to be. Armienta the prisoner, took no part in the firing as he was captured and disarmed before the firing commenced.

Cooper and Alderetta can both be had from Texas by requisition for assault to murder.

Very respectfully and in haste,

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Captain Messilla Scouts, Company 'B'

REPORT NO 4.

MESILLA, N. M. June 13th, 1882.

ADJUTANT GENERAL EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that a detachment of my company, consisting of First Lieutenant Chas. F. Bull, Second Lieutenant Francisco Saazar, and twenty-three non-commissioned officers and privates, in obedience to a telegraphic order from His Excellency, the Governor, dated May 25th, 1882, started from Mesilla on the following day, May 26th, in pursuit of the band of rustlers who robbed Mason's Ranche on the 24th of May.

The command was rationed for five days, but was ordered to continue the pursuit as long as there was any reasonable hope of catching the thieves.

Upon leaving Mesilla, Lieutenant Bull's command proceeded directly to Mason's Ranche, arriving at that place on the evening of the same day. On the morning of the 27th, the trail of the rustlers, five in number, was found, and followed in the direction of the Uva Springs for a few miles, when it diverged towards

the Mexican line, striking across country over a waterless plain towards Lake Palomas just south of the Mexican line. The command, still following the trail, reached Palomas Lake on the night of the 28th, having ridden ninety miles across country without water in thirty-six hours.

On the morning of the 29th, the command continued the pursuit on Mexican soil, camping that night on the Janos river at a place where the fugitives had camped a few nights before. Here was found a small portion of the plunder taken from Mason's Ranche, including women's clothing and some old letters with Mr. Mason's address on the envelopes. On May 31st, the command reached the town of Ascencion, in Chihuahua, Mexico. The fugitives had avoided and gone around the town, but Lieutenant Bull was compelled to go in and report to the authorities and also to obtain provisions, his supply being now exhausted.

Upon reaching Ascencion, he promptly reported to the authorities, informed them of the object of his visit, and asked permission to continue the pursuit on Mexican soil. The Mexican authorities, while feeling disposed to render every assistance in their power to arrest the thieves, were not disposed to allow so large an armed force of foreigners to penetrate further in the interior of the State, but consented that parties, not to exceed five in number, of Lieutenant Bull's command should go on. Couriers were immediately sent to all the adjacent frontier towns, to the capitol of the district, and to the city of Chihuahua, the whole country was aroused.

On June 4th a courier reached Lieutenant Bull

with the information that a stranger, American, had been arrested at Casas Grandes, on suspicion of being one of the thieves. He immediately proceeded to Corralitos from which place he was accompanied to Casas Grandes by Col. Geo. B. Zimpleman, who did all in his power to secure the arrest of the thieves, and rendered valuable assistance to Lieutenant Bull and his command. It turned out after examination, that the prisoner was not one of the men Lieutenant Bull was after; he was released. In the meantime a party from Ascencion again took the trail of the thieves, following them towards the town of Valispe in Sonora.

On June 7th a courier reached Lieutenant Bull from General Reyes, of Sonora, with the gratifying intelligence that he had caught the fugitives. Other information received at the same time conclusively satisfied Lieutenant Bull that the fugitives were beyond reach of human punishment, and that they had gone to a place where a writ of extradition would not be likely to reach them. Upon the receipt of this information the couriers and other parties were called in, and the command left Ascencion on its return, June 8th, arriving at Mesilla, June 11th, having accomplished the distance, ninety miles, without water in thirty-six hours.

The command was absent seventeen days. I would fail in my duty to the men composing this command were I to omit mention of the cheerful alacrity with which they responded to the call, and performed the arduous service assigned them, leaving their homes, their families, and their occupations at the call of duty. They followed their officer to a foreign country and un-

murmuringly performed every duty required of them as soldiers.

This expedition cannot fail to have a salutary effect, if no more had been accomplished than to teach organized bands of rustlers that they cannot carry on their nefarious occupation in Doña Ana county with impunity. The fate of the band that attacked Mason's Ranche, should be published far and wide as a warning to all others of that ilk.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

A. J. FOUNTAIN.

Captain Company "B." First Regiment New Mexico Militia

REPORT NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS LAKE VALLEY GUARDS, }
Sierra City, Doña County, Aug. 15, 1882. }

To GENERAL EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that on last Saturday, Aug. 12, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, parties from Irwin's ranch, on the Hillsboro road, came into this place and gave the alarm of Indians being in the neighborhood and coming this way, and wanted ammunition and reinforcements. I immediately sounded the alarm and had my company in line in less than ten minutes, as well as about thirty volunteers—in all seventy-three men. I dispatched eight men, in command of Lieutenant J. B. Bamfield, to McEver's ranch, where

he was reinforced by twelve volunteers, making twenty-one men in all, with ten rounds to each man and one hundred rounds extra. I also placed on the hills around camp twelve men for guard duty, in command of Lieutenant Southwick, and kept fifty-three men around the armory all night until 7 o'clock next morning. During the night Lieutenant Hall, with eighteen Indian scouts, came into camp ; and about 11 o'clock, Major Davis, with two companies of cavalry reached Lake Valley. By this time the Indian scare was over with, and I can assure you I felt sorry that we were disappointed, because if they had come along they would have had a warm reception. I am also grieved to have sent any dispatch to headquarters, but from the information I had I felt satisfied there were Indians in the country.

Your favor of _____, came duly to hand inviting me, with my command, to be present at the State Fair at Albuqrurque. I have brought the matter before the company, and if the uniforms ordered come in time it is our intention to be present. Will send last score made by my company in a few days. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. S. YOUNG,
Captain Company "H," First Regiment

REPORT NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGT., N. M. V. G., }
Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 10, 1883. }

ADJT. GENERAL E. L. BARTLETT,

Territory New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.:

SIR—In compliance with orders from his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, companies "E" and "F," Second Regiment, were ordered on active duty as a guard and escort in the matter of the execution of Milton Yarberry, per enclosure No. 1.

The staff officers of the Second Regiment were also ordered on active duty for the occasion.

At 6:30, February 9, 1883, the prisoner was received by me from Sheriff Romulo Martinez, and under guard of Company "E," commanded by Captain B. H. Kuhn, conducted to the train, which started at 6:45 prompt, and arrived at Albuquerque depot at 10:45 a. m. First Lieutenant W. S. McKenzie was officer of the day, and a sergeant and six picked men, with strict orders, were continually in charge of the prisoner.

At the Albuquerque depot Company "F," under command of Captain J. A. Borradaile, reported for duty. Amidst an immense throng, under guard of First Lieutenant McKenzie and six men of Company "E," and escorted by the Albuquerque Guards in a hollow square, the prisoner was conducted to the vehicles procured by First Lieutenant E. G. Young, Regimental Quartermaster, Second Regiment, and conveyed to the

jail, while First Lieutenant and Adjutant Jas. T. Newhall remained at the depot with a detachment of twelve men, ready and under orders to quell any disturbance or aid in repelling any attempted rescue.

The prisoner was safely conducted to the jail and then and there formally turned over to Sheriff Perfecto Armijo, per enclosed receipt marked 2.

Captain Borradaile's company was then placed on guard duty, while Captain Kuhn's company was sent out in detachment, under charge of commissioned officers, for dinner.

By request of Sheriff Armijo, to whom, in compliance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief, I reported for duty at once on arrival. Guards were placed at all exposed points, on roofs of the jail and surrounding buildings, and in and about the jail yard.

At 2:30 p. m., the guards were doubled and a line formed from the jail door to the scaffold by the Governor's Rifles. The prisoner was conducted to the scaffold; the Governor's Rifles were drawn up in line facing the scaffold; the commissioned officers around the scaffold. The death warrant was read and the prisoner was executed. Upon being pronounced dead, the body was placed in a coffin and conveyed by the troops to the cathedral.

The slightest wish of Sheriff Armijo was punctiliously obeyed, and nothing was done except at his suggestion or with his approval.

All possible precautions against escape or attempt at rescue were taken, and the utmost order and quiet pre-

vailed. The orders of the Commander-in-Chief were carried out to the letter.

The Colonel commanding desires to call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the steady and correct behavior of the officers and men of Companies "E" and "F," Second Regiment, and to the exemplary conduct of the commanding officers of said companies, Captains Borradaile and Kuhn.

First Lieutenant W. A. McKenzie, officer of the day, deserves special mention.

First Lieutenant James T. Newhall, Adjutant; and First Lieutenant E. G. Young, Quartermaster; and Major John Symington, Surgeon Second Regiment, and First Lieutenant John Townsend, Regimental Quartermaster, rendered valuable assistance, and are entitled to mention and thanks from the undersigned.

The conduct of the entire force, officers and men, was all that could be desired.

Immediately upon Sheriff Armijo dispensing with my services, the battalion marched to the railroad depot and the command was dismissed, the Albuquerque Guards returned to their quarters and the Governor's Rifles embarking for Santa Fe, arriving there at 8 p. m.

Trainmaster Charles Dyer of the A. T. & S. F. R.R. acted with the utmost caution and courtesy during the entire trip.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

MAX FROST,
Colonel Second Regiment, New Mexico Volunteer Guards.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGT. N. M. V. G. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 8, 1883. }

ORDERS NO. 5. |

In obedience to instructions received from His Excellency, Governor Lionel A. Sheldon, Commander-in-Chief, it is ordered:

First—Captain P. H. Kuhn, company "E" (Governor's Rifles), will report to the Colonel of the Regiment at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, for special duty with a detachment of fourteen men of his company, fully armed and equipped.

Second—Captain John Borradaile, Company "F" (Albuquerque Guards), will report to the Colonel of the Regiment at the depot at Albuquerque, on the arrival of the special train from this city, to-morrow, for special duty, with his company fully armed and equipped.

Third—Lieutenant Edward G. Young, Regimental Quartermaster, will report to the Colonel of the Regiment on the arrival of the special train at Albuquerque to-morrow.

By order of Colonel Max Frost.

JAMES T. NEWHALL,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 9, 1883.

Received this 9th day of February, 1883, of Governor

Lionel A. Sheldon, through Colonel Max Frost, Second Regiment, one Territorial prisoner Milton J. Yarberry, for execution of sentence.

PERFECTO ARMIJO,
Sheriff Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

REPORT NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ALBUQUERQUE GUARDS, COMPANY }
“F,” SECOND REGIMENT, N. M. V. G. }
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., February 26th, 1883. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

GENERAL:—Herewith I send you my report of our trip to Alamosita, as per your esteemed of the 20th inst.; viz :

February 20, 1883.—Left Albuquerque at 4:30 p.m., and teams, after issuing orders to the R. Q., M. First Lieutenant Edward Young, two hours after receiving your telegram to go. Arrived at Pajarito at 6:30 p. m. On our arrival supper had been prepared. After supper Lieutenant Colonel Armijo, Deputy Sheriff of Valencia county, Mr. Du Bois and Francisco Chavez 2d, held a meeting deciding what was best to be done, and it was planned that Mr. William Kenilworth, who had come out with the Guards and wanted to go along, should be taken back to Albuquerque by the Lieutenant Colonel Perfecto Armijo, and that in the morning early our men should be mounted and proceed on our

journey in company with the Sheriff Du Bois and forty-five men under my command.

February 21, 1883.—Left Francisco Chaves 2nd, at 9 a. m., all mounted; rode thirty-eight miles to San José cañon on the El Rito river (creek). Went into camp at 6 p. m. On making inquiries found no provisions. Sent messenger to El Rito, and telegraphed Lieutenant Colonel Armijo and Lieutenant Edward Young in regard to said provisions. Received an answer that they have been sent to Laguna, they thinking that my command will go that way, but I found on making inquiries that by so doing I would lose one day, therefore concluded to strike south from our camp. Sent one of the Guards to Laguna, who saw Major Marmon, who was very kind and helped my man to get said provisions on the eastward bound train and he brought them down to San José.

February 22.—Broke camp at 5 a. m.; started south, took breakfast at La Lucero. Shot a yearling and gave an order on the Territory and Valencia county for twenty dollars to a Mexican by the name of Eustaquio Padilla. After dinner, at 12 noon, continued; arrived at Toribio Spring at 7 p. m., after travelling forced march of fifty-five miles on account of water for men and animals. From there sent messenger to Lieutenant Colonel Perfecto Armijo to arrest Theires, whom we had proofs was in Albuquerque and had driven off the sheep and shot at them.

February 23.—Broke camp at 6 p. m. and drove twenty-five miles to Holy Angel's Springs. There watered our stock and had a lunch, when we pushed on ten miles to Juan Jose Sais' house. Not finding the

parties wanted continued five miles further to the old fort on the Alamosita river, there found out that the two men we wanted were at Brown and Stines' Ranch ten miles away. After placing guard around the former house I took ten men, and in company with Sheriff Du Bois, of Valencia county, who went with us rode to the door and ordered Brown and Fenstermenter to surrender in the name of the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, for killing sheep and committing other crimes on the citizens of said Territory. They protested against the sheriff having anything to do with them, but they concluded to go under my command. Sheriff DuBois informed them they would have to go to Los Lunas to prove their case. After securing said prisoners, started back for camp. On arriving at the house of Jarvis, relieved the guard on duty and proceeded to the camp, which had been situated on Alamosita river, when the prisoners were fed and handcuffed and guards placed about the camp.

February 24.—At 7 p. m. broke camp and started homeward bound for Albuquerque. Arrived at Buento Cañon at 7 p. m., where we camped for the night after a drive of forty miles. On the drive we watered our animals and took supper at Toribio Springs; bought a steer calf of Flavia Vigil for ten dollars, giving him an order on the Territory and county Valencia.

February 25.—Broke camp at 6 a. m., at Buento Cañon, and continued on our journey, arriving at Las Lucero, and made two hours stop to rest our stock and have lunch, when we continued on our way for Rio Puerco, to the abandoned Romero Ranche, six miles north of Rio Puerco station, on the Atlantic and Pacific

R. R. Arrived at 6:30 p. m., after a hard day's march of fifty miles. At 9 p. m. I issued orders to First Lieutenant W. S. Sanguinette, placing the company in his charge, ordering him to take the company on to Pajarito in the morning.

February 26.—At 5 a. m. I took four good men and the prisoners, with Sheriff Du Bois, and left for Los Lunas, a distance of twenty-three miles, where we arrived at 10 a. m, when I delivered my prisoners to the Los Lunas jail. After a half hour rest drove to Pajarito, where we found First Lieutenant W. S. Sangui-nette with the company, at 2 p. m., Francisco Chaves 2nd, had dinner all ready, and the men enjoyed the feast. At 3 p. m. Lieutenant Colonel Armijo sent two wagons and took us all to Albuquerque, where we arrived at 5:30 p. m. all in good health and spirits.

So far as the trip was concerned, it was a perfect success, and the time has been seldom done, making on an average since leaving Albuquerque of forty-five miles per day. The men all obeyed orders promptly. Every night, full rules of guard mounting was gone through with and inspection. The trip was rough, for the country was dry and rough and many hills and deep sands. No one was sick and all are wishing to be called out again.

First Lieutenant Edward Young will give further details in reference to provisions and general stores.

Submitting the same to your Honor, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN BORRADAILE,
Captain Commanding Company "F" Second Regiment

REPORT NO 8.

To EDWARD L. BARTLETT.

Adjutant General, Territory of New Mexico.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that hearing of the outbreak of Indians, and that they were on the Gila river coming this way, I marched with eighteen men of my company to Horseshoe Cañon, expecting to head off part of the Indians on their way to Sonora, arriving at the cañon on the evening of the 27th of March. Next morning I sent out scouting parties through the Stein's Peak range, one of which found a trail left by a band of about twenty-five Indians passing through Doubtful Cañon. As this trail was probably two days old, I deemed it useless to follow it and returned to Shakespeare, reaching there at noon of the 28th. I learned that night of the killing of Judge McComas, and getting together twenty-six mounted men left Lordsburg at noon of the 29th for the Soldier's Farewell, intending to cut the trail of the Indians as they left the Burro mountains for the south. We crossed the trail about five miles from Lordsburg, but as we were told positively the trail we saw had been made the day before by some stock driven by Mexicans, we took no further notice of it. We arrived at Soldier's Farewell at 5 o'clock that evening, a distance of twenty-five miles. Finding the water holes dry, I deemed it necessary to push on to Cow Springs to get water for the horses. Arrived there at 9 o'clock; distance from

Lordsburg forty-five miles. Found no grass and purchased hay for horses, left next morning for Park's, arrived there at 2 o'clock. Found trail of Indians followed by government troops, six miles south of Park's. As Lordsburg was not out of the way, pushed in there for provisions, arriving at 8 o'clock p. m.

Taking provisions for three days, rode out of town and camped at eleven o'clock, making a ride of sixty-five miles that day, the 30th. At day-break, of the 31st, found the trail where it crossed the railroad eight and one-half miles from Lordsburg (south). Took the trail and travelled that day forty-five miles to Alaman Springs, arriving there at dark. Took the trail at day-break next morning, followed it about twenty miles to where the governments troops had lost it—where it became very much scattered and difficult to find. Sent scouting parties in different directions, who soon found where the Indians had evidently camped. They had found water and had turned their stock out to graze. After leaving this camp, which was almost north of Gillespie, they had scattered and had left but a faint trail. I soon found the trail, however, and saw that it kept on the east side of the Animas mountains, and fearing we would get short of provisions, thought best to go across the range to obtain provisions at Gray's Ranch, the only place in the vicinity where any thing could be obtained. By this time the horses having been ridden hard without grain began to suffer from the want of it, but I pushed on, passing Gillespie and the Double Adobe, camping five miles south of the latter, distance traveled that day the 31st, about forty-five miles over a very rough country most of the way.

Found plenty of water everywhere through the Animas mountains. Arrived at Gray's Ranch at 9 o'clock a. m., of the 1st of April. Procuring a small supply of bacon and flour, pushed on around Animas mountains, crossed the foot-hills and re-entered the valley left the day before. Here I made a dry camp, and next morning struck the trail of the Indians going south towards the Sierra Madre mountains. Followed it to Lost Springs, about five miles south of the line of Mexico, and camped there to await the expected arrival of the soldiers, hoping to procure provisions from them and accompany them farther into Mexico.

When we left the trail of the Indians, it was fresher than we had yet seen it, showing that we had gained on them, notwithstanding our circuitous route *via* Gray's Ranche. The troops not arriving, we started the next morning, the 4th, on our return for Alaman Springs about fifty miles north. We arrived there at 7 p. m., entirely out of provisions and with tired horses. Obtained bacon and flour and camped at the Alaman Ranche. Next morning started on direct route for Shakespeare, but as several horses were played out, was obliged to camp after traveling twenty miles. On the morning of the 6th, started for Shakespeare; traveled through the Pyramid range and reached the town after a ride of about twenty-five miles, at 2 p. m. Two horses were completely played out by the trip.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. BLACK,

Captain of Company "C" Territorial Militia.

Shakespeare, Grant Co., N. M., April 10, 1883.

EXHIBIT A.**ROSTER OF THE N. M. V. M.**

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Santa Fe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General and ex-officio Quartermaster and Commissary General, with
rank of Colonel, Santa Fe. Chief of Staff.

SIMEON H. LUCAS,
Inspector General, with rank of Colonel, Silver City.

GEORGE W. FOX,
Judge Advocate General with rank of Colonel, Socorro.

JOHN SYMINGTON,
Surgeon General, with rank of Colonel, Santa Fe.

WALTER V. HAYT,
Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Major, Santa Fe.

MIGUEL SALAZAR,
Aide-de-Camp with rank of Major, Las Vegas.

HENRY DOLD,
Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Major, Albuquerque.

ROSTER FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, N. M. V. M.

Colonel—ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, of Mesilla, Doña Ana County; commissioned September 14, 1883.

Lieutenant Colonel—WALTER G. MARMON, of Laguna, Valencia county; commissioned Sept. 14, 1883.

Major—EUGENE VAN PATTEN, of Las Cruces, Doña Ana county; commissioned Sept. 14, 1883.

Major—FRANCISCO SALAZAR, La Mesa, Doña Ana county; commissioned Sept. 18, 1883.

Major—GEORGE H. PRADT, Laguna, Valencia county; commissioned Oct. 1, 1883.

Adjutant—HENRY ARNOLD, Las Cruces, Doña Ana county; commissioned Sept. 18, 1883.

Quartermaster—WILLIAM DESSAUER, Las Cruces, Doña Ana county, commissioned Sept. 18, 1883.

Surgeon—J. V. Cowan, Messilla, Doña Ana county; commissioned Sept. 18, 1883.

TROOP "A"—At Las Cruces, Doña Ana county.

Captain—Pedro Pedrono; commissioned July 5, 1883.

First Lieutenant—O. D. Watlington; commissioned July 5, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Margarito Padilla; commissioned July 5, 1883.

Forty-five men.

TROOP "B"—At Mesilla, Doña Ana county.

Captain—Albert J. Fountain, Jr.; commissioned August 16, 1883.

First Lieutenant—Antonio Garcia; commissioned April 29, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Pedro Ovopa; commissioned April 29, 1883.

Forty-five men.

TROOP "C"—At Doña Ana, Doña Ana county.

Captain—Pabro Melindras; commissioned July 9, 1883.

First Lieutenant—Henry C. Haring; commissioned July 9, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Anselmo Melindra; commissioned July 9, 1883.

Forty-five men.

TROOP "D"—At Tulerosa, Doña Ana county.

Captain—Tibarcio Duran; not yet qualified or commissioned.

First Lieutenant—Pedro Chavez; not yet qualified or commissioned.

Second Lieutenant—Meyer Hirsch; not yet qualified or commissioned.

Forty-five men.

TROOP "E"—At San Miguel, Doña Ana county.

Captain—Eugenio Moreno; commissioned August 17, 1883.

First Lieutenant—Jose Rivera; commissioned August 17, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Francis Rivera; commissioned August 17, 1883.

Forty-five men.

TROOP "F"—At Chamberino, Doña Ana county.

Captain Gregorio Garcia; commissioned August 17, 1883.

First Lieutenant—Felipe Madrid; commissioned August 17, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Julian Marques; commissioned August 17, 1883

Forty-five men.

TROOP "G"—At La Mesa, Doña Ana county.

Captain—Vacancy.

First Lieutenant—Hilario Moreno; commissioned Sept. 14, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Estenisladas Rivera, commissioned Sept. 14, 1883

Forty men.

TROOP "H"—At Colorado, Doña Ana county.

Captain—Patrick Kelly; commissioned August 1, 1883.

First Lieutenant—Anastacio Serna; commissioned August 1, 1883

Second Lieutenant—Jose Serna; commissioned August 1, 1883.

Forty men.

TROOP "I"—At Laguna, Valencia county.

Captain—R. G. Marmon; commissioned Oct. 1, 1883.

First Lieutenant—John M. Gunn; commissioned Oct. 1, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Edward Garvin; commissioned Oct. 1, 1883.

Sixty men.

TROOP "K"—At San Rafael, Valencia county.

Captain—Damas Provencher; commissioned May 3, 1882.

First Lieutenant—José Leon Telles; commissioned May 3, 1882.

Second Lieutenant—Antonio Marques; commissioned May 3, 1882

Forty-five men.

TROOP "L"—At Cubero, Valencia county.

Captain—Gregorio N. Otero; commissioned May 13, 1882.

First Lieutenant—Desidero Smith; commissioned May 13, 1882.

Second Lieutenant—José Antonio Serracino; commissioned May 13, 1882

Forty men.

TROOP "M"—At San Mateo, Valencia county.

Captain—Manuel Chavez; commissioned August 20, 1881.

First Lieutenant—Roman A. Baca; commissioned August 20, 1881.

Second Lieutenant—Juan J. Baca; commissioned August 20, 1881.

Forty-five men.

Twelve companies; 535 men, all armed with Sharp's carbines; (Cal. 50.)

A new troop of Cavalry has just been organized at Albuquerque, but their returns are not yet received.

ROSTER FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, N. M. V. M.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—FLETCHER A. BLAKE, Socorro; date commission, Sept. 14, 1883.

Lieutenant Colonel—ETHAN W. EATON, Socorro; date commission, Sept. 14, 1883.

Major—Vacancy. .

Adjutant—ADNA LAMSON, White Oaks; date commission, Nov. 30, 1883.

Quartermaster—JOHN TOWNSEND, Santa Fe; date commission, Sept. 24, 1881.

Surgeon—MELVILLE PAYDEN, White Oaks; date commission, Nov. 30, 1883.

Chaplain—CHAS. LONGUMAIRE, Socorro; date commission, Nov. 30, 1883.

COMPANY "A"—At Socorro; 40 rifles; 30 carbines.

Captain—Vacancy.

First Lieutenant—Geo. H. Sowers; commissioned, Dec. 28, 1882.

Second Lieutenant—James J. Lesen; commissioned, Dec. 28, 1882.

Forty-five men.

COMPANY "B"—At Penasco, Lincoln county.

Being organized.

COMPANY "C"—American Valley, Valencia county.

Practically disbanded; to be reorganized.

COMPANY "D"—Georgetown, Grant county; 80 rifles.

Captain E. E. Farmon; commissioned, Sept. 22, 1881.

First Lieutenant—S. S. Brannin; commissioned, Sept. 22 1881.

Second Lieutenant—John McLeod; commissioned, Sept. 22, 1882.

Forty men.

COMPANY "E"—Chloride, Socorro county; 80 rifles

Captain—James P. Blain; commissioned, Nov. 9, 1881.

First Lieutenant—John P. Dalglish; commissioned, Nov. 9, 1881.

Second Lieutenant—Hugh C. Love; commissioned, Nov. 9, 1881.

Forty men.

COMPANY "F"—At Shakespeare, Grant county; 60 rifles.

Captain—James F. Black; commissioned, Dec. 10, 1881.

First Lieutenant—Samuel Ransom; commissioned, Dec. 10, 1881.

Second Lieutenant—Wm. G. Hart; commissioned, Dec. 10, 1881.

Forty-five men.

COMPANY "G"—At Seven Rivers, Lincoln county; 40 rifles.

Captain—Vacancy.

First Lieutenant—Peter Com; commissioned, Dec. 20, 1881.

Second Lieutenant—John T. Stone; commissioned, Dec. 20. 1881.

(Estimated) Forty men.

COMPANY "H"—At Rio Bonito, Lincoln county.

Being organized.

COMPANY "I"—At White Oaks, Lincoln county; 50 carbines.

Captain—John M. Davidson; commissioned, March 25, 1882.

First Lieutenant—Vacancy.

Second Lieutenant—Wm. C. McDonald; commissioned, March 25, 1882.

Forty-five men.

Nine compánies—255 men.

ROSTER OF SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. M. V. M.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—MAX FROST, Santa Fe; commissioned, Feb. 18, 1882.

Lieutenant Colonel—PERFECTO ARMIJO, Albuquerque; commissioned, Feb. 18, 1882.

Major—T. D. BURNS, Tierra Amirilla; commissioned, Feb. 18, 1882.

Adjutant—JAMES T. NEWHALL, Santa Fe; commissioned, March 11, 1882.

Quartermaster—E. J. MCLEAN, Las Vegas; commissioned, June 19, 1883.

Surgeon—W. S. HARROAU, Santa Fe; commissioned, April 27, 1883.

Chaplain—GEO. N. KELLOGG, Santa Fe; commissioned, June 18, 1883.

COMPANY "A"—At Los Lunas, Valencia county; 36 rifles.

Captain—Jesus M. Luna; commissioned, May 25, 1880.

First Lieutenant—Placido Romero; commissioned, May 25, 1880.

Second Lieutenant—Rafael Whittington; commissioned, May 25, 1880.

Forty men.

COMPANY "B"—At Bloomfield, Rio Arriba county; 60 rifles.

Captain—Wm. B. Haines; commissioned, April 15, 1881.

First Lieutenant—Hiram W. Cox; commissioned, April 15, 1881.

Second Lieutenant—Alfred W. Stumpf; commissioned, April 15, 1881.

Forty-five men.

COMPANY "C"—At Santa Fe, Santa Fe county; not organized.

COMPANY "D"—At Taos, Taos county; 59 carbines.

Captain—Gabriel Lucero; commissioned, Nov. 13, 1883.

First Lieutenant—Miguel Archuleta; commissioned, Nov. 13, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Jose A. Valdez; commissioned, Nov. 13, 1883.

Sixty men.

COMPANY "E"—At Penasco, Taos county; 50 carbines.

Captain—Nicanor Vigil; commissioned, August 9, 1883.

First Lieutenant—Felipe Montoya; commissioned, August 9, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Manuel Sanchez; commissioned, August 9, 1883

Fifty-one men.

COMPANY "F"—Formerly at Albuquerque; letter unassigned.

COMPANY "G"—At Tierra Amirillo, Rio Arriba county; 50 rifles.

Captain—Jose' Inez Esquibel; commissioned, July 3, 1882.

First Lieutenant—Alfonso Etariago; commissioned, Nov. 21, 1881.

Second Lieutenant—Alexander Read; commissioned, July 15, 1882

Fifty men.

COMPANY "H"—At Las Vegas, San Miguel county; 40 rifles.

Captain—Edward Friend; commissioned, Sept. 15, 1882.

First Lieutenant—J. E. Reilly; commissioned, Sept. 15, 1882.

Second Lieutenant—David L. Watson; commissioned, Apr. 23, 1883.

Forty Men.

Eight Companies—286 men.

SUMMARY OF MILITIA.

First Regiment Cavalry—Field and Staff.....	8
First Regiment of Cavalry—Line Officers.....	35
First Regiment Infantry—Field and Staff	7
First Regiment Infantry—Line Officers.....	16
Second Regiment Infantry—Field and Staff.....	7
Second Regiment Infantry—Line Officers.....	18
—	—
Total Commissioned officers.....	91

ENLISTED MEN.

First Regiment Cavalry.....	535
First Regiment Infantry.....	255
Second Regiment Infantry.....	286
—	—
Total enlisted men.....	1,076

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES NOW IN THE ARMORY AT
SANTA FE.

Springfield rifles (cal. 50).....	108
Sharp's carbines (cal. 50).....	230
Carbine slings and swivels.....	272
Waist belts and plates.....	600
Rifle slings.....	100
Bayonets and scabbards.....	108
Rifle ammunition (rounds).....	10,000
Carbine ammunition (rounds).....	12,600
Old Austrian markets (unserviceable).....	400
Bayonets for same.....	400
One lot of old cartridge boxes (unserviceable).....	
One lot of old cap pouches (unserviceable and obsolete).....	
Cartridge boxes (serviceable).....	200

EXHIBIT B.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., March 16, 1882. }

General Orders No. 10.

In order to stimulate militia companies now in the service to uniform themselves, and to set an example for them—

It is ordered, That the uniform for the field and staff officers of the New Mexico Militia be the same as that now furnished for officers in the Regular Army of the United States of the same rank, with the following exceptions only, viz:

The fatigue cap will be worn on all occasions instead of the helmet.

The buttons will have the seal of the Territory upon them as a device.

There will be a gold stripe or cord one-fourth (1-4) of one inch in width, on each side of the dark blue stripe down the leg of the trousers.

The letters "N. M." will be embroidered in silver letters below the crossed rifles on the front of the cap, in old English characters.

II. The non-commissioned staff may wear the uniform prescribed above, except they will wear chevrons of gold lace instead of the shoulder-straps or knots.

III. The Regulation Army Uniform is hereby adopted for line officers of the Militia who have not already procured uniforms.

The Commander-in-Chief earnestly desires that each officer now in the service, or who may be hereafter commissioned therein, will as speedily as possible uniform himself in accordance with this order, and that he will report the fact to the Adjutant General of the Territory without delay.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL]

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., March 21, 1882, }

General Orders No. 11.

An Independent Military Company, to be known and designated as Company "H" 2d Regiment New Mexico Militia, is hereby organized and accepted for service at Manzano, Valencia County, with officers as follows:

Captain, Manuel Sanchez y Zamora.

1st Lieutenant, Jose Sanchez y Cedillo.

2d Lieutenant,—

Captain Zamora will at once muster and swear in the members of his company, appoint the non-commissioned officers, and furnish duplicate muster rolls to the Adjutant General.

II. An Independent Military Company to be known and designated as Company "I" 1st Regiment New

Mexico Militia, is hereby organized and accepted for service at White Oaks, Lincoln County, with officers as follows:

Captain, John M. Davidson.

1st Lieutenant, Adna Lamson.

2d Lieutenant, James R. Brent.

Captain Davidson will at once muster and swear in the members of his company, appoint the non-commis-
sioned officers, and furnish duplicate muster rolls to
the Adjutant General.

III. Second Lieutenant James T. Newhall is promoted to be 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2d Regiment, *vice* Edward L. Bartlett, promoted.

IV. 1st Lieutenant P. H. Kuhn, of Company "E" 2d Regiment, has been elected Captain of that Company, *vice* Alexander G. Irvine, deceased.

W. A. McKenzie has been elected 1st Lieutenant of the same Company, and Avaristo Lucero has been elected 2d Lieutenant thereof. The above named officers have been duly qualified and commissioned.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

[OFFICIAL]

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., May 8th, 1882. }

General Orders No. 12.

An independent military company, to be known and designated as Company "I" 2nd Regiment New Mexico Militia, is hereby organized and accepted for service at Laguna, Valencia County, with officers as follows:

Captain—Walter G. Marmon.

1st Lieutenant—George H. Pradt.

2nd Lieutenant—Robert G. Marmon.

Non-Commissioned Officers have been warranted, and muster rolls furnished by Captain Marmon.

II. An independent military company to be known and designated as Company "K" 2nd Regiment New Mexico Militia, is hereby organized and accepted for service at San Rafael, Valencia County, with officers as follows:

Captain—Damas Provencher.

1st Lieutenant—José Leon Telles.

2nd Lieutenant—Antonio Marques.

Non-Commissioned Officers have been warranted and muster rolls furnished by Captain Provencher.

The acceptance of this company completes the 2nd Regiment to its full complement of ten companies.

III. Dr. John Symington, of Santa Fe, has been commissioned as Surgeon of the 2nd Regiment, with rank of Major.

IV. Edwin W. Young, of New Albuquerque, has been commissioned as 1st Lieutenant, and R. Q. M. of the 2nd Regiment.

V. The Commander-in-Chief compliments the Militia in service for their zeal and vigilance shown during the past month, and urges them not to relax either, as the time is now at hand when demonstrations from hostile Indians may be expected at any point. He desires further to impress upon commanders the fact that general orders from this office, numbered 1 and 4, and bearing date, Sept. 1st and 20th, respectively, are in full force, and, if possible, more important now than when issued. Each company is expected to protect and cover its own locality as a first duty, after which it is expected to promptly obey orders moving it if necessary to secure the public welfare, but care must be exercised to avoid unnecessary expense to the Territory.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., May 27, 1882. }

General Orders No. 13.

I. The resignation of William L. Rynerson, as Colonel of the 1st Regiment Territorial Militia, is announced to take effect from the 25th inst.

II. Lieutenant Colonel Richard Hudson, of Grant County, is promoted to be the Colonel of the 1st Re-

giment *vice* Colonel Rynerson, resigned. To rank from 25th inst.

III. Major Fletcher A. Blake, of Lincoln County, is promoted to be the Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Hudson; promoted to rank from the 25th inst.

IV. Captain Albert J. Fountain, of Doña Ana County, is promoted to be Major of the 1st Regiment *vice* Major Blake, promoted. To rank from this date.

The vacancy created in the Captaincy of the company at La Mesilla, by the promotion of Captain Fountain, will be at once filled by election, and the result thereof forwarded to the Adjutant General.

V. For the purpose of equalizing the companies now in the service between the two Regiments, the first Regiment will consist of ten companies as now composed; except that Company "H" of the 2d Regiment, located at Manzano, Valencia county, Captain Manuel Sanchez y Zamora, is detached from the 2d Regiment and assigned to the 1st, and will take the letter and be known as Company "K" 1st Regiment.

The 2d Regiment will consist of eleven companies as now composed; except that Company "L," located at Cubero, Valencia county, Captain Gregorio N. Otero, will take a letter "H" of that Regiment; which is vacated by the transfer of the company at Manzano to the 1st Regiment, and will be known as Company "H" 2d Regiment.

The company at Wallace, Bernalillo county, Captain Wallace M. Park, now designated as Company "M" will take the letter and be known hereafter as Company "L" 2d regiment.

It is expected that all officers will conform at once to these changes, and that all official communications from them to this office will be signed with the letter and Regiment to which they belong.

VI. In announcing the resignation of Colonel Rynerson, the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his regret at the severance of official relations which have always been of the most pleasant nature; and to testify his regard for him as a soldier and gentleman.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

[OFFICIAL.]

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
SANTA FE, N. M., June 8th, 1882. }

General Orders No. 14.

I. That the lives and property of the people of New Mexico may be protected, and the public peace maintained, officers commanding militia organizations will furnish the sheriffs of counties, and constables of precincts, the necessary force to execute all writs or process of law, civil as well as criminal, when called upon by such sheriffs or constables.

II. Such militia officers will also furnish the mayor, or other chief authorities of municipal corporations the

necessary force when demanded, to suppress riots or mobs, and to preserve the public peace.

III. Whenever information shall be received by such commanding officers that there is a riot, mob or demonstration of violence in their vicinity, they will at once employ the necessary force to suppress the same, and arrest the offenders and turn them over to the nearest civil authorities having jurisdiction of the offense.

IV. Whenever any "Rustlers," "Cow Boys," or other desperadoes shall commit depredations upon the person or property of citizens, such commanding officers will at once pursue and capture such offenders *at any cost*, turning them over to the proper civil authority, and restore all stolen property to its owner.

V. It is expected that this order will be executed with such promptness and vigor that bad men will take warning and avoid New Mexico as a field for carrying on their criminal occupations.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL.]

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 30, 1882. }

General Orders No. 15.

I. Company "C" of the 1st Regiment, located at Rincon is disbanded. The resignation of its commissioned officers accepted and its arms and accoutrements

returned. (This paragraph to date from June 10th, last.)

II. Company "K" of the 1st Regiment, located at Manzano is disbanded. The resignation of its commissioned officers accepted, and its arms and accoutrements and ammunition will be at once turned over to the Adjutant General. This paragraph to date from July 14th, last.

III. Company "L" of the 2nd Regiment, located at Wallace, is disbanded. The resignation of its commissioned officers accepted, and its arms and accoutrements returned. (This paragraph to date from August 14th, last.)

IV. An independent military company is organized and accepted for service at Las Vegas, to be known as Company "L" and is attached to the 2nd Regiment, with officers as follows: Captain, Adin H. Whitmore; First Lieutenant, Hampton Hutton; Second Lieutenant, Chris. B. Smith. (This paragraph to date from September 5th inst.)

V. An independent military company is organized and accepted for service at Las Vegas, to be known as company "M" and is attached to the 2nd Regiment with officers as follows. Captain, Edward Friend; First Lieutenant, J. E. Rielly; Second Lieutenant, Page B. Otero. (This paragraph to date from September 25th inst.)

VI. An independent military company is organized and accepted for service at American Valley, (Luna Postoffice), Valencia County, to be known as company "C" of the 1st Regiment, with officers as follows: Captain, John P. Casey; First Lieutenant, W. C.

Moore; Second Lieutenant, Albert Launt. (This paragraph to date from September 27th inst.)

VII. The Commander-in-Chief desires at this time to congratulate the citizen soldiery of New Mexico upon the efficient protection it has afforded to life and property during the past year. Not only have hostile Indians disappeared from her soil, but "rustlers" and desperadoes have with but one exception, made no attempts at their nefarious operations within her borders, and that attempt was followed by such swift and rigorous punishment that its memory has served as a terrible warning to others of that class.

While all of the twenty-two companies in the Territorial service have been prepared and willing for any duty that might devolve upon them as soldiers, the Commander-in-Chief deems that the special thanks of the people through him are due to Major A. J. Fountain, his officers and men, for their long and arduous pursuit of the robbers of Mason's Ranch; to Captain Van Patten, his officers and men, for their pursuit of the same gang; to Captain Marmon and his company for their efficient scout in May last; to Captain Black and his command for similar services, and to Captain Farmon and his command for the efficient protection his company has afforded its exposed locality, and the scouts made by it.

VIII. Although it is believed that the time of greatest danger from Indians is now past, company commanders will not relax their vigilance in the least, and will report at once, by telegraph when practicable, all suspicious movements or circumstances to the Adjutant

General, at Santa Fe, and they are reminded that General Orders, one, four and fourteen, as well as all others, are in full force and effect.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL.]

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
SANTA FE, Nov. 24, 1882. }

General Orders No. 16.

I. Each commander of the Territorial Militia will prepare and forward to the Adjutant General, not later than the 5th day of December prox., a complete muster roll of his company to December 1st, and certify to the correctness of the same.

II. Each commander will also make and forward to the Adjutant General with the muster rolls of his company, a complete and detailed statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand December 1st, and account for all missing from the original issue.

III. The proper blanks for complying with this order are forwarded with it, and it is expected that every company commander will promptly obey the same for the good of the service and the credit of the companies enrolled in the Militia of New Mexico.

IV. Each officer receiving this order will at once notify the Adjutant General of the fact.

W. G. RITCH,

[OFFICIAL]

Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, EXECUTIVE OFFICE. }
Santa Fe, N. M., April 25, 1883. }

General Orders No. 17.

It is hereby ordered:

I. That a cavalry battalion be, and is hereby organized out of the First Regiment, New Mexico V. M., to be known and designated as the Second Cavalry Battalion N. M. V. M., with headquarters at La Mesilla, New Mexico, under the immediate command of Major A. J. Fountain.

II. Said cavalry battalion is composed of Company "A," Captain Van Patten; company "B," Captain Salazar; Company "F," Captain Black; and the company now being organized at Tularosa, Doña Ana county, making four companies in said battalion.

III. The above named companies are not detached from the First Regiment, but will remain therein, and will make company reports to the Major who will examine, endorse and forward them to the Adjutant General.

IV. Major Fountain will, as soon as practicable, call a meeting of the four companies above named, and publish these orders.

V. All the companies composing said battalion being now armed with the carbine, and equipped as cavalry, will conform to the U. S. cavalry drill as prescribed in the army tactics.

VI. No pay, rations, or forage will be allowed to any company of said battalion, or allowance made for use of horses, except when actually engaged in the service of the Territory under proper orders, in which case

they will be paid at the same rate as regular United States troops, and the lowest rate obtainable for the use of horses.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL.] Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Santa Fe, N. M. April 27th 1883. }

General Orders No. 18.

The active campaign of the Militia against the lawless will close on the 30th instant. The necessity for employing extraordinary methods to rid southern New Mexico of a bad and desperate element, was apparent at the beginning to all the honest, law-abiding citizens of that locality, and has been most fully justified by the astounding disclosures made during this campaign, and vindicated by the action of the court in Doña Ana County.

Major Fountain, Captain Van Patten, Captain Salazar, Captain Black, Lieutenants Fountain, Pedrogon, Ransom, and all the officers and men of the companies "A" "B" and "F" First Regiment New Mexico Militia, are entitled to the gratitude of the good people of the Territory, and they are hereby warmly thanked and highly praised by me for their most excellent conduct in all respects during their arduous duties.

The policy pursued in this campaign was adopted after the fullest consideration of the law and the necessities of the situation. And I announce that it will in the future be followed with unerring certainty and relentless vigor in every part of the Territory whenever the occasion demands it.

It is proper to carp upon legal technicalities in behalf of men who obey the law, but rascals operate outside the law and must be followed into their own chosen field without regard to legal limits or restraints whenever necessary to afford protection to the peaceable and honest population.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL.]

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Santa Fe, N. M., April 27th, 1883. }
General Orders No. 19.

I. The following general staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, is hereby announced to be composed as follows:

Adjutant General and chief of staff, with rank of Colonel, Edward L. Bartlett, of Santa Fe.

Inspector General with rank of Colonel, Simeon H. Lucas, of Santa Fe.

Judge Advocate General with rank of Colonel, George W. Fox, of Socorro.

Surgeon General with rank of Colonel, John Symington, of Santa Fe.

Aide-De-Camp with rank of Major, Walter V. Hayt, of Santa Fe.

Aide-De-Camp with rank of Major, Miguel Salazar, of Las Vegas.

II. The uniform will be that prescribed in the United States Army regulations for the general staff, including chapeau; except that the buttons will have the Territorial arms emblazoned thereon. And it is expected that the above named officers will procure the same within thirty days from the date of this order, otherwise, their appointment will be considered vacated.

III. On the recommendation of the Colonel of the 2nd Regiment, Dr. William S. Harroun, of Santa Fe, is hereby appointed Surgeon of the 2nd Regiment, with the rank of Major, vice Dr. Symington, promoted.

IV. These orders shall be in force and take effect from their date.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

[OFFICIAL.]

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
September 14, 1882. }

General Orders No. 20.

1. The several companies of New Mexico Militia are hereby re-organized into three regiments—two of infantry and one of cavalry, as follows.

The first regiment of infantry will consist of:

Co. "A" at Socorro, Socorro county, Capt. E. W. Eaton.

Co. "B" at Peñasco, Lincoln county, being organized.

Co. "C" at American Valley, Valencia county, Capt. J. P. Casey.

Co. "D" at Georgetown, Grant county, Capt. E. E. Farmon.

Co. "E" at Chloride, Socorro county, Capt. J. P. Blain.

Co. "F" at Shakespeare, Grant county, Capt. J. F. Black.

Co. "G" at Seven Rivers, Lincoln county, vacancy.

Co. "H" Rio Bonito, Lincoln county, being organized.

Co. "I" at White Oaks, Lincoln county, Capt. J. M. Davidson.

Nine companies.

II. The Second Regiment of infantry consists of:

Co. "A" at Los Lunas, Valencia county, Capt. J. M. Luna.

Co. "B" at Bloomfield, Rio Arriba county, Capt. (vacancy).

Co. "C" at Santa Fe, Santa Fe county, being organized.

Co. "D" at Mora, Mora county, Capt. S. Trujillo.

Co. "E" at Penasco, Taos county, Capt. N. Vigil.

Co. "F" at Albuquerque, Bernalillo county, Capt.

J. Borradaile.

Co. "G" at Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba county, Capt. J. I. Esquibel.

Co. "H" at Las Vegas, San Miguel county, Capt. E. Friend.

Eight companies.

III. The First Regiment of cavalry will consist of:

Troop "A" at Las Cruces, Doña Ana county, Capt. P. Pedrogon.

Troop "B" at La Mesilla, Doña Ana county, Capt. A. J. Fountain Jr.

Troop "C" at Doña Ana, Doña Ana county, Capt. Pablo Melindres.

Troop "D" at Tularosa, Doña Ana county, Capt. T. Duran.

Troop "E" at San Miguel, Doña Ana county, Capt. L. Moreno.

Troop "F" at Chamberino, Doña Ana county, Capt. Gregorio Garcia.

Troop "G" at La Mesa, Doña Ana county, Capt. Francisco Salazar.

Troop "H" at Colorado, Doña Ana county, Capt. P. Kelly.

Troop "I" at Laguna, Valencia county, Capt. Geo, H. Pradt.

Troop "K" at San Rafael, Valencia county, Capt. D. Provencher.

Troop "L" at Cubero, Valencia county, Capt. Gregorio N. Otero,

Troop "M" at San Mateo, Valencia county, Capt. M. Chavez.

Twelve companies.

IV. Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher A. Blake, of the First Regiment of infantry, is hereby promoted to be Colonel of the same, *vice* Richard Hudson, resigned.

V. Captain Ethan W. Eaton, of Socorro, is hereby appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the same Regiment, *vice* Blake, promoted.

VI. The field officers of the Second Regiment of Infantry will remain as they now are.

VII. Major Albert J. Fountain is hereby appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Cavalry. Major Walter G. Marmon is appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the same Regiment, and Captain Eugene Van Patten is hereby appointed Senior Major of the same.

VIII. Colonel Fountain will as soon as practicable divide his Regiment into three Battalions and assign Major Van Patten to the command of the First Battalion.

IX. The other Majors for this Regiment will be appointed hereafter.

X. It is the earnest desire and request of the Commander-in-Chief that all field officers at once procure uniforms suited to their respective ranks, and a failure so to do will be considered a neglect of duty.

XI. This order to take effect and be in force from and after this date. LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL.]

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 22, 1883. }

Special Orders.

It is ordered:—

I. That the resignations of Captain J. S. Young, First Lieutenant J. W. Southwick, and of Second Lieutenant J. B. Banfield, Company "H" First Regiment New Mexico Militia, be not accepted.

II. The officers above named have been guilty of publishing in the newspapers false statements concerning the orders of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and have published criticisms upon said orders, and have, moreover, shown a selfish unwillingness to obey lawful and proper orders for the protection of the people in their property. It is therefore ordered that said officers be, and they are hereby dishonorably dismissed the service, and their commissions are hereby revoked.

III. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief is happy to state that this is the only instance where the Militia of New Mexico have falsified and criticized the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and where resignations have been tendered, and public security jeopardized because to serve the people and protect their property and interests would result in trivial pecuniary loss.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL]

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 30, 1883. }

Special Orders.

It having been proved to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief of the New Mexico Volunteer Militia that Capt. J. S. Young, of Company "H" First Regiment (Lake Valley Guards) opposed the passage of the resolutions of said company, so far as they criticized the orders of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and that he only attested them as the action of said company. And it also appearing that First Lieutenant, J. W. Southwick, of said company was not present at the time said resolutions were adopted, and that he had previously tendered his resignation, which remained in the hands of Capt. Young ; and that said resignation was tendered for personal and good reasons ;

It is ordered :—

I. That Special Order bearing date of Jan. 22, 1883, dishonorably dismissing the above named officers from the Territorial service is hereby revoked. And said named officers are honorably and fully restored to their former rank therein.

II. It is further ORDERED, That the resignations of Captain J. S. Young and of First Lieutenant J. W. Southwick, be and they are hereby accepted.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFFICIAL]

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 10, 1883. }

Special Orders.

Colonel Max Frost, the officers of the Regimental Staff and the officers and men of Companies "E" and "F," Second Regiment of New Mexico Volunteer Militia, for the exact obedience to orders, and for their decorous, manly and soldierly conduct in connection with the execution of the law in the case of Milton J. Yarberry, at Albuquerque, on the 9th inst., are entitled to the gratitude and pride of all law-abiding people, and to the confidence and thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. In the name of the good people of New Mexico, and on my own behalf I most sincerely thank them, one and all.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

[OFFICIAL]

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT D.

PAY OF TROOPS, SUBSISTENCE AND FORAGE, ON ACTIVE DUTY, FROM MARCH 1
1882 TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

1882		
March 4, Pay roll of Captain Farmon for October 1881.....	\$622 51	
March 22, Rations of Captain Farmon for October 1881.....	73 95	
April 11, Smyth & Babcock, Shakespeare county	95 00	
April 25, Smyth & Carroll, bill forage, etc.....	26 82	
May 18, Captain Marmon. pay roll four days scout.....	227 46	
May 19, W. W. Griffin, assignee for Captain Farmon.....	80 50	
June 9, W. W. Griffin, assignee for Captain Farmon.....	30 00	
June 15, W. W. Griffin, assignee for Captain Farmon.....	20 00	
June 15, Captain Fountain, pay roll for scout seventeen days.....	517 62	
June 15, T. J. Bull, rations furnished Captain Fountain.....	34 07	
June 15, T. J. Bull, rations and forage to Captain Fountain.....	169 86	
June 15, Smyth & Babcock, horses to Captain Black's company for scout	48 00	
July 24, Captain Sansom, supplies for command (scout)	52 82	
July 24, Captain Sansom, pay roll of men on scout	68 30	
Dec. 27, Captain Young, pay roll for men of three days scout.....	97 61	
Dec. 27, Captain Young, provisions and forage.....	27 00	
Total.....	\$2,185 52	
Add pay of Adjutant General as Captain of Infantry for forty days while troops were actually in the field.....	200 00	
	\$2,385 52	

Vouchers for all the above items are on file with the Auditor.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General

EXHIBIT E.

EXPENSE OF MILITIA AND ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, EXCEPT PAY AND
SUBSISTENCE OF TROOPS, FROM MARCH 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Transporting arms, ammunition and accoutrements by railroad and express to different companies, from Santa Fe, and from arsenals to Santa Fe.....	\$ 535 64
Transporting by wagons and otherwise than above	248 86
Armory, rent, labor, cleaning, etc.....	195 72
Printing blanks, etc.....	242 85
Stationery and case for papers.....	79 80
Postage.....	48 15
Telegraphing.....	8 55
	\$1,359 57

Vouchers for all the above items are filled with the Auditor of the Territory.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General.

NOTE.—The above does not include expenditures from Dec. 1881, up to March 1, 1882, when I assumed the office; nor items for telegraphing by the Governor charged to Militia account, and of which I have no record.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT F.

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE MILITIA, FROM JANUARY 1, 1882 TO DECEMBER 31, 1883.

Rent of Armory, from Nov. 3, 1882 to Jan. 3, 1884, @ \$12.....	\$ 168 00
Rent of store for old guns and ammunition, two months, @\$3	6 00
Stationery for Adjutant General's office.....	24 50
Printing orders and blanks, commissions, discharges, etc.....	189 80
Janitor and armorer at armory.....	45 50
Transporting arms and ordnance stores.....	185 69
Postage Adjutant General's office.....	57 25
Pay of Adjutant General on active duty as captain.....	570 00
Pay and allowances to troops in active service, in the field, an itemized account of which follows below.....	23,480 91
	\$24,727 65

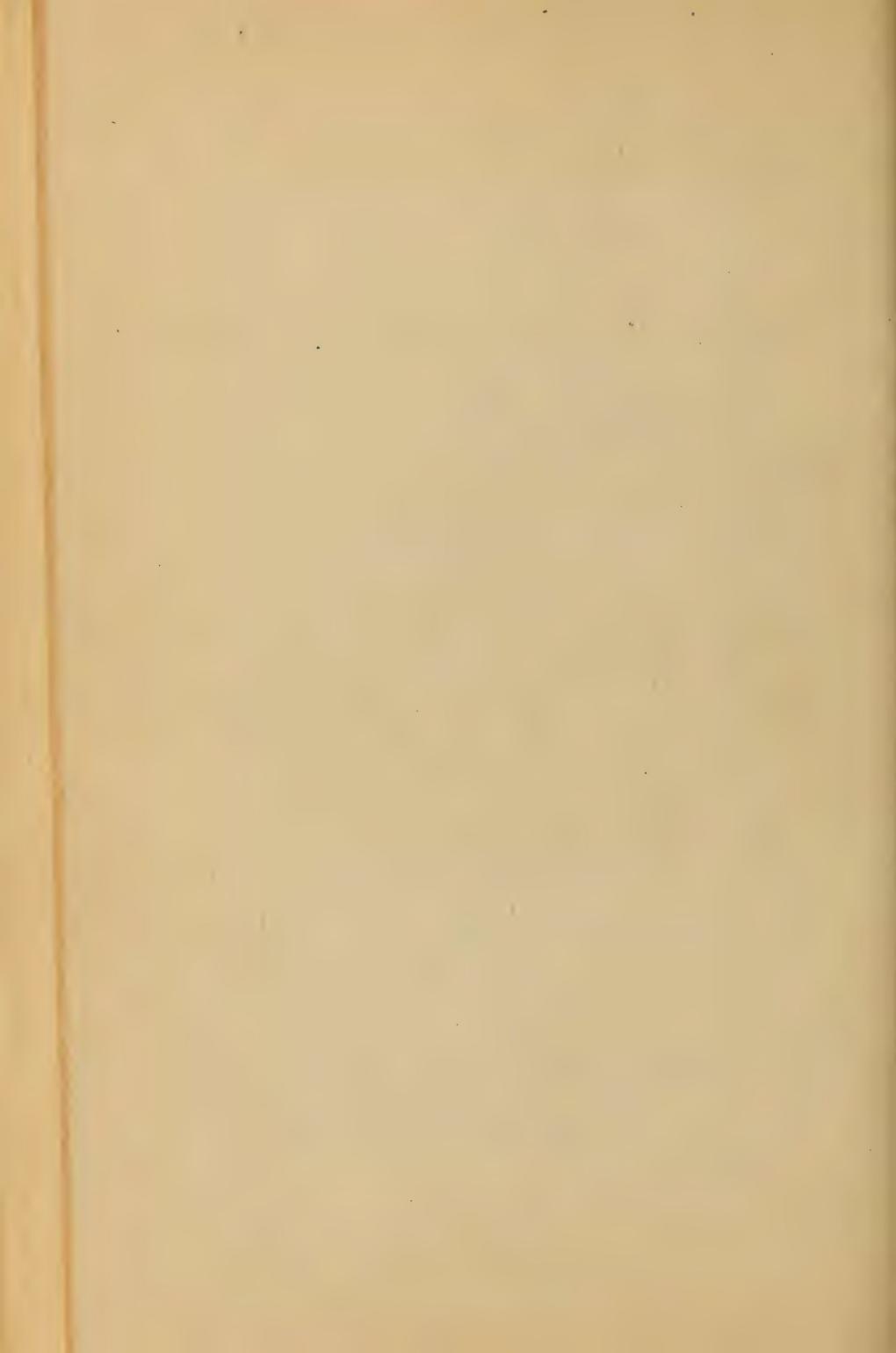
On account execution of Yarberry.....	\$ 66 85
1 beef, Captain Borradale in the field.....	20 00
Actual expense for Major Fountain in field.....	52 40
Hay for Major Fountain in field.....	94 50
Account Captain Borrodaile in field	187 87
Pay roll Captain Borradale's men, six days in field.....	107 80

Major Fountain, pay one month in field.....	208 33
Expenses Adjutant General to Mesilla and Las Cruces	10 20
Pay roll Captain Salazar's company in field.....	2,170 66
Pay roll Captain Van Patten's company in field.....	1,951 66
Forage, stores, etc , Major Fountain's command.....	1,295 06
One calf, Capt. Borradaile's company in field.....	10 00
Forage for Fountain's command in field.....	40 00
Pay roll Captain Salazar's company in field.....	1,302 40
Pay roll of Major Fountain's in field.....	180 00
Pay roll Captain Van Patten's company in field.....	1,951 66
Supplies to Major Fountain in field.....	436 57
Supplies, forage, etc., to Major Fountain's command in field	1,833 94
Supplies and stores to Captain Van Patten in field.....	246 04
Pay roll Captain Black.....	1,235 84
Supplies to Captain Black in field.....	32 91
Transportation for Captain Black in field.....	151 42
Supplies, etc., for Captain Black in field	511 28
Pay roll Captain Van Patten in field.....	1,220 55
Pay Lieutenants Fountain and Cowan in field.....	365 23
Hay for Captain Salazar's company in field.....	150 00
Pack mules and supplies Major Fountain in field.....	339 85
Forage for Major Fountain in field.....	782 00
Rations for Major Fountain in field	519 31
Pay of Major Fountain, one month and horse, in field.....	268 33
Pay of Lieutenant Dessauer, one month and horse, in field..	185 00
Pay of Lieutenant Cowan, one month and horse, in field.....	185 00
Pay of Lieutenant Fountain, one month and horse, in field..	185 00
Pay of Quartermaster Sergeant Arnold, one month and horse, in field.....	77 00
Drugs and medicines to command in field	70 50
Pay roll Captain Van Patten's company, one month, in field.	2,063 33
Pay roll Captain Salazar's company, one month, in field.....	2,063 33
Central Pacific R. R., transporting men.....	590 40
Drugs and medicines to Fountain's battalion.....	57 75
Nambe Indians, supplies to Captain Vigil.....	5 00
P. F. Herlow, supplies to Captain Vigil.....	40 25
Pay roll Captain Esquibel, five days	206 04
Forage and rations Captain Esquibel.....	29 35
Total.....	\$23,480 91

The above does not include about \$100.00 expended by the Governor in telegraphing during the year, for which he drew requisitions direct, and there is no record of them in my office.

Vouchers for all the above items of expenditure are on file with the Auditor of the Territory.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Adjutant General.



INFORMES OFICIALES

— DEL —

TERRITORIO

— DE —

NUEVO MEJICO.



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— POR —

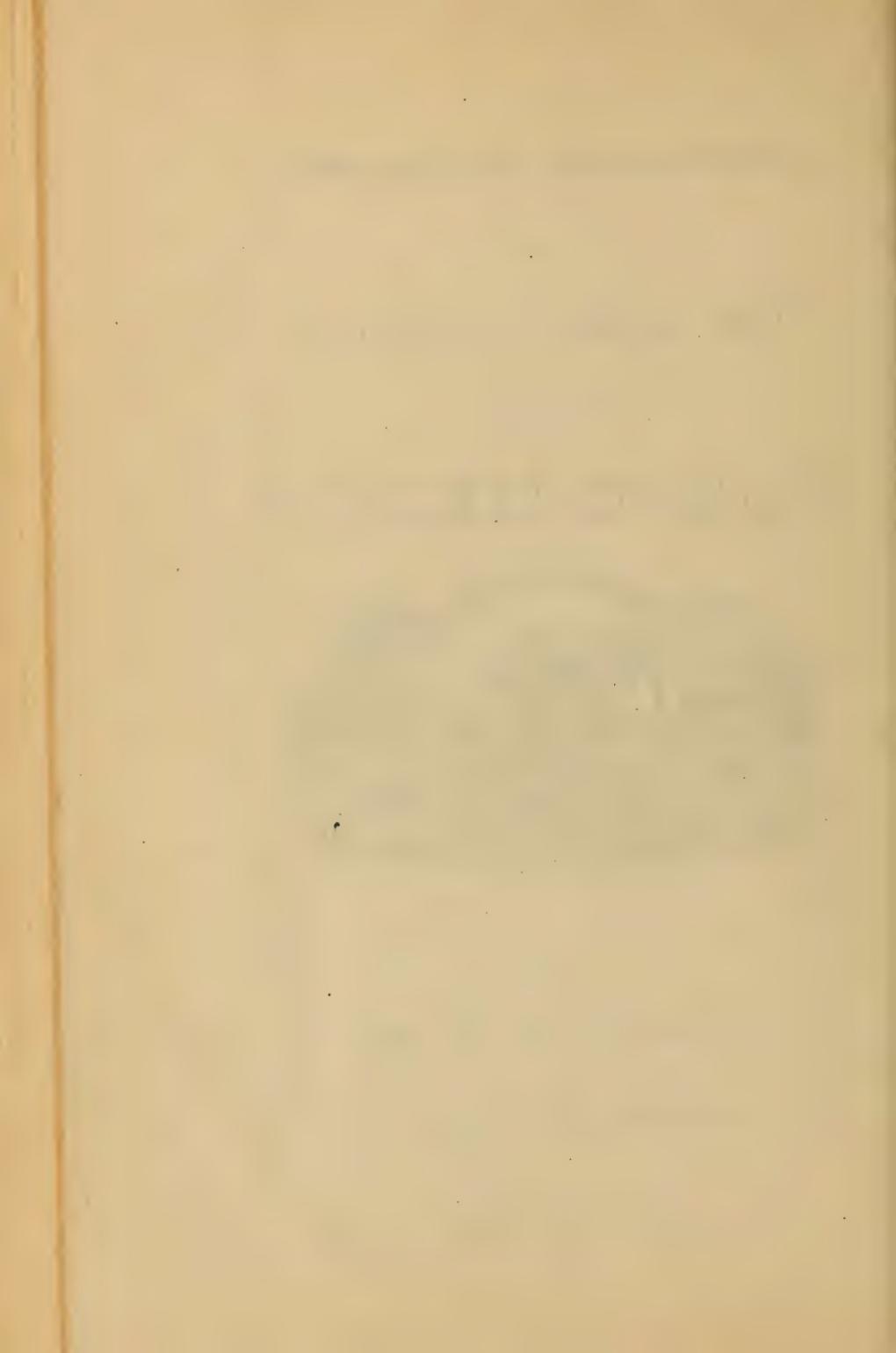
LOS ANOS 1882 Y 1883.

PUBLICADO POR AUTORIDAD.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEJICO.

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1884.

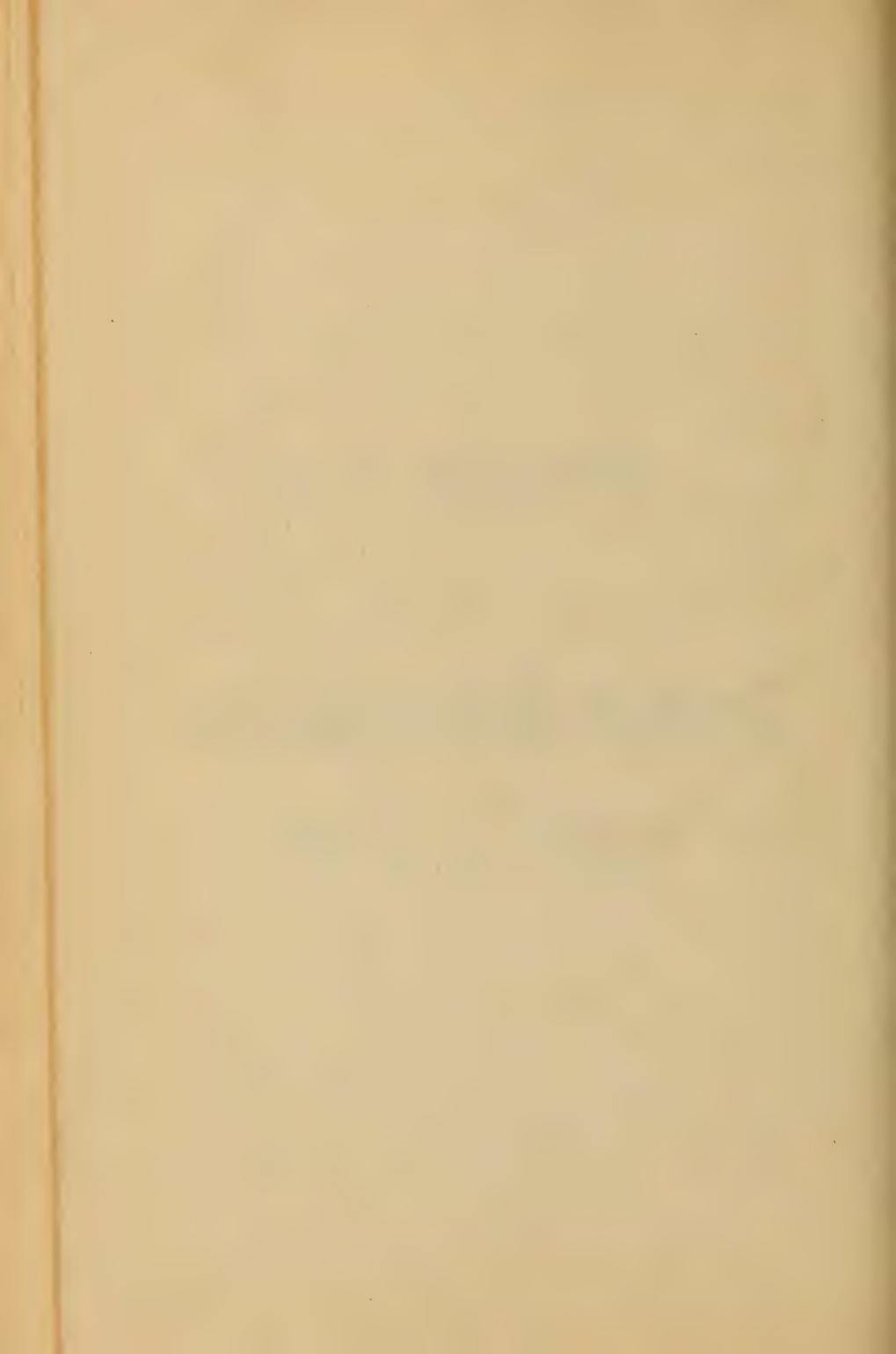


REPORTE

— DEL —

Despacho de Inmigración

FEBRERO 16 DE 1884



DESPACHO DE INMIGRACION.

OFICIALES.

PRESIDENT.....	W. G. RITCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.....	MARIANO S. OTERO,
SECRETARY.....	GILBERT SCUDDER,
TREASURER.....	LEHMAN SPIEGELBERG.

COMISION EJECUTIVA.

W. G. RITCH, Chairman,	L. A. SHELDON, Governor, ex-officio.
W. C. HAZLEDINE,	L. SPIEGELBERG,
ADOLPH SELIGMAN,	J. H. KOOGLER,
CHARLES W. GREENE.	

COMISIONADOS.

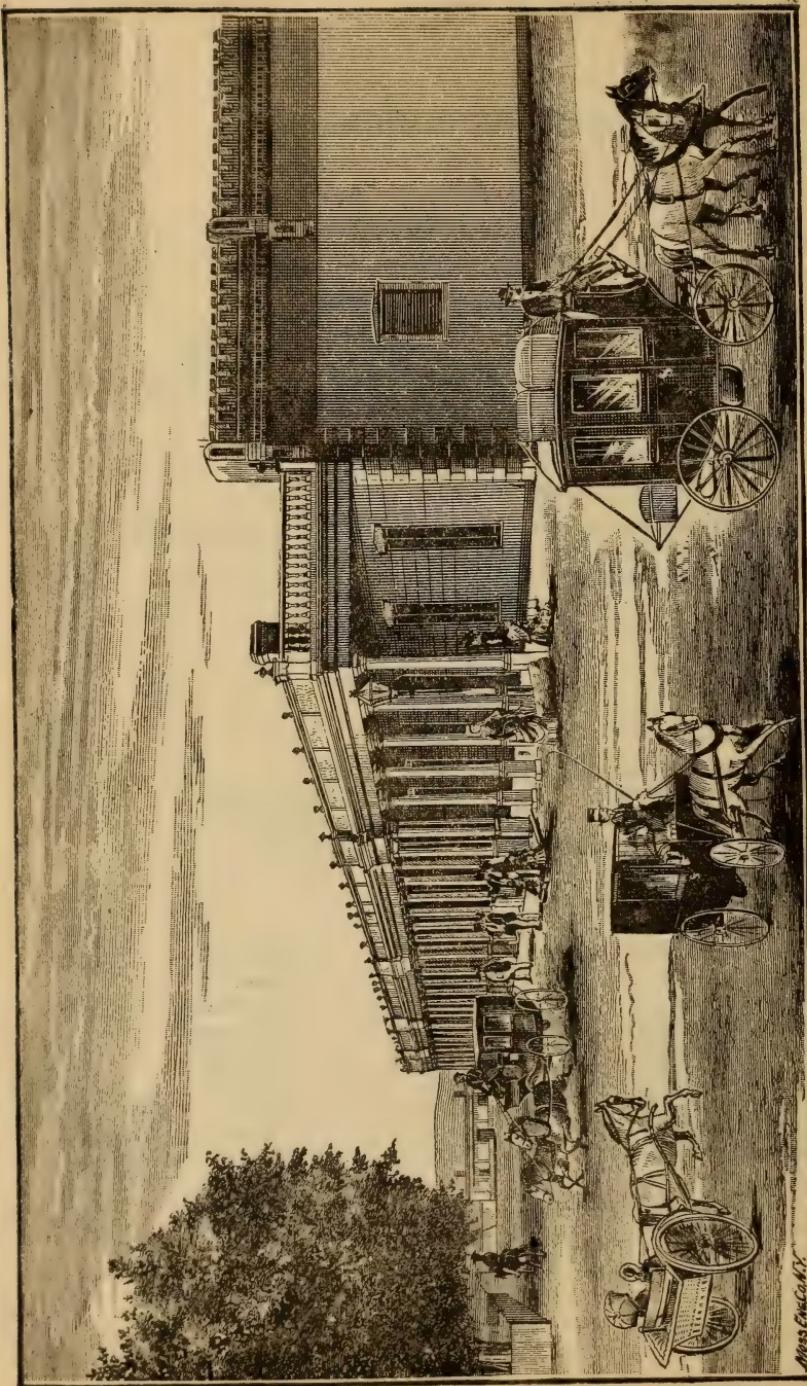
EN GENERAL.

L. A. SHELDON, Governor, ex-officio.	W. G. RITCH,
MARIANO S. OTERO,	LEHMAN SPIEGELBERG,
TRINIDAD ROMERO,	TRANQUILINO LUNA,
FRANCISCO A. MANZANAREZ,	CHAS. W. GREENE,
NICOLAS PINO.	

DE CONDADOS.

W. C. HAZLEDINE.....	Bernalillo.
WM. KROENIG.....	Mora.
J. H. KOOGLER.....	San Miguel.
SAMUEL ELDODT.....	Rio Arriba.
A. J. FOUNTAIN.....	Doña Ana.
ADOLPH SELIGMAN.....	Santa Fe.
JOHN A. MILLER.....	Grant.
T. W. COLLIER.....	Colfax.
W. L. MCCLURE.....	Taos.
CHAS. KUSZ, JR.....	Valencia.
CHAS. LONGUEMARE.....	Socorro.
ED. R. BONNELL.....	Lincoln.

“EL PALACIO DE ADOBE,” CASA ANTIGUA DEL GOBIERNO EN SANTA FE, CONSTRUIDA EN 1650.



DESPACHO DE INMIGRACION. REPORTES.

REPORTE DEL PRESIDENTE RITCH,

MOSTRANDO LA GRAN OBRA EJECUTADA, INFORME HECHO
EN LA REUNION ANUAL DE FEBRERO 16 DE 1884.

A los Comisionados de Inmigracion de N. M.

Al terminar el segundo año de mi administracion de los asuntos de este Despacho, que fechan desde el 27 de Febrero de 1882, presento á Vds, una breve narracion de sus operaciones. Tengo que informar que la obra ha consistido en preparar para su publicacion, y publicar cuatro ediciones del "Nuevo Mejico Ilustrado," que mas ó menos montan á 16,000 copias, y son, en término medio, de 150 paginas en 8o. al folleto, por las varias ediciones.

PUBLICACIONES DEL DESPACHO.

Una edicion de 1,000 copias de un folleto de 16 páginas, en el Condado de San Miguel, preparada por el Comisionado G. W. Pritchard, que propiamente reconoce la ayuda valuable de su predecesor el señor John H. Koogler, y del Hon. Trinidad Romero, Comisionado-en-general; y una edicion de 1,000 copias de un folleto de 34 paginas en el Condado de Doña Ana, por el

Comisionado A. J. Fountain, que juntas montan á un promedio de dos millones, cuatrocientas cincuenta mil (2,450,000) páginas en 8o. de materia cuidadosamente preparada y clasificada, manifestando las ventajas del Territorio para la Inmigracion. A lo dicho debe añadirse setenta y cinco mil (75,000) páginas de literatura general del Despacho, ralativa á condados individuales, haciendo un total en mano para distribucion de dos millones, quinientas veinte y cinco mil (2,525,000) páginas, hasta la fecha de, y desde la última reunion del Despacho.

DISTRIBUCION.

Mucho interes se ha añadido al folleto general por el uso liberal de ilustraciones, y la demanda ha sido extensiva por todas partes, y las distribuciones durante los últimos dos años pasados ha sido bastante más que dos millones (2,000,000) de materia impresa, mostrando así un aumento en el trabajo del Despacho, comparandose con semejante período precedente, de no menos que el octuplo, y á poca ó no mayor costa para el Despacho. Propio es añadir que algo de este aumento es debido á las ventajas mejores, originadas de la experiencia, en comparacion con el nuevo comienzo de una institucion nueva y no probada que solo empezó hace cuatro años. Debo añadir, con todo, que la mayor parte de el éxito se debe á la concentracion de esfuerzo, principalmente sobre el folleto general, el que trate de hacer comprensivo en descripcion, conveniente en clasificacion, y profuso en ilustracion. La distribucion de la materia impresa ha sido hecha generalmente por medio de conductas de mucho influjo y efectivos, y

atendida de módica costa para llegarse á personas que mas se interesan por el Territorio, y en atraer la atencion de otros al Territorio.

Fuera del gran número distribuido mediante las oficinas del Presidente y Secretario del Despacho, tres mil (3,000) copias del folleto general fueron mandadas por expreso á la Exposicion de Denver en 1882, que de pronto fueron allí buscadas y todo el número fué distribuido á un costo al Despacho no mayor que los cargos del expreso. Se deben las gracias por esta obra á los Comisionados que representaban á Nuevo Mejico en la Exposicion. De la misma manera cinco mil (5,000) folletos, generales y locales fuéreron distribuidos entre los despachos de publicacion de los ferrocarriles "A. T. y S. F." y "D. y R. G.," como tambien en el Departamento del Interior en Washington, en la Anual Exposicion Territorial y en la oficina de Inmigracion del Comisionado Hazledine de Albuquerque.

Varios miles de copias fueron asi mismo distribuidas con excelente efecto por medio de la Exposicion Tricentenaria tenida en Santa Fé en Julio y Agosto pasados. Distribuciones del folleto han sido hechas por el Secretario del Despacho personalmente, en casi todos los trenes de excursionistas al momento de dejar estos la ciudad. Las oficinas públicas, bancos, casas de negocios y fondas han sido asi mismo suplidadas liberalmente, tanto por ser eso un medio conveniente para contestar cartas de informacion, como de suplir á los extranjeros. Bibliotecas de estado y otras han sido generalmente suplidadas por todo el pais. Podrianse mentar otros conductos de distribucion, pero basta esto para mostrar el método económico. La corresponden-

cia en contestacion á pedidos especiales de informacion ha sido por la mayor parte el negocio mayor del Presidente y Secretario. El gasto ó costo de correo y expreso durante los dos años pasados ha montado solo á \$225.

GRACIAS Y RECONOCIMIENTOS.

Se deben las gracias á la mayor parte de la prensa Territorial por haber suplido el cuarto de lectura del Despacho con sus periódicos; al "Deming Tribune" y á la REVISTA NUEVO-MEJICANA por los anuncios permanentes cumplimentarios de las publicaciones del Despacho. Se deben reconocimientos á los ciudadanos de Santa Fé, y de otras partes, por sus liberales contribuciones, ya sea de dinero con que comprar láminas ó pagar por su préstamo, ó electrotipos, lo cual junto con algunos de interes general suministrados por el Despacho, os han capacitado para publicar las ediciones 3ra. y 4ta. del "Nuevo Mejico Ilustrado," de una forma tan presentable. Se le debe semejante reconocimiento á la Compania del ferrocarril A., T. y S. F. por diez mil copias de un mapa comprensivo del Territorio. El señor J. J. Stover, el dueño de la propiedad de la "vista de Santa Fe á vuelo de pajaro," benévolamente donó el uso de la misma al Despacho, y el Cuerpo de Tráfico de Santa Fé suministró la lamina.

HACIENDA.

El balance de dinero en las manos del Tesorero, sin libranza alguna sobre el nuevo año es de \$502.90. Balance no pagado sobre el vale del Tesorero Territorial, en manos del Tesorero \$400. Me siento capaz de con-

gratular al Despacho por haber hecho gran cantidad de trabajo valuable, vista la poca apropiacion, (\$2,000 al año) que está á su disposicion y cuyo trabajo ha sido y será de gran valor en atraer inmigracion y capital á Nuevo Mejico. Paso con este los informes del secretario y tesorero.

Dando las gracias á los Comisionados por sus multiplicadas acciones de benévolas ayuda y asistencia durante mi asociacion oficial con ellos, pido ahora la vénia para recordaros que ha llegado el tiempo para la eleccion de oficiales para el año próximo.

W. G. RITCH.

Febrero 16 de 1884.

Presidente.



INFORME DEL SECRETARIO.

INFORME DEL SECRETARIO DEL DESPACHO DE INMIGRACION DESDE FEB. 27, 1882,
HASTA FEB. 15, 1884.

CR.

1882.

Feb. 27, Por el balance en dinero con el Tesorero.....	\$ 600 25
Oct 9, Deposito con el Tesorero un vale Territorial No. 1029.....	\$149 00
Oct. 13, Deposito con el Tesorero un vale Territorial.....	800 00
Nov. 10, Deposito con el Tesorero un vale Territorial.....	500 00
Dec. 20, Deposito con el Tesorero un vale Territorial.....	724 05
1883.	
Enero 12, Deposito con el Tesorero debito corto.....	50
Nov. 26, Deposito con el Tesorero un vale Territorial.....	500 00
1884.	
Feb. 2, Deposito con el Tesorero parte de un vale Territorial.....	235 00
Balance no pagado sobre el vale Territorial fechado Nov. 10, \$400	
Total hasta Feb. 15, 1884.....	\$3,508 80

DR.

Feb. 27, A salario del Secretario Thompson de Abril hasta Diciembre de 1882.....	\$ 517 50
A salario del Secretario Scudder desde Diciembre, 1882, hasta Fe- brero 15, 1884.....	1,087 50
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Abril 7, 1882.....	\$ 20 25
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Mayo 2, 1882.....	30 00
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Agosto 2, 1882.....	85 00
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Agosto 17, 1882.....	40 00
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Oct. 16, 1882.....	265 00
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Marzo 27, 1883.....	500 00
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Agosto 11, 1883.....	7 00
A la Cia., de Publicacion é Impresion de N. M. Junio 13, 1883, por vale de \$855 á la orden de la C. P. é I de N. M. por el balance por impresion de la 3a y 4a edicion.....	947 45
A la estafeta por sellos postales desde Feb. 27, 1882 hasta Feb. 15 1884.....	150 10
A renta de caja en la estafeta.....	2 50
A expreso sobre grabados y libros distribuidos.....	69 75
A Grabados, viña \$14; Palacio, \$20; pasta \$6.....	222 35
A gasto en el Tercio Centario por el despacho de Immigracion, así autorizado.....	40 00
A miscellaneos, articulos de oficina, reparos, estufa é inciden- tales.....	60 50
A desembolsos por combustible, etc., Thompson.....	77 45
A desembolsos por combustible etc., Scudder.....	10 00
Total hasta Feb. 15, 1884.....	\$3,005 90
Feb. 15, 1884, A balance.....	502 90
Total.....	\$3,508 80
1884.	
Feb. 15, Por el dinero del Balance con el Tesorero.....	502 90
Feb. 15, Balance debido sobre el vale del Territorio fechado Nov. 10.....	400 00
Certifico que el inclusivo informe es correcto respecto de los desembolsos del despacho de Immigracion por el secretario, como consta por los libros.	
J. S. SCUDDER, Secretario.	

SANTA FE, Feb. 15 de 1884:

REPORTÉ DEL TESORERO.

DESPACHO DE INMIGRACION,

En Cuenta con L. SPIEGELBERG, Tesorero.

1882	DR.	1882	CR.
Abri 7, To check,	\$ 20 25	Abri 1, Por balance.....	\$ 600 75
Abri 25, " "	52 60	Oct. 14, Por deposito.....	800 00
Mayo 2, " "	30 00	Oct. 10, " "	149 00
Mayo 19, " "	75 00	Nov. 11, " "	500 00
Mayo 22, " "	5 00	Dic. 27, " "	724 05
Mayo 25, " "	5 45		
Junio 19, " "	85 00		
Julio 19, " "	75 00		
Julio 19, " "	1 00		
Julio 19, " "	46 75		
Aug. 2, " "	85 00		
Aug. 11, " "	14 00		
Aug. 18, " "	40 00		
Aug. 19, " "	75 00		
Oct. 11, " "	10 00		
Oct. 13, " "	53 00		
Oct. 16, " "	265 00		
Oct. 19, " "	75 00		
Oct. 19, " "	10 00		
Oct. 21, " "	6 00		
Oct. 21, " "	12 50		
Nov. 18, " "	75 00		
Dic. 2, " "	30 00		
1883			
Enero 23, " "	112 50		
Feb. 15, " "	75 00		
Marzo 15, " "	75 00		
Marzo 29, " "	500 00		
Abril 10, " "	45 25		
Abril 17, " "	75 00		
Mayo 15, " "	75 00		
Mayo 29, " "	73 35		
Junio 14, " "	50 00		
Junio 18, " "	75 00		
Junio 29, " "	44 00		
Julio 13, " "	75 00		
Julio 13, " "	8 50		
Aug. 14, " "	15 75		
Aug. 15, " "	75 00		
Set. 1, " "	25 00		
Set. 17, " "	75 00		
Oct. 15, " "	75 00		
Nov. 1, " "	10 00		
Nov. 15, " "	75 00		
Dic. 15, " "	75 00		
1884			
Enero 15, " "	75 00	Feb. 16, Por balance.....	\$ 502 90
Feb. 15, " "	75 00	Feb. 2, 1884, balance no pagado	
Feb. 15, A balance	502 90	en valé.....	400 00
		Feb. 16, 1884, Balance no gas-	
		tado	\$ 902 90
\$3,508 80			

Respetuosamente sometido,

L. SPIEGELBERG, Tesorero.



Reporte de la Comision de la Camara para investigar tocante a los asuntos del Despacho.

ADOPTADO.

HON. AMADO CHAVES,

Presidente de la Camara de Representantes.

Los abajo firmados de la comision nombrada para investigar los negocios del Cuerpo de Inmigracion, piden la venia para informar, que han tomado su cometido bajo la mas seria consideracion.

Hemos cuidadosamente examinado el informe recientemente presentado al Cuerpo de Inmigracion por su presidente, W. G. Ritch, y el secretario Gilbert Scudder, junto con los comprobantes, y hemos tomado testimonio de expertos en referencia á los precios pagados á la Imprenta.

Hemos hallado que el presente Cuerpo de Inmigracion en su primer junta anual redujo el salario del secretario de \$100 á \$75 por mes; que John H. Thompson era entonces, y por algunos meses despues secretario del dicho cuerpo, hasta que por su mala salud fué compelido á resignar; que Gilbert Scudder, el actual secretario fué debidamente electo por la comision ejecutiva del dicho cuerpo; que él fué otra vez electo por un voto unánime de trece miembros presentes en la última reunion anual, y que él ha desempeñado sus deberes á la satisfaccion del presidente y de los miembros del dicho Cuerpo de Inmigracion.

Hallamos ademas, que el Hon. W. G. Ritch, quien ha servido como presidente del cuerpo, lo ha hecho sin compensacion; y que ha ejecutado en esa capacidad un gran ocopyo de servicio valioso al Territorio; durante ese tiempo él ha compilado y preparado dos ediciones de un folleto de 32 páginas en cuarto, mostrando los recursos de los varios condados y del Territorio en general; que 6,000 copias del dicho folleto han sido publicadas y distribuidas, 3,000 de ellas en la primera Exposicion de Denver y 1,000 en la feria Territorial de Albuquerque en 1882: él ha compilado tambien un folleto que contiene 155 paginas incluyendo las láminas, conocido como "Nuevo Mejico Ilustrado," del cual dos ediciones de 5000 copias han sido impresas y circuladas, con la excepcion de unas 2000 copias que han sido tenidas para suplir el constante pedido para la publicacion.

Por la liberalidad de ciudadanos y amigos del cuerpo se ha hecho practicable ilustrar dicho folleto abundantemente, cuyo costo total de dicha ilustracion solo ha sido \$40 de los fondos del cuerpo.

Segun el testimonio tomado la impresion de dichas publicaciones ha sido hecha por contrato á precios excepcionalmente baratos. Las dos ediciones del primer folleto fueron impresos á un costo al cuerpo de \$265, una suma baratisima y bajo ordinarios precios comerciales.

Las dos ediciones del "Nuevo Mejico Ilustrado" fueron impresas al costo de \$1,365. La estimacion mas baja recibida de otros es \$300 mas alta, y estamos informados que los contratistas sufrieron una perdida considerable en ejecutar tal trabajo.

Tenemos razon para creer que la circulacion de dichas publicaciones ha sido de gran valor al pueblo del Territorio haciendo saber á personas de otros lugares que contemplan venir á Nuevo Mejico ó la inversion de dinero aqui los grandes recursos y ventajas del Territorio.

Hallamos que habia en mano dos años pasados en la tesoreria del Cuerpo \$600, y que al tiempo de la ultima junta anual del Cuerpo habia \$902 en la tesoreria y ningunas cuentas debidas.

Hallamos que ningun miembro del Cuerpo ha tomado ventaja durante los dos años pasados de la provision hecha por la ley para el pago de las expensas de caminata, y que ninguno de ellos ha sacado un peso en ninguna forma y para ningun otro asunto del Cuerpo.

Estamos plenamente convencidos que los negocios del Cuerpo han sido conducidos con cuidado y prudencia, que las expensas han sido hechas juiciosamente, y que el presidente del Cuerpo, el Hon. W. G. Ritch, es acreedor á las gracias del pueblo de Nuevo Mejico por los importantes servicios que ha prestado en esta posicion sin compensacion pecuniaria.

Fué proveido en la ultima reunion anual tenida en Febrero 16 que un informe comprehensivo fuese hecho del progreso en minería, agricultura y cría de ganado, industrias del Territorio, y presentar las oportunidades por el futuro desarollo con referencia especial á una amplia distribucion en la Feria del Mundo en Nueva Orleans el próximo invierno.

En conclusion, aventuramos á expresar la opinion que el "Cuerpo de Inmigracion" ha hecho y está haciendo un eficaz servicio en favor del Territorio, y que

está haciendo buen uso del dinero puesto á su disposicion.
Respectosamente Sometido,

NICANOR VIGIL,
Presidente de la Comision.
RAFAEL CHAVEZ.

Reportado á la Camara de Representantes por la comision y adoptado en el 5 de Marzo, 1884.

AMADO CHAVEZ,
D. MARTINEZ, Presidente.
Secretario Principal.



※ REPORTE ※

— DE —

TRINIDAD ALARID,

INTENDENTE DE CUENTAS PUBLICAS,

— DEL —

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

— DESDE —

Dic. 16, 1881, hasta Dic 31, 1883

DESPACHO DEL INTENDENTE,
TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

Santa Fe, N. M., Febrero 7 de 1884.

A SU EXCELENCIA:

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Gobernador del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico.

SEÑOR:—Segun requerido por ley, tengo el honor de entregar á V. adjunto un informe de este despacho de los negocios principales del Territorio, desde Diciembre 16 de 1881, á Diciembre 31 de 1883, y manifestando la condicion financial de la Tesoreria Territorial el dia 31 de Diciembre A. D. de 1883. Las varias partes de este detalle se hallaran bajo los siguientes encabezados.

Manifiesto “A,” manifiesta las sumas pagadas á la Tesoreria Territorial durante los años de 1882 y 1883, y la condicion fiscal de la Tesoreria Territorial en Diciembre 31, de 1883.

Manifiesto “B” manifiesta las sumas pagadas á la Tesoreria Territorial de los varios condados.

Manifiesto “C” manifiesta la suma de bonos jirados y para que fin.

Manifiesto “D” manifiesta, el amillaramiento en los varios condados del Territorio por los años de 1882 y 1883.

Manifiesto "E" exhibiendo el total de propiedad tasable en los varios condados en 1882.

Manifiesto "F" exhibiendo el total de propiedad tasable en los varios condados en el año de 1883.

Manifiesto "G" relativo á las companias de aseguranza de individuos operando en el Territorio de Nuevo Mejico.

Por referencia á la tabla dando el amillaramiento por los años de 1882 y 1883, manifestará un aumento en propiedad tasable de \$6,579,155, sobre el año de 1882, indicando una eficiencia mayor, por parte de los asesores, como tambien una supervision mas enteligente por parte de los cuerpos de igualizacion de los varios condados.

Trabajo entero en el asunto de amillaramiento de propiedad sujeta á tasacion es de la primera importancia. Sin esto, no importa cuan perfecta sea la ley, no puede ser ejecutada de un modo para hacer la carga caer igual sobre todos, y al mismo tiempo traer rentas suficientes para las exigencias del Territorio. La ley de rentas debe ser estrictamente enforzada de modo que toda persona sujeta á tasacion, llevará una proporcion justa del peso del gobierno. Si de una ejecucion estricta de la ley resultare en traer á la Tesoreria una suma de dinero mayor que las necesidades requieren, a ley puede ser enmendada de modo de reducir el tanto, de la tasacion, y asi establecer los ingresos y desembolsos sobre una base aproximada igualizacion. Atencion por lo tanto es dirijida á la importancia, de asi enmendar la ley que un amillaramiento estricto de toda propiedad tasable en el Territorio sea hecho anualmente. El asesor debe visitar á cada precinto de su condado, y administrar positivamente el juramento requerido ser administrado á pagadores de pensiones,

antes que las preguntas requeridas por ley sean hechas. Seccion 36, del capitulo 62, leyes de 1882, debe ser enmendada, de modo que el cuerpo de igualizacion, debe de reunirse el primer Lunes de Agosto, ó en cualquier dia durante el dicho mes que señalare el gobernador. Segun ahora esta ley, muy pocos si algunos libros de tasacion son recibidos por el tiempo ahora fijado por ley, por la razon que es tiempo exacto concedido á los cuerpos de condado de igualizacion para oir apelaciones y quejas de los descontentos con el amillaramiento hecho por el asesor ó el cuerpo.

Seccion 56, del capitulo 62, leyes de 1882, requiere que los colectores paguen en ó antes del dia diez de cada mes al Tesorero Territorial, todo el dinero debido al Territorio sobre cualquiera cuenta en sus manos, el dia primero de aquel mes. Hay un número de colectores cada año, que hacen ajustes estrictamente, segun los provistos de la dicha seccion, pero otros faltan en cumplir con ella. Un manifiesto detallado manifestando separadamente las sumas pagadas á la Tesoreria Territorial en los años de 1882 y 1883, por tasacion de propiedad, de capitacion y licencias, no se puede dar, por la razon que se recibe en formas en este despacho de los colectores manifestando lo mismo, varios de los colectores pagan á la Tesoreria cada mes, pero no dicen que son pensiones ó licencias.

La ley debe ser enmendada de modo de requerir á los colectores de dar un informe á esta oficina en detalle de que ramo originó todos los fondos pagados, y la fecha en que fueron recibidos, el dicho manifiesto detallado de acompañar la remision de cada mes.

Secciones 92 y 93, capitulo 62, leyes de 1882, requieren que un detalle manifestando la condicion exacta de la renta Territorial de cada condado debe ser hecho, y

remitido á esta oficina semi-anualmente, en Enero y Julio, muy pocos condados cumplen con ella, por la razon de arriba, que ningunos informes de las sumas pagadas son recibidas y tambien porque en pocos condados el cuerpo de igualizacion de condado, han despues del tiempo prescrito por ley, han reducido los amillaramientos, (en los condados de Colfax, Grant y Santa Fe, los cuerpos de igualizacion de condado, en su reunion de Enero de 1884, dedujeron amillaramientos de 1883, hechos en Abril de 1883, por el dicho,) no se puede dar un manifiesto de la suma de pensiones sin pagarse el dia 31 de Diciembre de 1883.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ASEGURANZA.

Este departamento es comparativamente nuevo, en el Territorio, habiendo sido establecido en 1882.

Durante el año que finalizo Diciembre 31 de 1883, veinte y seis Companias de Accionistas, de Aseguranza de Incendios de los Estados Unidos, trece Companias (Accionistas) de Aseguranza de Incendios, de paises extranjeros y una compania de Accidentes, fueron autorizadas á llevar negocios de Aseguranza en este Territorio. Tres de estas Companias de Boylton, Mutual de Boston, Mass., la Aseguranza de Londres Corporacion de Londres Inglaterra, y Standard, Fire Office, limitada, de Londres Ingaterra, se han retirado del Territorio.

Todo lo cual es respetuosamente sometido.

Soy muy respetuosamente,

TRINIDAD ALARID,
Intendente de Cuentas Pùblicas
Territoriales.

MANIFIESTO A.

MANIFESTANDO LA SUMA PAGADA A LA TESORERIA TERRITORIAL DURANTE LOS ANOS 1882 y 1883, Y LA CONDICION FISCAL DE LA TESORERIA TERRITORIAL, EL DIA 31, DE DICIEMBRE A. D., 1883.

ENGRUESOS.

Diciembre 16, 1881.—Suma de dinero en la Tesoreria Territorial á esta fecha.....	\$ 29,585 95
Nobiembre 30, 1882—Suma pagada á la Tesoreria Territorial desde Diciembre 16, 1881, hasta Noviembre 30, de 1882.....	90,516 43
Diciembre 31, 1883.—Suma pagada á la Tesoreria Territorial desde Diciembre 1, 1882, hasta Diciembre 31, de 1883.....	151,524 94½
Suma Total de Rentas.....	\$271,627 32½

DESEMBOLSOS.

Diciembre 16, 1881.—Suma de Bonos Territoriales afuera á esta fecha.....	\$ 10,474 50
Diciembre 31, 1883.—Suma de Bonos Territoriales jirados desde Diciembre 16, de 1881, hasta la fecha.....	286,526 02
Suma Total de Bonos.....	\$297,000 52
Suma Total de Rentas.....	\$217,627 32½
Suma Total de Bonos afuera, Diciembre, 31, de 1883.....	\$ 25,373 29½

MANIFIESTO B.

EXHIBIENDO LAS SUMAS DE FONDOS PAGADOS A LA TESORERIA TERRITORIAL
DE LOS VARIOS CONDADOS POR 1882 Y 1883.

Pagado por Perfecto Armijo, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Bernalillo, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias, por 1882, \$15,130 01, por 1883, \$12,348 87.....	\$27,478 87
Pagado por Manuel Sanchez y Valencia, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Bernalillo, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	1,006 19
Total del Condado de Bernalillo.....	\$28,485 06
Pagado por Allen C. Wallace, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Colfax, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	1,895 66½
Pagado por M. T. Bowman, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Colfax, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	1,783 04
Pagado por M. B. Stockton, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Colfax, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	11,476 47
Total del Condado de Colfax.....	\$32,210 17½
Pagado por Thomas J. Bull, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Doña Ana, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	5,667 25
Pagado por Guadalupe Ascarate, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Doña Ana, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	4,302 83
Total del Condado de Doña Ana.....	\$ 9,980 08
Pagado por Henry H. Whitehill, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Grant, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	\$17,153 94
Pagado por James B. Woods, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Grant, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	18,043 54
Total del Condado de Grant	\$35,197 48
Pagado por Patrick F. Garret, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Lincoln, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias....	\$ 2,633 64
Pagado por John W. Poe, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Lincoln, de propiedad de tasacion y licencias.....	9,476 94
Total del Condado de Lincoln.....	\$12,110 58
Pagado por Henry Robinson, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Mora, de propiedad de tasacion y licencias, por 1882, \$5,805 42, por 1883, \$7,638 21.....	
Total del Condado de Mora.....	\$13,443 63
Pagado por Vicente Archuleta, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Rio Arriba, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	\$ 980 00
Pagado por José N. Lucero, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Rio Arriba, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias....	6,654 53
Total del Condado de Rio Arriba.....	\$ 7,640 53
Pagado Por Hilario Romero, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de San Miguel, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	\$22,915 99
Pagado por José S. Esquibel, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de San Miguel, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias....	18,579 48½
Total del Condado de San Miguel.....	\$42,495 47½

Pagado por Romulo Martinez, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Santa Fe, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias, por 1882, \$15,397 00, por 1883, \$14,722 05.....	
Total del Condado de Santa Fe.....	\$30,101 05
Pagado por Andres Montoya, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Socorro, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	\$ 8,040 49
Pagado por Pedro A. Simpson, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Socorro, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	4,673 37
Total del Condado de Socorro.....	\$12,713 86
Pagado por Leandro Martinez, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Taos, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	\$ 2,625 28
Pagado por Guillermo Trujillo, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Taos, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	4,822 84
Total del Condado de Taos.....	\$ 7,448 12
Pagado por Henry Connelly, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Valencia, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	\$ 4,290 01
Pagado por Patrocino Luna, Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Valencia, de tasacion de propiedad y licencias.....	5,612 69
Total del Condado de Valencia.....	\$ 9,902 70
Pagado por el Gobernador L. A. Sheldon, dinero devuelto por la Compania del A. T. y S.-F. Ferrocarril.....	\$ 36 80
Pagado por S. B. Newcomb.....	175 83
Pagado por C. M. Phillips.....	100 00
Suma Total pagada desde Diciembre 16, de 1881, hasta Diciembre 31 de 1883.....	\$242,041 37
Dinero en la Tesoreria Diciembre 16, de 1881..	29,585 95
	\$271,627 32

MANIFIESTO C:

EXHIBIENDO LA SUMA DE BONOS JIRADOS DESDE DICIEMBRE 16 DE 1881, HASTA
DICIEMBRE 31 de 1883, Y PARA QUE FINES.

Pagado por costos cargos y gastos de tener y mantener las Cortes de Distrito segun parece del anexo manifiesto tabular.....	\$158,420 65
Pagado al Procurador General del Territorio por su salario hasta Noviembre 30 de 1883.....	1,133 33½
Pagado al Procurador de Distrito, 2do distrito por su salario hasta Diciembre 20 de 1883.....	761 90½
Pagado al Procurador de Distrito, 3ro distrito por su salario hasta Agosto 31 de 1883.....	800 00
Pagado al Ayudante General del Territorio por su salario hasta Diciembre 31.....	436 00
Pagado al Tesorero del Territorio por su salario hasta Diciembre 31.....	2,083 33½
Pagado al Tesorero del Territorio por utencilios de escritura Diciembre 31.....	100 00
Pagado al Tesorero del Territorio por renta de oficina hasta Diciembre 31.....	516 67
Pagado al Intendente de Cuentas Publicas por su salario hasta Diciembre 31	2,083 07
Pagado al Intendente de Cuentas Publicas por utencilios de escritorio hasta Diciembre 31.....	100 00
Pagado al Intendente de Cuentas Publicas por renta de oficina hasta Diciembre 31.....	662 67
Pagado al Bibliotecario del Territorio por su salario hasta Noviembre 30.....	1,087 50
Pagado al Bibliotecario por utencilios de escritorio hasta Diciembre 31.....	96 67
Pagado al Bibliotecario del Territorio, supliendo la Libreria (cuarto de) con vidrios en frente, Capitulo 52, leyes de 1882.....	300 00
Pagado al Bibliotecario del Territorio para arreglar propiamente los archivos manuscritos del Territorio. Capitulo 53, leyes de 1882.....	400 00
Pagado al Bibliotecario del Territorio para mercar reportes de la Corte Suprema del Territorio. Capitulo 54, leyes de 1882.....	975 00
Pagado por gastos y compensacion de la Milicia del Territorio, desde Diciembre 16, de 1881, hasta Diciembre 31 de 1883. Capitulo 32 de las leyes de 1880.....	28,638 87
Pagado por gastos incurridos en la oficina de Emigracion del Territorio. Capitulo 23 de las leyes de 1880.....	5,336 20
Pagado gasto incurrido por la comision en la revision de las leyes del Territorio. Capitulo 17 de las leyes de 1880.....	2,422 53
Pagado por gastos del Hospital de San Vicente de las Hermanas de la Caridad en Santa Fe, para cuidar enfermos y personas invalidas hasta Octubre 31 de 1883. Capitulo 38 de las leyes de 1880.....	9,200 00
Pagado por gastos del Hospital de San Vicente de las Hermanas de la Caridad en Santa Fe, medicinas usadas para los mendigos, hasta Octubre 31 de 1883, Capitulo 100 de las leyes de 1882.....	1,355 25
Pagado por premios ofrecidos por el Gobernador del Territorio.....	3,250 00
Pagado por costos incurridos en servir requisiciones del Gobernador del Territorio.....	281 75
Pagado por la impresion de libros de tasacion, licencia, matricula para la eleccion de 1882, proclama del Gobernador, lista de tasacion, recibos del Alguacil Mayor.....	5,915 10
Pagado al Alguacil Mayor del Condado de Santa Fe por asistencia en la Corte Suprema, terminos de Enero de 1882 y 1883.....	196 00
Pagado para preparar los libros de tasacion y licencias, listas de tasacion, recibos, libros de registro, de licencias y tasacion de 1882 y de 1883.....	350 00

Pagado por traer los retornos de las elecciones tenidas en el Territorio, Noviembre 7, de 1882.....	291 80
Pagado por una silleta, una copia de las leyes compiladas del Territorio y un sello para la oficina del Intendente de Cuentas.....	19 25
Pagado por gastos y costos de estafeta, sobre libros de licencias, libros de tasacion, libros de registro, listas de tasacion, recibos en blanco de 1882 y 1883.....	132 95
Pagado por dos cajas de fierro compradas una para el Tesorero y una para oficina del Intendente de Cuentas. Capitulo 68, leyes de 1882.....	1,200 00
Pagado por un Secretario para la oficina del Tesorero Territorial.....	18 00
Pagado al Secretario del Territorio por copias certificadas de las leyes de 1882.....	32 27
Pagado por la traducion de los libros de matricula de 1882 oficina del Secretario del Territorio.....	20 00
Pagado por un vignete, sello para la oficina del Secretario del Territorio.....	15 00
Pagado á tres miembros y algunos oficiales de la 25 Sesión de la Asamblea Legislativa del Territorio, Capitulos 47, 48, 49, y 50, leyes de 1882.....	5,120 45
Pagado á las Hermanas de la Caridad de Santa Fe, alivio, Capitulo, 100, leyes de 1882.....	\$3,000 00
Pagado al Condado de Santa Fe, alivio, Capitulo 85, leyes de 1882.....	1,221 75
Pagado a Perfecto Armijo, alivio, Capitulo 98, leyes de 1882.....	1,800 00
Pagado á Barney Watson, alivio, Capitulo 99, leyes de 1882.....	500 00
Pagado á Patrick F. Garret, alivio, Capitulo 101, leyes de 1883.....	500 00
Pagado á Antonio Bargas alivio, Capitulo 102, leyes de 1882.....	40 00
Total de alivios.....	7,061 75
Pagado al Guardian de la Penitenciaria del Estado de Nebraska, para el cuidado de convictos, hasta Setiembre, 30, de 1883, Capitulo 17, leyes de 1882.....	5,219 20
Pagado al Guardian de la Penitenciaria del Estado de Kansas, para el cuidado de convictos, hasta Setiembre 30, de 1883, Capitulo 17, leyes de 1882.....	2,462 40
Pagado por gastos y compensacion de los Agentes Territoriales, y guardias en conducir convictos á la Penitencia-ria del Estado de Kansas, Capitulo 18, leyes de 1882.....	5,604 75
Total pagado por la transportacion y custodia de convictos, hasta Setiembre 30, de 1883.....	13,286 35
Suma llevada adelante, Setiembre 30, de 1883.....	\$252,100 32
Pagado por gastos del Cuerpo de Nuevo Mejico de Caridades y Escuelas Industriales, capitulo 41, leyes de 1882, á saber: A las Hermanas de Loreto de Las Vegas, hasta Setiembre, 30, de 1883.....	2,731 25
" " " Bernalillo, " "	2,597 50
" " " Las Cruces, " "	2,025 00
" " " Taos, " "	2,000 00
" " " Socorro, " "	1,912 50
" " " Mora, " "	531 25
" " " Santa Fe, " "	225 00
" Hermanas de Caridad " "	3,712 50
" Hermanos Cristianos " "	518 75
" Thomas Harwood de Tiptonville " "	3,162 18
Total pago al Cuerpo de Nuevo Mejico de Caridades y á Escuelas Industriales, hasta Septiembre 30, de 1883.....	19,465 93
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Bernalillo, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	1,714 44
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Colfax, por comision	

sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	2,301 41
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Doña Ana, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	731 81
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Grant, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	1,911 75
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Lincoln, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	783 10
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Mora, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	886 34
Pagado á los asesores del Condado del Rio Arriba, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	486 62
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de San Miguel por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	2,585 42
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Santa Fe, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	1,745 39
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Socorro, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	840 24
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Taos, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	215 75
Pagado á los asesores del Condado de Valencia, por comision sobre tasacion de propiedad y licencias anexo.....	757 50
Total Comision pagada á los asesores.....	14,959 77
Suma total de bonos jirados desde Diciembre, 18, de 1881, hasta Diciembre 31, de 1884, ambos dias inclusivos.....	\$286,526 02

MANIFIESTO C.

MANIFESTANDO LA SUMA DE BONOS JIRADOS DESDE DICIEMBRE 16, DE 1881 HASTA DICIEMBRE 31, DE 1883, Y PARA QUÉ FIN. Costos, CARGOS Y GASTOS PAGADOS PARA TENER Y MANTENER CORTES DE DISTRITO.

Suma total pagada por costos y cargos en tener y mantener Cortes de Distrito.....
Sumas permitidas a los Alquaciles Mayores e incluida en sus certificados por asistir y derechos..

(13)

MANIFESTO D.
 MANIFESTANDO EL ASESAMIENTO EN LOS VARIOS CONDADOS DEL TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MÉJICO.

1882.

CONDADOS.	SUMA DE ASESAMIENTO.		TASACION TERRITO' AL.		SUMA DE ASESAMIENTO.		TASACION TERRITO' AL.		AUMENTO MERMA.
	Ferrocaril incluido.	Tasacion y suma excluida.	TASA- CION.	Ferrocaril excluido.	Ferrocaril y suma exenta- tuada incluida.	Ferrocaril y suma exenta- tuada incluida.	TASA- CION.	Ferrocaril excluido.	
Bernalillo.	\$ 3,360,413.00	\$ 2,437,632.00	\$ 17,514.81	\$ 12,188.16	3,525	\$ 4,324,920.00	\$ 3,002,628.00	\$ 21,955.64	\$ 15,013.64
Cofixa.	4,085,410.10	3,148,990.00	19,914.95	15,744.05	1,513	5,455,452.00	4,513,692.00	26,945.46	2,148
Don Ana.	903,187.10	801,186.00	4,005.93	4,005.93	565	1,500,276.00	1,328,276.00	7,301.38	1,229
Grant.	1,849,616.10	1,613,716.00	8,008.58	8,008.58	1,159	2,960,874.00	2,901,652.00	14,508.26	537,190
Lincoln.	951,819.00	860,218.00	4,301.59	4,301.59	265	2,233,494.00	2,057,304.00	10,286.52	1,287,936
Mora.	28,098.00	1,285,598.00	6,427.99	6,427.99	1,738	1,885,142.00	1,207,312.00	8,515.71	1,197,086
Rio Arriba.	1,443,476.00	371,476.00	1,857.38	1,857.38	2,500	9,900,530.00	8,119,084.00	4,955.42	5,479
San Miguel.	5,753,040.00	3,753,000.00	18,765.00	18,765.00	733	3,978,664.00	3,753,224.00	4,035.42	3,136
Santa Fe.	3,350,048.00	2,063,948.00	10,328.24	10,328.24	2,452	2,993,049.00	2,435,508.00	18,766.12	447,608
Socorro.	2,464,068.00	1,332,668.00	11,663.34	6,663.34	2,859	2,457,395.00	2,357,364.00	12,177.54	3,441
Taos.	406,112.00	2,030.56	2,030.56	2,030.56	1,497	6,786.82	6,786.82	369,960	2,828
Valencia.	3,745,650.00	794,250.00	18,728.25	3,971.25	2,014	3,894,200.00	1,084,274.00	5,421.37	2,307
Total.	29,075,037.00	\$18,870,491.00	\$17,766.62	\$ 94,352.97	\$ 20,788	\$ 33,120,216.00	\$ 25,314,358.00	\$ 15,970.29	\$ 126,571.79

Total. \$ 29,075,037.00 \$18,870,491.00 \$17,766.62 \$ 94,352.97 \$ 20,788 \$ 33,120,216.00 \$ 25,314,358.00 \$ 15,970.29 \$ 126,571.79 \$ 32,102 \$ 6,657,420 \$ 78,256

North British & Mercantile	London and Edinburgh	Gt. Britain	82,667 00	2,41 44	6 00	158,150 00	3,461 00	1,286 00	1,318 00
Norwich Union F. Ins.Soc'y	Norwich	England	.....	.....	.....	22,300 00	453 05	.....	.....
Orient	Hartford	Conn.	.....	.....	.....	24,125 00	648 28	.....	.....

MANIFIESTO E.

A PROPIEDAD TASABLE EN LOS VARIOS CONDADOS DEL TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEXICO POR EL AÑO DE 18

ANIFIESTO F.

ENTERA PROPIEDAD TASABLE EN LOS VARIOS CONDADOS DEL TERRITORIO DF NUEVO MEJICO, POR EL AÑO DE 1883.

MANIFIESTO D.

PROCLAMACIÓN DE NUEVA MÉJICO

MANIFIESTO G.

MANIFESTANDO CONTINGENCIAS ESCRITAS, PREMIOS RECIBIDOS, PERDIDAS INCURRIDAS, Y PERDIDAS PAGADAS POR LAS COMPAÑIAS DE ASSEGURANZA
DE INCENDIOS TRANZANDO NEGOCIOS EN EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MÉJICO, DURANTE LOS AÑOS DE 1882 Y 1883.

NOMBRE DE COMPAÑIA.	LOCACION.	1882.			1883.		
		Contingenc's Escritas.	Premios Recibidos	Perdidas Incurri's Pagadas	Contingenc's Escritas.	Premios Recibidos	Perdidas Incurri's Pagadas.
Etna.....	Hartford, Conn.	\$64,230 00	\$ 1,167 00	\$	\$ 162,235 00	\$ 3,472 07	\$ 867 88
Agricultural.....	Watertown, N. Y.	92,435 00	2,239 80	686 00	20,000 00	342 40	757 88
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo.	73,400 00	1,564 01	1,534 89	113,482 00	2,310 83	717 28
American Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	22,700 00	382 01	15 00	140,877 00	3,730 03	4,109 75
Boylston Mutual.....	Boston, Mass.....	63,288 00	1,415 01	* .....	.....	.....	5,567 89
British America.....	Toronto, Canada.....	12,500 00	222 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	San Francisco, Cal.	142,350 00	2,926 30	49 90	70,082 00	1,343 38	.....
Commercial Union.....	London, England.....	183,200 00	2,613 63	2,788 44	187,950 00	3,590 21	3,751 44
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.	130,625 00	2,565 35	3,999 22	192,10 00	2,364 46	3,859 88
Continental.....	New York City, N. Y.	103,813 00	2,375 79	2,848 06	86,950 00	1,960 61	153 50
Fire Association.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	252,073 00	5,892 57	2,308 31	300 00	2,057 83	144 44
Fireman's Fund.....	London, England.....	111,473 00	2,519 33	1,334 39	1,840 87 *	194,461 00	194 44
French-American.....	San Francisco, Cal.	387,825 00	6,801 08	3,528 64	2,495 34 *	5,283 40	160 59
Hartford Fire.....	New York City, N. Y.	232,600 00	3,799 61	.....	282,225 00	4,853 02	1,706 40
Hartford, Conn.....	Home.....	206,300 00	3,355 66	1,235 19	91,650 00	3,135 32	1,820 74
Home Co. of N. Am'ca.....	New York, City, N. Y.	246,566 00	5,827 45	1,883 62	395,850 00	10,948 99	5,672 90
Lion.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,336 69
Lion.....	London, England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	Liverpool, England.....	349,488 00	6,124 98	2,410 20	316,250 00	6,095 77	2,406 87
London Assurance.....	London, England.....	50,725 00	1,088 3	1,008 00	.....	.....	2,572 36
Manufacturers Fire & Marine.....	Boston, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants.....	Newark, N. J.	.....	.....	.....	30,405 00	613 98	.....
New Orleans.....	New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	.....	24,275 00	836 50	.....
Niagara Fire.....	New York City, N. Y.	58,550 00	1,288 45	200 00	.....	.....	.....
New British & Merchantile.....	London and Edinburgh, Gt. Britain	82,667 00	2,41 44	6 00	158,150 00	3,461 00	1,286 00
Norwich Union F. Ins. Soc'y.....	Norwich, England.....	.....	.....	.....	22,300 00	453 05	1,318 00
Orient.....	Hartford, Conn.	.....	.....	.....	24,125 00	648 28	.....

*No ha sido recibido todavía el manifiesto por el año de 1883.

INFORME

— DE —

Antonio Ortiz y Salazar,

TESORERO

— DEL —

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

— DESDE —

Feb. 21, 1882, hasta Dic 31, 1883.

OFICINA DEL TESORERO, TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

Santa Fe, N. M., Febrero 7 de 1884.

A SU EXCELENCIA:

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Gobernador del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico.

SEÑOR:—La ley prescribiendo los deberes del Tesorero Territorial que me requiere hacer un informe oficial de la condicion financiera del Territorio, en cumplimiento de ella pido la venia á someter el siguiente informe para su consideracion, y para la informacion y consideracion de nuestra proxima legislatura.

Manifestará el informe que el ingreso total desde Febrero, 21 de 1882, hasta Octubre, 31 de 1883, ha llegado á \$271,627,35,1-2, incluyendo la suma de \$34,359,72,3-4 pagada por mi predecesor el dia 11 de Marzo de 1882.

La suma total de bonos pagados y destruidos el dia 25 de Noviembre de 1882, y el 20 de Noviembre de 1883, llega á la suma de \$241,107,76, dejando bonos en la Tesoreria hasta el dia 31 de Diciembre de 1883, de \$30,519,59,1-2.

El informe manifestará tambien la suma pagada por cada condado durante los últimos dos años de 1882 y 1883.

Quedo Respectuosamente,
ANTONIO ORTIZ Y SALAZAR,
Tesorero Territorial.

CONDICION FINANCIAL DEL TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO,
POR LOS ANOS 1882 y 1883.

FECHA.	CONDADOS—POR QUÉ EN PAGADO.	NO. DE RECIBO.	SUMA.	TOTAL.	Suma total pagada por cada Condado Durante 1882 y '83
1882	BERNALILLO.				
Junio 2...	Recibido de Manuel S y Valencia.....	22	\$ 1,006 19		
Agosto 4...	Recibido de Perfecto Armijo	42	3,341 14		
Nov. 20...	Recibido de Perfecto Armijo	69	9,421 76	\$14,289 39	
	Total por el fiscal año ending Nov. 30, 1882.....				
1883	Recibido de Perfecto Armijo	85	982 40		
Enero 10...	Recibido de Perfecto Armijo	146	5,679 11		
Feb. 29...	Recibido de Perfecto Armijo	167	6,689 76		
Nov. 16...	Recibido de Perfecto Armijo			13,331 26	\$ 27,660 65
	Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....				
1882	COLFAX.				
Feb. 21...	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....		2,143 90		
Abri. 25...	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....		287 7½		
" 27...	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....		200 75		
Junio 27...	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....		263 11		
Julio 21...	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....		300 95		
Agos. o 14...	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....		174 00		
Oct. 11....	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....		518 42		
	Total por el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882.....			4,518 93½	
1883	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....				
Enero 8...	Recibido de Allen A. Wallace.....	81	13,219 68		
Feb. 6...	Recibido de John Lee.....	92	1,212 05		
Julio 25...	Recibido de M. B. Stokton.....	129	1,783 04		
Oct. 1...	Recibido de M. B. Stokton.....	148	6,436 60		
" 6...	Recibido de M. B. Stokton.....	151	98 00		
Nov. 3...	Recibido de M. B. Stokton.....	160	2,022 30		
Dic. 4...	Recibido de M. B. Stokton.....	178	8,690 57		
" 28...	Recibido de M. B. Stokton.....	188	22 00		
	Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....				\$ 27,691 58
					\$ 32,210 17½

REPORTE DEL TESORERO TERRITORIAL.

5

CONDADO DE DONA ANA.				
1882	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	6	\$ 742 16	
Abril 7.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	25	150 00	
Junio 9.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	30	522 50	
Julio 6.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	43	260 57	
Agosto 7.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	51	724 00	
Sept. 9.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	54	951 42	
Oct. 5.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	65	941 20	
Nov. 10.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	68	630 00	
" 16.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....		\$ 4,901,85	
	Total por el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882.....	74	380 00	
Dic. 11.....	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	74		
1883	Recibido de T. J. Bull.....	84	475 40	
Enero 10.....	Recibido de Guadalupe Ascarate.....	138	1,071 20	
Sept. 6.....	Recibido de Guadalupe Ascarate.....	152	685 50	
Oct. 8.....	Recibido de Guadalupe Ascarate.....	169	2,566 13	
Nov. 17.....	Recibido de Guadalupe Ascarate.....		\$ 5,078 23	
	Total desde Nov 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....		\$ 9,980 08	
CONDADO DE GRANT				
1882	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	720 60		
" 13.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	516 00		
Abril 12.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	10	908 00	
" 15.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	11	3,653 18	
Mayo 23.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	20	738 75	
Junio 28.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	29	440 00	
Julio 24.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	40	400 00	
Sept. 1.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	47	1,500 00	
" 5.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	48	2,122 72	
" 26.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	53	1,789 90	
Oct. 12.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	62	587 53	
	Total por el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882.....	72	\$ 13,376 70	
Dic. 2.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	971 17		
1883	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	82	1,098 71	
Enero 9.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	98	257 81	
Marzo 16.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	109	600 00	
Mayo 3.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	113	788 50	
" 19.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	115	1,351 35 1/2	
" 28.....	Recibido de H. H. Whitehill.....	117	1,000 00	
Junio 7.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	122	51 00	
" 18.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	123	277 54	
" 28.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	124	75 00	
" 30.....	Recibido de James B. Woods.....			

FECHAS.	CONDADOS : Por Quien PAGADO.	No. DE RECIBO.	SUMA.	TOTAL	Suma Total Pagada por Cuenta Condado durante 1882 y 1883
<i>Condado de Tierra—continuado.</i>					
Agosto 9...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	132	\$ 350.00		
" 28...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	135	170.90		
Sept. 7...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	144	835.48		
Oct. 10...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	153	1,109.10		
" 24...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	155	2,798.75		
Nov. 3...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	161	1,029.00		
" 6...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	162	3,975.61		
" 6...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	163	4.00		
" 11...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	170	3,203.29		
" 22...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	173	878.38		
" 23...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	175	177.03		
Dic. 11 ...	Recibido de James B. Woods.....	182	460.15		
Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....					\$ 35,041 47½
<i>CONDADO DE LINCOLN.</i>					
1882					
Junio 19...	Recibido de Patt F. Garrett.....	28	340.50		
Nov. 15...	Recibido de Patt F. Garrett.....	66	745.74		
" 23...	Recibido de Patt F. Garrett.....	70	1,087.84		
Total por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....					\$ 2,174.08
<i>CONDADO DE LINCOLN.</i>					
1883					
Enero 23...	Recibido de Patt F. Garrett.....	88	172.40		
Marzo 9...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	97	438.03		
Abril 7...	Recibido de P. F. Garrett.....	104	40.85		
" 12...	Recibido de P. F. Garrett.....	105	124.95		
Mayo 19...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	114	260.34		
Agosto 13...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	135	152.10		
" 10...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	130	229.75		
Sept. 29...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	145	273.20		
Oct. 6...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	150	1,321.86		
" 30...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	157	935.67		
Nov. 2...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	159	388.83		
Dic. 12...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	185	1,200.00		
" 13...	Recibido de John W. Poe.....	197	127.62½		
Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....					\$ 9,815 11½

CONDADO DE MORA.				
1882	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	12	\$ 422 42	
Abril 8....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	16	66 95	
Mayo 9....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	37	958 59	
Julio 12....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	50	141 84	
Sept. 9....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	56	937 69	
Oct. 10....	Total por el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882	71	\$ 2,527 49	
Dic. 1....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	71	2,007 68	
1883	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	83	897 30	
Enero 9....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	101	714 07	
Marzo 27....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	107	451 53	
Abril 18....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	121	781 91	
Junio 18....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	127	423 60	
Julio 20....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	142	183 40	
Sept. 16....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	158	954 01	
Oct. 30....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	168	1,738 79	
Nov. 16....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	174	200 00	
Nov. 23....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	177	214 00	
Dic. 1....	Recibido de Henry Robinson.....	187	1,976 94	
	Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883		\$ 10,543 20	\$ 13,070 69
CONDADO DE RIO ARRIBA				
1882	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	17	406 00	
Mayo 9....	Recibido de Vicente Archuleta.....	21	986 60	
Junio 12....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	26	185 20	
Julio 10....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	34	735 30	
Oct. 11....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	59	540 15	
	Total por el fiscal año finalizando Nov. 30, 1882		\$ 2,882 65	
Dic. 7....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	73	576 75	
1883	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	87	1,059 00	
Enero 18....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	106	178 50	
Abril 17....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	120	271 05	
Junio 14....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	128	600 00	
Julio 23....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	172	1,365 10	
Nov. 20....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....	181	737 48	
Dic. 8....	Recibido de José Ma. Lucero.....			\$ 4,737 88
	Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883			\$ 7,640 53
CONDADO DE SAN MIGUEL				
1882	Recibido de Hilario Romero.....	7	2,100 87	
Abril 10....	Recibido de Hilario Romero.....	15	304 17	
Mayo 6....	Recibido de Hilario Romero.....			

FECHAS.	CONDADOS—PAR QUEN PAGADO.	No. DE RECOBRO.	SUMA.	TOTAL.	Suma Total pagada por cada Condado durante 1882 y 1883
<i>Condado de San Miguel—continuado.</i>					
Junio 9....	Recibido de Hilario Romero.....	33	\$ 1,039 47		
Julio 7....	Recibido de Hilario Romero	31	557 90		
Agosto 3....	Recibido de Hilario Romero	41	1,013 75		
Oct. 10....	Recibido de Hilario Romero	57	3,885 90		
Nov. 6....	Recibido de Hilario Romero	63	10,783 17		
1883	Total por el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882	90	2,017 41		
Feb. 2....	Recibido de Romero Hilario	91	121 50		
“ 2....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	95	612 60		
Marzo 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	102	514 36		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	111	283 61 $\frac{3}{4}$		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	116	1,683 76		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	126	505 00		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	137	1,603 43		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	147	2,032 77 $\frac{1}{2}$		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	164	8,937 98 $\frac{3}{4}$		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	176	1,600 04		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	203	1,689 42		
“ 6....	Recibido de José S. Esquivel	203	21,598 60		
Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.					
1882					
CONDADO DE SANTA FE.					
Abril 10....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	8	483 82		
Mayo 10....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	18	859 48		
Junio 9....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	24	1,900 46		
“ 9....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	32	566 29		
Sept. 5....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	49	1,329 55		
Oct. 9....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	55	1,395 00		
Nov. 10....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	64	4,200 00		
“ 10....	Total por el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882	73	2,000 00		
Dic. 12....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	73			
1883					
Enero 3....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	79	908 82		
“ 3....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	96	1,020 95		
“ 3....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	112	1,649 00		
“ 3....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	119	500 00		
“ 3....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	134	1,000 00		
“ 3....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez	500			
Sept. 8....					

Oct. 12....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez.....	154	\$ 690 00
Nov. 12....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez.....	165	\$ 7,743 90
Dic. 11....	Recibido de Romulo Martinez.....	165	\$ 1,008 00
	Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1882.....		\$ 17,630 87
	CONDADO DEL SOCORRO.		\$ 28,365 47
1882			
Abril 11....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	9	899 70
Julio 12....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	36	1,145 13
Agosto 12....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	45	269 70
Oct. 12....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	61	2,376 83
Nov. 16....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	67	1,938 59
	Total para el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882.....		\$ 6,284 98
Dic. 20....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	78	435 75
Dic. 31....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	78	155 80
1883			
Feb. 6....	Recibido de Andres Montoya.....	94	875 33
Abril 6....	Recibido de P. A. Simpson.....	103	382 63
Sept. 10....	Recibido de P. A. Simpson.....	140	1,214 07
12....	Recibido de P. A. Simpson.....	141	97 10
Nov. 13....	Recibido de P. A. Simpson.....	166	1,810 75
Dic. 7....	Recibido de P. A. Simpson.....	180	1,168 82
	Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....		\$ 6,140 25
	TAOS COUNTY.		\$ 12,425 23
1882			
Mayo 11....	Recibido de Leandro Martinez.....	19	227 34
Julio 10....	Recibido de Leandro Martinez.....	33	551 94
Oct. 10....	Recibido de Leandro Martinez.....	58	235 00
	Total para el año fiscal finalizando Nov. 30, 1882.....		\$ 1,014 28
1883			
Enero 11....	Recibido de Leandro Martinez.....	86	1,611 00
Marzo 17....	Recibido de Miguel Tafaya.....	99	200 00
Mayo 1....	Recibido de Guillermo Trujillo.....	108	135 20
Junio 13....	Recibido de Guillermo Trujillo.....	118	1,240 00
Agosto 7....	Recibido de Guillermo Trujillo.....	131	163 33
Sept. 16....	Recibido de Guillermo Trujillo.....	143	940 73
Oct. 15....	Recibido de Guillermo Trujillo.....	165	498 97
Nov. 20....	Recibido de Guillermo Trujillo.....	171	1,379 01
Dic. 11....	Recibido de Guillermo Trujillo.....	183	425 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1882.....		\$ 6,433 84 $\frac{1}{2}$
			\$ 7,448 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

FECHAS.	CONDADOS—Por Quien Pagado.	No. de RECIBO.	SUMA.	TOTAL.	Sumatotuhazda por cada Condado durante 1882 y 1883
CONDADO DE VALENCIA					
1882	Recibido de H. Connely.....	35	689.50		
Julio 10..	Recibido de H. Connely.....	44	177.96		
Agosto 7..	Recibido de H. Connely.....	52	2,394.00		
Sept. 14...	Recibido de H. Connely.....			\$ 3,261.46	
Total for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882.					
1883	Recibido de H. Connely.....	80	857.25		
Enero 5....	Recibido de H. Connely.....	89	171.30		
.. 25.....	Recibido de H. Connely.....	100	98.30		
Marzo 20...	Recibido de P. Loma.....	125	715.00		
Julio 4....	Recibido de P. Loma.....	149	2,674.48		
Oct. 2.....	Recibido de P. Loma.....	179	1,920.84		
Dic. 7.....	Recibido de P. Loma.....	189	204.40		
.. 29.....	Recibido de P. Loma.....			\$ 6,641.24	
Total desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.					
RECIBIDO DE DIVERS ORIGINALS.					
1882	De ex-Treasurer Juan Delgado.....				
Marzo 11..	De ex-Treasurer Juan Delgado.....	38	31,259.72 ³⁴		
Julio 14..	De S. B. Newcomb.....	77	142.50		
Dic. 22....	De Gov. L. A. Sheldon.....		36.80		
1883	De S. B. Newcomb.....				
Feb. 12....	De S. B. Newcomb.....	98	33.33		
Mayo 2....	De C. M. Phillips.....	110	100.00		
Suma total recibida durante el año fiscal finalizando Nov 30, 1882					
Suma total recibida desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.					
Suma total recibida desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.					
Grand Total					
					\$271,627 35 ^{1/2}

REPORTE DEL TESORERO TERRITORIAL.

11

PLIEGO DE BALANCE.

RECAPITULACION

DR.

Suma tornada en mis manos por el ex-Tesorero del Territorio Juan Delgado, Marzo 11, 1882.....	\$31,859 72½
Suma pagada por el Condado de Bernalillo por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	14,269 39
Suma pagada por el Condado de Bernalillo desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Diciembre 31, 1883.....	13,331 36
Suma pagada por el Condado de Colfax por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	4,518 93
Suma pagada por el Condado de Colfax desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Diciembre 31, 1883.....	27,691 24
Suma pagada por el Condado de Dona Ana por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1883.....	4,901 85
Suma pagada por el Condado de Dona Ana desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	5,078 23
Suma pagada por el Condado de Grant por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	13,376 70
Suma pagada por el Condado de Grant desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	21,664 77
Suma pagada por el Condado de Lincoln por año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	2,174 08
Suma pagada por el Condado de Lincoln desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	9,815 14
Suma pagada por el Condado de Mora por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	2,527 49½
Suma Dagrada por el Condado de Mora desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	10,543 20
Suma pagada por el Condado de Rio Arriba por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	2,852 65
Suma pagada por el Condado de Rio Arriba desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	4,787 88½
Suma pagada por el Condado de San Miguel por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	19,685 76
Suma pagada por el Condado de San Miguel desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	21,596 89
Suma pagada por el Condado de Santa Fe por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	10,734 60
Suma pagada por el Condado de Santa Fe desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	17,630 87
Suma pagada por el Condado del Socorro por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	6,284 98
Suma pagada por el Condado del Socorro desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Diciembre 31, 1883.....	6,140 23
Suma pagada por el Condado de Taos por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30 de 1882.....	1,014 28
Suma pagada por el Condado de Taos desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	6,433 84½
Suma pagada por el Condado de Valencia por el año fiscal finalizado Nov. 30, 1882.....	3,251 46
Suma pagada por el Condado de Valencia desde Nov. 30, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....	6,441 24
Suma pagada a S.B. Newcomb, al Gobernador Sheldon y a C.M. Phillips.....	312 63

Suma total recibida desde Feb, 21, 1882 hasta Dic. 31, 1883.....

CR.

Pos bonos pagados y destruidos Nov. 25, 1882.....	115,328 71
Por bonos pagados y destruidos Nov. 20 1883.....	123,779 05
Total.....	241,107 76½
Bonos en la Tesoreria hasta Diciembre 31, 1883.....	\$ 30,519 59½

◆ INFORME ◆

— DE —

SAMUEL ELLISON,

LIBRERO

— DEL —

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEXICO.

— POR —

LOS ANOS DE 1882 Y 1883

OFICINA DEL LIBRERO,

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

Santa Fe, N. M., Febrero 11 de 1884.

A SU EXCELENCIA:

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Gobernador del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico.

SEÑOR:—En cumplimiento con las leyes del Territorio relativas á la Biblioteca Territorial, tengo el honor de informar que ha habido una mejora notable en la condicion de la biblioteca durante los últimos dos años.

Como se verá por mi informe hecho á su Excelencia al terminar el año de 1881, que fué el tiempo en que tomé cargo de la biblioteca, no había un solo articulo de muebles que se pudiera hallar en el salon de la biblioteca; y que no había más que unos pocos de estantes para los libros, sin poderse hallar catálogo alguno de los libros, todo era confusion.

De las apropiaciones hechas para el año de 1882—1883, se ha expendido por reparos, etc., en el salon de la Biblioteca, la suma de \$299.07, como se ve en la nota marcada “A”. Un catálogo completo de los libros de la Biblioteca ha sido hecho, como se ve por la nota marcada “B.”

El número de volúmenes en la Biblioteca el lo de Marzo de 1882, incluyendo digestos, libros de texto,

informes y leyes de diferentes estados y libros miscelaneos, era de 1668; número total de libros recibidos desde ese tiempo hasta el presente, 142 volúmenes. Número total de volúmenes ahora en la biblioteca, 1810

Esta relacion no incluye un gran numero de folletos é informes congresionales, miscelaneos, etc.

En mi informe anterior se llamó la atencion á la condicion y á la importancia de conservar los archivos antiguos, Espanoles y Mejicanos, que habian sido puestos bajo mi custodia por el Gobernador Lew Wallace.

Bajo las provisiones de este acto de la Asamblea Legislativa, aprobado Marzo 3 de 1882, titulado "Un acto para proveer para la conservacion, arreglo y encuadernacion de ciertos archivos," pasé muchos meses en una cuidadosa examinacion de esta masa de archivos manuscritos. Antes de ese tiempo habia ya pasado casi dos años examinandolos para determinar si fuere posible; que valor o importancia, (caso que hubiere alguno) habia en esta masa confusa; y el resultado de este trabajo se verá en mi informe anterior.

Con la escasa suma (\$400), apropiada por el acto, acabado de mencionar no podria esperarse razonablemente que se pudiera realizar mucho; la tarea fué emprendida, no obstante; y en cuanto fué posible estos archivos han sido arreglados por asuntos, tales como *Iglesias, Indios, Militar, etc.* Se podrán apreciar mas prontamente las dificultades de hacer este arreglo cuando se considere el caracter del gobierno del cual forman la historia estos archivos. Por siglos fué puramente un gobierno militar de una provincia silvestre y

remota de la America Espanola; la iglesia, el ejército y el gobierno civil, á menudo estaban mezclados.

Este arreglo por asuntos es inevitablemente muy imperfecto, pero se halló ser mucho mas satisfactorio que cualquiera tentativa para arreglarlos en un órden cronológico. En muchas ocasiones la condicion de los papeles hacian imposible el encuadernar estos archivos, y para su mejor consideracion han sido echados en cajas sólidas de carton, ciento cuarenta y cuatro de las cuales fueron compradas con ese fin.

En esta obra se ha expendido la suma total apropiada, como se verá por la nota marcada "C."

Bajo lat provisiones de este acto aprobado Febrero 26 de 1882, titulado "Un acto para proveer la compra y distribucion de libros para la Biblioteca Territorial, se compraron trescientas copias del volumen 1o, de los "Informes de la Corte Suprema del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico por C. H. Gildersleeve" por los cuales se pagó la suma de novecientos setenta y cinco (\$975) pesos; ciento un volúmenes (101) han sido distribuidos entre los diversos oficiales, etc., segun proveido por dicho acto, y quedan ahora en la Biblioteca ciento noventinueve (199) volumenes de dicho informe.

El valor próximo de libros de ley cambiados y enviados á la Biblioteca durante los dos ultimos años pasados es cerca de quinientos (500) pesos: este cambio de los "informes de la Corte Suprema del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico, Vol. 1o. con los diferentes Estados de la Union ha aumentado tan grande y satisfactoriamente el numero de volumenes y el valor de la Biblioteca Territorial, que muy respetuosamente se urge y

recomienda la compra de trescientos (300) volúmenes del volumen 2o. de los Informes de Nuevo Mejico" que acaban de publicarse.

Se llama de nuevo la atencion al hecho que todos los ternos de informes de estado é informes de los Estados Unidos de la Biblioteca estan inconexos y muy incompletos, como es tambien el caso con algunos de los libros de texto.

Se sugiere respetuosamente que para hacer que estos informes y libros de texto sean de algun valor práctico, deberian acabalarse y completarse los ternos y hacerse una apropiacion suficiente para ese fin.

Muy respetuosamente sometido,

SAMUEL ELLISON,

Bibliotecario Territorial.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 11 de 1884.

A.

EXPENDIO DEL FONDO DE LA BIBLIOTECA, REPAROS en 1882-83.

Reparos generales, vidrieras, mesas, estantes adicionales y pintura, etc.....	\$266.00
Reparos en la ventana del detras, incluyendo las rejas de hierro.....	33,07
Total.....	\$299.07
Dinero.....	300.00
Residuo no expedido.....	93

B.

CATALOGO DE INFORMES, ESTATUTOS Y DÍGESTOS.

ESTATUTOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

- Estatutos Publicos en General, tratados de Marzo 1786-1815, volumenes 1, 2, 3, y 4.
- Tratados de Indios etc. vols. 6, y 8. 1882-1883.
- Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, vol. 2, 1789-1815.
- Tratados, Proclamaciones etc., terrenos publicos, vol., 1, 1826.
- Actos publicos del Congreso 31a., sesion, 1 vol., 1840-30.
- Estatutos Publicos y generales, desde 1789 hasta 1836 inclusos tomos 1, 2, y 3, tomos 4, 4, 1828-1836, y el tomo 5, de 1827-1847.
- Estatutos en general, tomos 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, y 15, de 1871-74, 2 tomos.
- Primera corte de circuito, Estados Unidos, Gattison, (J.,) 1812 y 1813, tomos 1, y 2, 1845.
- Primera corte de circuito, Estados Unidos, Woodbar, (C. J.,) y Minor, (G.,) tomo 1.
- Primera corte de circuito, Estados Unidos, Nasson, (W. P.,) tomos 1, 2, 3, y 5.
- Primera corte de circuito, Estados Unidos, Story, (W. M.,) tomos 1, 2, y 3.
- Tercer circuito, Wallace, (J. B.,) 1, tomo.
- Tercer circuito, Baldwin, (H.,) 1 tomo.
- Septimo circuito, MacLean, (J.,) 1, 2, y 4.
- Septimo circuito, Summers, (C.,) tomos 2 y 4.
- Termino de 1847, Howard, (B. C.)
- Informes de la Corte Suprema, Howard, (B. C.) 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, y 18, de 1853.
- Otto, tomo, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, y 17.
- Peter's, desde el 1 hasta el 16, incluidos 1803 1841.
- Wheaton, tomos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, y 8.

Dallas, tomos 1, 2, 3, y 4.

Cranch, tomos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, y 9.

INGLESES.

Atkin's, informes de, del 1 al 3, tomos inclusivos.

B. Abbott, embarcacion, 1 tomo.

Causas de la Corona Britanica, 1 tomo.

Bacon, Compendio, revocacion, 1 tomo.

Bancarota, etc., del 1 al 10, tomos inclusivos.

Digesto del Congreso, del 1, al 8 tomos inclusivos.

Devarres sobre Estatutos, 1 tomo.

Fitz Herbert, Natural Boehium, tomos 1 y 2.

Digesto de Chancilleria Inglesa, tomos 1 y 2.

Causas de la Corona Britanica, del 1 al 3 tomos inclusivos.

Informes Eclesiasticos Ingleses del 1 al 7, inclusivos.

Informes en Chancilleria Ingleses de 1 a 30 inclusivos.

Evidencia (Gilbert) desde 1 a 4 inclusivos.

Alegaciones de la Corona (Hawkins), 1 y 2 tomos.

Hall, Ley Comun, 1 tomo.

Howell, Investigaciones de Estado del 1 al 21 tomos inclusivos.

Informe de Williams de Beer del 1 al 3 inclusivos.

Barn, Justicia, del 1 al 4 tomos inclusivos.

Benthan, Evidencia Judicial, del 1 al 5 tomos inclusivos.

Informes de Swanton, del 1 al 3 tomos inclusivos.

Blake, Corte de Chancilleria, 1 tomo.

Digesto de Equidad, del tomos 1, 2, 3, y 4.

Digesto Ingles, 3 tomos.

Beam, Detensas de Equidad 1 tomo.

Jeremy, Jurisdiccion de Equidad, 1 tomo.

Versey, menor, Informes, del 1 a 20 tomos inclusivos.

Versey, mayor, Informes, 2 a 3 tomos.

Versey y Barnes, Informes, 1, 2, y 3 tomos.

Diccionario de ley (Jacob,) 1 a 6 tomos.

Diccionario Normando, de Kelham, 1 tomo.

Diccionario Normando, Tomlin, 3 tomos.

Alegaciones en Chancilleria, por Milford, 1 tomo.

Chancilleria por Maddock, 1 y 2 tomos.

Alegacionés de la Corona, por Easts, 1 y 2 tomos.

Wheaton Selwyn, 1 y 2 tomos.

Historia del Derecho Ingles, por Crabb, 1 tomo.

- Jueces de Sharwood, (Blackstone.) 1 tomo.
Wendell, de (Blackstone), 2 tomos.
Gale y Wheteley, sobre Alivios, 1 tomo.
Framrad quo warranto, 1 tomo.
Toller, de Ley de Albaceas, 1 tomo.
Seaton, Decretos en Equidad, 1 tomo.
Pusendor, Derecho de Naciones, 1 tomo.
Brown, Informes de Chancilleria, 1 y 4 tomos inclusivos.
Lebe, Alegaciones en Equidad, 1 tomo.
White y Tudor, Causas Principales sobre Equidad, 1 y 2 tomos.
Tomlin, Digesto. tomo 1.
Chitty, Digesto, 1 y 2 tomos.
Chitty, Jurisprudencia Medicinal, 1 tomo.
Chitty, sobre Pagares, 1 tomo.
Chitty, Practica General, tomo 4.
Chitty, Ley Criminal, tomo 1.
Hindmarch, sobre Privilegios de Patente, tomo 1.
Curtis, sobre Patentes, tomo 1.
Hill, sobre Fideicomisarios, tomo 1.
Roper, sobre legados tomos 1 y 2.
Rutherford, Institutos, tomo 1.
Chancy, Marido y Mujer, tomo 1.
Archbold, Nisi Prius, tomos 1 y 2.
Bradley, sobre Embargos, tomo 1.
Rothier, sobre Obligaciones, tomos 1 y 2.
Digesto de Hall, tomo 1.
Hughes, sobre Seguros, tomo 1.
Kyd, sobre Premios, tomo 1.
Woodesson, Jurisprudencia, tomo 1,
Wigram, Ley de Descubrimiento, tomo 1.
Will, Ley Comun, tomo 1.
Investigaciones, por Hopkinson y Nicholson, tomo 1.
Holt, sobre el Libelo, tomo 1.
Peake, Ley de Evidencia, tomo 1.
Thomas Coke, tomos 2 y 3.
Feame, sobre Residuos, tomos 1 y 2.
Hovenden, sobre Fraude, tomo 1 y 2,
Lomax, sobre Albaceas y Administradores, tomos 1 y 2.
Tidd, Pratica de tomos 1 y 2.
Compendio de Viner sobre Derecho y Equidad, de 1 a 24 incluy-
sivos.

- Suplemento al Compendio de Viner, tomos 1 y 6 inclusivos.
McNalley, Evidencia, tomo 1.
Montague, sobre (sett off) 1 tomo.
Montague, sobre Derecho de Retencion 1 tomo.
Reeve, sobre Linajes, 1 tomo.
Branch, Maximas, 1 tomo.
Jeremy, Ley de Portadores, 1 tomo.
Maxim, Bibliografia Legal 1 tomo.
Gilbert, sobre Rentas, 1 tomo.
Schoales y Leproy, 1 y 2 tomos. Alta Corte de Chancilleria en
en Irlanda.
Bell, Comentarios, tomo 1 y 2.
-

INFORMES.

ALABAMA.

- Por los Jueces, tomo 23, 1853, Shepherd, (J. W.) 25, 26, 28, 30, 31,
32, 37 y 40.
Jones, (Thomas G.) tomo 57.
Sanford, (John W. A.) tomos 59, 60, 68 69, y 70.

ARKANSAS.

- Pike (Albert), tomos 3 y 4.
English (E. H.) del 1 y 4 inclusivos.
Barber, (L. E.) 15, 16, 22, 1861, 24 y 25, 1865.
Turner, (B. D.) tomos 35, y 36, 37, 38 39.
Gould, (Josiah,) Digesto de los Estatutos, tomo 1, 1859.

CONNECTICUT.

- Kirby (Exploraine), 1 tomo, 1785-88.
Day, (Thomas), del tomo 1 y 5 inclusivos.
Day, (Thomas), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 19, 20.

CALIFORNIA.

- Tuttle, (Chas. A.) tomos 48, 49, 50.
Smith, (Geo. H.) tomos 55, 57, 60.

DELAWARE.

- Corte de Chancilleria, tomo 3.

FLORIDA.

Tomo 18.

GEORGIA.

Jackson y Lumpkin, tomo 64.

ILLINOIS.

Greene, (Geo.), tomos 2 y 4.

Withrow, (Tho. F.) tomos 14 y 17.

Stiles, (Ed. H.), tomo 25.

Runnells, (J. S.), tomos, 47, 53, 55.

Freeman, tomos 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 87, 97, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104,
105.

Scammons, tomos 1, 2, 3, 4.

Gilmans, tomos 1, 2, 3, 4.

IOWA.

Greene, (G.), tomos 2 y 4

Withrow, tomos 14 y 17.

Stiles, tomo 25.

Runnells 53, 55, 56, 57.

Hight, 57, 58.

KENTUCKY.

Hughes, (James), 1. tomo, 1803.

Hardin, (Martin D.) tomo 1810.

Marshall (Alex. K.), tomo 3.

Bibb, (Geo. U.), tomo 4, 1817.

Little, (Wm.) tomo 1, 3 y 4, 1823.

Marshall (J. J.) tomos 1, 3 , 4, 5, 6, 7, 1834.

Monroe, (Thos. B.) 3, 4, 5, 6, y 7.

Dana, (James G.), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Monroe, (Ben.) 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, y 18.

LOUISIANA.

Metcalfe, (Jas. R.), 1, 2, 3.

Robinson, (Merrit M.) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 13.—1, 2, 3, 4. de
1846—1849.

King, (W. W.), tomo 5, 1850.

Randolph (W. U.), tomo 10, 1855.

Ogden, (A. N.), tomo 12 1857.

MAINE.

Greenleaf (Simon), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
 Redington, (Asa), tomos 31, 34, 35.
 Heath, (Solyman), tomo 36, 37, 40.
 Adams (John M.), 41, 42.
 Ludden, (Timothy), 43, 44,
 Virgin (Wm. Wert), tomo 58.
 Spalding, (Jos. Whitman), tomo 71.

MARYLAND.

Stockett, tomo 59.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pickering, (Octavius), 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 9.
 Metcalf, (Theron), tomos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.
 Rand, (Benjamin), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 16, 17.
 Cushing (Luther S.), 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Gray, (Horace), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13.
 Brown menor (A. J.) 109, 111, 112, 113, 114.
 Lathroop, (J.), 116, 119, 20, 129 30.
 Thacker, (P. S.), Causas Criminales, 1.
 Lathroop, (J.) tomo 133 de 1882, 134 de 1883.

MICHIGAN.

Coolsey, (T. M.) 1, 2, 3, 4, inclusivos.
 Johnson, (W.) 4, 5.

MINNESOTA.

Informes, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15 16, 26, 28, 29, 30.
 Corte Superior de Delacion para la investigacion del Hon. E. St.
 Julien Cox, tomos 1, 2, 3.

MISSOURI.

Informes, del 1 y 5.
 Robards, (W. A.), 13.
 Gardenhire, (J. B.) 14.
 Whitelsey, (C. C.), tomo 5 y 6.
 Skinker, (T. K.), tomos 12, 13, 75, 76.

MISSISSIPPI.

Howard (Volney E.) 2 y 4.
 Smedes (W. C.) y Marshall (T. A.), tomos 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
 Harris y Simball, tomo 1.

NEVADA.

Helm (A.) 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
Bicknel (Chas. T.) 15 18.

NEW JERSEY.

Coxe (R. S.) tomo 1.
Pennington, (W. S.), tomo 1.
Southard, (S. L.) tomo 1 y 2.
Zabriskie, (A .L.), tomos 3 y 4.
Dutcher, (A.), tomo 1, 2, y 3.
Halstead, (Wm.), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1831.
Halstead, (G. B.), tomos 2 y 4.
Stockton, (J. P.) 1 y 2.
Stewart, (J. H.), tomo 7, 8, 9.
Vroom. (Garrett D. W.), tomos 14 y 15.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Iredell, (J.) tomos 2, 3, 4.
Jones, (H. C.), tomos 4 y 5.
Iredell, (Jas.) tomos 1, 2, 3.
Kenan, (T. S.) tomos 85, 86, 87, 88.

NEBRASKA.

Brown (Guy A.), tomo 14, 1883.

NUEVO MEJICO.

Gildersleeve (C. H.), 50 copias, 1er. tomo de los Informes de Nuevo Mejico.

NUEVA YORK.

Caine (Geo.), tomos 1, 2, 3, y 4.
Rodgers (Dan.), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Johnson (Wm.), 1, 2, 3.
Johnson (Wm.), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
Coroneis (E.), del 1 al 9 inclusivos.
Wendell (J. L.), del tomo 1 a 26 inclusivos.
Comstock (Geo. F.) tomo 1 y 2.
Johnson (Wm.), del 1, 7 inclusivos.
Hill menor (N.), del 1. al 7, inclusivos.
Denios (H.) del 1 al 5 inclusivos.
Paige (A. C.) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 y 11.
Barbour (O. L.), tomo 1, 2, y 3.
Sandford (J. H.) del 1 al 4 inclusivos.

OHIO.

Hammond, 1 al 9 inclusivos,
Wilcox, (P. B.) tomo 10.
Stanton, (Ed. M.) tomos 11, 12 y 13.
Griswold, (J.) del 14 al 19 inclusivos.
Lawrence, (W.) tomo 20.
Jewitt, (E. L.,) tomos 35 y 36.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wright, (R. E.) tomos 4, 9, y 50.
Smith, (P. F.) tomos 53, 56 96.

CAROLINA DEL SUR.

Riley, (W.) tomo 1.
Hills, (W. B.) 1 y 2.
McMulland, (J. J.), tomo 1.
Richardson, (J. S. G.), tomos 4, 5, 6, 7, y 10.
Shand, (R. W.) tomo 14 17, 18.

TENNESSEE.

Beck (Jacob) 1 tomo.
Haywood (J.), tomo 3 y 5.
Lea, (B. J.) tomo 1.
Haskell (J. B.), tomos 10, 11 y 12.
Cooke (W. W.) tomos 1, 9, 10, 1882—1883.

TEXAS.

Webb, y Duval, tomo 1.
Hartly (O. C.) tomos 4, 6, 8, 10.

VERMONT.

Chipman, (D.) tomo 1 y 2.
Tyler (Royal) tomo 1 y 2.
Jueces, tomo 9.
Shaw, (J. B.) tomos 10 y 11.
Weston, (W.) tomos 12, 13, y 14.
Washburn, (P. T.) del 16 al 22 inclusivos.
Williams, (C. L.) tomos 28 y 29.
Shaw, (W. G.) tomos 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43 y 44.
Rowell, (Jas. W.) tomos 47, 49, 50 y 52.
Palmer, (E. F.) tomo 54, 1882, tomo 53.

VIRGINIA.

Munford, (Wm.) del 1 al 6 inclusivos.

Randolph, (P.) del 3 al 6 inclusivos.

Jefferson (Thos.), 1768—40—1.

Gratan, 1768—72 tomo 1.

Gratan (P. R.) tomos 11 y 29.

Matthews (James M.) tomo 75.

VIRGINIA OCCIDENTAL.

Watts (C. C.), tomo 16.

WISCONSIN.

Smith (E. A.) tomos 5, 6, 7, 8, y 11.

Cronover (O. M.), tomos 51 y 52, 56.

DIGESTOS.

Coxes, (R. S.) Estados Unidos, tomo 1.

Conover, (J. S.) Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, tomo 1.

Wheaton, (H.) tomos 1 y 2 de la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos.

Clay, (C. C.) Alabama, 1 tomo.

Rurdon (J.) Penn.

Thompson, (L. A.) Florida, 1 tomo.

Freeman, (N. L.) Ills., 1 tomo.

Henry y Read, 1 tomo.

Gilman, (Chas.) Indiana y Illinois, 1 tomo.

Ristle, (Henry) Ky., tomos 1 y 2.

Monroe y Harland, Clave, 1 tomo.

Deslia, (P. J. A.) Louisiana, 1 tomo.

Bell, (Geo. A.) N. H. 1 tomo.

Gilchrist, (J. J.) N. H., 1 tomo.

Ingersoll, (Ed.) Estados Unidos, 1 tomo.

Benjamin y Shidell, La., 1 tomo.

Raymond, (J.) Md., 1 tomo.

Spreades, (W. C.) Miss., 1 tomo.

Norris Brow Brean, Md., 1 tomo

Wheaton, (Francis), Pa., tomos 1 y 2

Hall, Diario del Derecho Americano, 1 tomo.

Halstead, (Wm.) N. J., tomo, 1 y 2.

Clark, (Thos. W.) N. Y., del 1 al 4 inclusivos.

-
- Wilcox, (P. B.) O., 1 tomo.
Rice, (Wm.) S. C., 1 tomo.
Dallam, (J. W.) Tejas, 1 tomo.
Hall, (E.) Tejas 1 tomo.
Meigs, (J. J.) Tenn. tomos 1 y 2
Tate, (Jos.) Va., tomo 1.
Tate, (Ben.) Va. tomos 1 y 2.
Metcalf, (T.) Mass., tomo 1.
Waterman, (T. W.) A. M., Chancilleria, tomos 1, 2, y 3.
Metcalf y Perkins, Estados Unidos, tomo 1.
Curtis, (Geo. A.) Estados Unidos, tomos 2 y 3.
Putman, (J. P.) Estados Unidos, 5 tomos.
Langer, (Geo. P) Estados Unidos, 6 tomos.
Putman, (J. P.) Estados Unidos, tomos 7, 8, 9, y 10.
Peters, (Rice) Estados Unidos, tomos 1 y 2.
Virgin, (W. W.) Wis., 1 tomo.
Minot, (G.) Mass., 1 tomo.
Comercio 3 tomos.
Danes (Nathan) Compendio, Compendio, A. M. Ley, del 1 al 8
inclusivos.
Wheeler, (J. D.) Ley de Esclavitud 1 tomo.
Greenlaf, (L.) Causas Denegadas, 1 tomo.

LIBROS DE TEXTO.

- Collyer, (J.) Part., 1 tomo.
Angel, (J. K.) sobre Limitaciones 1 tomo.
Grow, [N.] Part., 1 tomo.
Abbott, sobre Bajeles 1 tomo.
Story, [W. W.] sobre Contratos, 1 tomo.
Story, [J.] sobre Letras de Cambio, 1 tomo.
Story, [J.] sobre Pagares. 1 tomo.
Story, [J.] sobre la Constitucion, tomo 2.
Story, [J.] Conflicto de Leyes, 1 tomo.
Story, [J.] Jurisprudencia de Equidad, 1 tomo.
Story, [W. W.] sobre Ventas, del 1 al 3 inclusivos.
Daniell's [E. R.] Practica de Chancilleria, del 1 al 3 inclusivos.
Paine y Durr, Pratica 1 tomo.
Los Hombres 1 tomo.
Smith, [J. W.] Derecho Mercantil, 1 tomo.
Lugden [Sir E.] sobre Vendedores tomos 1 y 2.

- Legdun, [Sir E.] Poderes, tomos 1 y 2.
Addison, sobre Contratos 1 tomo.
Jones, [Sir W.], Entregas.
Greenleaf, Caza de Propiedad Raiz, del 1 al 3 inclusivos.
Thornton, [J. B.], sobre Companias 1 tomo.
Holcomb's, Ley Comun, 1 tomo.
Phillips, sobre la Evidencia, 2, 4, y 5 tomos.
Starkey, sobre la Evidencia, 3 tomos.
Williams, sobre Propiedad Raiz 1 tomo.
Curtis, sobre Traspasos, 1 tomo.
Booth, sobre Acciones Reales, 1 tomo.
Ley de Terrenos, Oregon Cal., Tejas, etc. 1 tomo.
Verge, sobre Bajales del Suriky 1 tomo.
Newland, sobre Contratos 1 tomo.
Sargeant, sobre Embargos, 1 tomo.
Brackenridge, sobre Fideicomiso y Fideicomisarios, 1 tomo.
Curtis, sobre Propiedad de Obras Literarias, 1 tomos.
Russell, sobre Crimenes, 2 tomos.
Starkey, sobre la Calumnia, tomos 1 y 2.
Starkey, Alegaciones Criminales 1, y 2 tomos.
Archibald, Alegaciones Criminales 1 tomo.
Jarman, sobre Testamentos 1 tomo.
McLeods, Investigaciones 1 tomo.
Beck Jurisdisprudencia Medica, 1 y 2.
Wheeler's, Causas Criminales, 1 y 3 inclusivos.
Hamilton, Investigaciones de los jueces, 1 tomo.
Cordwainer Investigaciones.
Kent's, Comentarios, tomos 3 y 4.
Rawle, sobre la Constitucion, 1 tomo.
Weaton, sobre Apresamientos, 1 tomo.
Dehart, sobre la Ley de Mils, 1 tomo.
Obreen, Ley de Metalurgia Americana, 1 tomo.
Mascomb, Consejos de Guerra.
Hetzl, Leyes Militares, 2 tomos.
Callan, Estados Unidos, Leyes de Metalurgia, tomos 1 y 2.
Causas Principales, Americanas, [Hare Wallace], 1 tomo.
Baldwin, Miras Constitucionales, 1 tomo.
Kaufman's McKelday, 1 tomo.
Burlomaquis, Ley Natural y Politica, 1 tomo.
Legeant, Ley de Constitucion, 1 tomo.
El Federalista, 1 tomo.

Ulman, Licenciados, 1 tomo.
 Codigo de Napoleon, 1 tomo.
 Maine, Justicia, 1 tomo.
 Hayden, Nueva Pratica y Alegaciones, 1 tomo.
 Law Mes [Brackenridge], 1 tomo,
 Tillinghast y Yales, Pratica, 1 tomo.

LEYES DE SESION.

ALABAMA.

Tercera Sesión Bienal Folleto,	1, 1852.
Cuarta " "	Encuadrado 1, 1853—54.
Quinto " "	" 1, 1855—56.
Sexto " "	" 1, 1857—58.
Sesión de Julio 1, 1868—69.	
Leyes de Sesión, 1881—83.	

ARKANSAS.

Estatutos Revisados, 1, 1837.	
Sesión Ocho, 1, 1850.	
" Nueve, 1, 1852.	
" Diez, 1, 1853.	
" Once. 1, 1856.	
Leyes de Sesión, 1, 1866.	
" " 1, 1873.	
" " 1, 1879.	
" " 1, 1883.	

ARIZONA.

Leyes de Sesión, 1883.

CALIFORNIA.

Leyes Generales de Hittill, tomo 1, 1850—64.	
Estatutos de California, 1854—55—57—58—59—60—63—64—65—69—70—75	
76—77—78.	
Enmendaciones a los Códigos, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, tomo 15,	

COLORADO.

Leyes de Sesión de 1879 y 1881, 2 tomos.

Leyes de Sesión de 1874, 1 tomo.

CONNECTICUT.

Estatutos de 30 tomos, folleto 1838.

Leyes privadas, 3 tomos, 1836—56.

Leyes Privadas, 1 tomo, 1883.

Leyes Generales 1 tomo, 1883.

DAKOTA.

Leyes de 5 tomos, 1862—63—64—65—66.

Código Revisado, 1, 1877, 1 revisado 1883.

Informes 2 tomos.

DELAWARE.

Leyes de los tomos 4, del 1 y 4 inclusivos 1797—1813.

Leyes de los tomos 3, 1879—1881—1883.

tomas 17, Parte 1ra.

FLORIDA.

Quinta Sesión, 1851.

Sexta Sesión, 1852.

Septima Sesión, 1855.

Proroga, 1859.

GEORGIA.

Ley de Estatuto de Hotchkins, 1 tomo, 1845.

Leyes, 2 tomos, 1853—56.

Código Compilado, 1880—1881.

IDAHO TERRITORIO.

Leyes Generales, 2 tomos, 1864—81—83.

ILLINOIS.

Leyes de Estuto, 1 tomo, 1839.

Leyes de 18a., Asamblea Legislativa, 2 tomos 1852—54.

Leyes de 19a., 2 tomos 1853.

Leyes de 40a., 2 tomos 1859.

Leyes Publicas, 4 tomos 1865—69.

Leyes de Sesión 1877, 1 tomo, 28 tomo 1.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1873-74.

Leyes de la Sesión 29, 1 tomo, 1875.

Leyes de la Sesión 31, 1 tomo, 1879-1883.

IOWA.

Quinta Asamblea General, 1 tomo, 1853.

Código, 1 tomo 1851.

Sexta Asamblea General 1 tomo, 1857.

Septima Asamblea General, 1 tomo 1858-62-63.

Undecima Asamblea General 1866-68-1870-72-76-78-80.

INDIANA.

Leyes generales, 1 tomo, 1851.

Estatutos Revisados, 2 tomos, 1 y 2, 1852.

Actos de 1883.

KANSAS.

Leyes Generales del Territorio, 1 tomo 1859.

Leyes Generales de Estado 1 tomo 1861.

Leyes Generales de Estado 1 tomo 1863.

Leyes Generales de Estado 1 tomo 1870.

Leyes Generales de Estado 1 tomo 1871.

Leyes Generales, 1 tomo 1876.

Leyes Generales, 1 tomo 1877.

KENTUCKY.

Digesto de Estatutos, 2 tomos, 1822.

Estatutos Revisados 1 tomo, 1851-52.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1851-52.

Código de Práctica, 1 tomo, 1854.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1853-54.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1855-56.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1859-60.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1861.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1861-62-63.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1865.

Suplemento a los Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1866.

LOUISIANA.

- Digesto de Leyes, 1 y 2 tomos, 1828.
 Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1829.
 Código Penal 1 tomo, 1833.
 Código Civil, 1 tomo, 1838.
 Digesto por Bullar y Curry, 1 tomo, 1842.
 Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1854-55,
 Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo 1856.
 Leyes de Sesión 5 tomos inclusivos 1856-7-8-9-60.

MAINE.

- Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo 1847.
 Leyes de Sesión 1, 1842-3-4.
 Leyes de Sesión. 1845-6-7-9-51-53-55-56-57-58-59-60-62-65-66-70
 74-77-78 y 81.

MARYLAND.

- Leyes de Dorsey, 3 tomos, 1846.
 Código de Maryland, tomo 1ro y 2do, 1860.
 Leyes de Sesión, 5 tomos, 1854-56-58-60-61-62.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1836.
 Suplemento, 1 tomo, 1849.
 Actas y Resoluciones, 1 tomo, 1855.
 Leyes de Sesión, 4 tomos, 1855-56-57 y 59.

MICHIGAN.

- Leyes Compiladas, 2 tomos, 1857.
 Leyes de Sesión, 7 tomos, 1853-57-59-63-65 y 69, 2 tomos.

MINNESOTA.

- Estatutos, 1 tomo, 1851.
 Revision, 1 tomo, 1866.
 Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, (folleto), 1858.
 Leyes de Sesión, 1862-65-66-70-71-72-76 y 81.
 Leyes Especiales, 1 tomo, (folleto,) 1881.
 Leyes Generales, 1 tomo, 1883, especiales 1, 1883.

MISSISSIPPI.

Estatutos del Territorio de Miss. 1 tomo, 1816.

Leyes de Sesión 1838-39-40-44-46-62-66-69-75-76-77-78.

MISSOURI.

Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1845.

Mandatos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1850.

Leyes de Sesión, 1851-53-57-58-59-63-64-67-68-69-71-72-79 y 81.

MONTANA.

Leyes de Sesión, 3 tomos, 1871-72 y 1879-83.

NEBRASKA.

Leyes de Sesión, 1, 1858.

Leyes de Sesión, 1865-66-81.

Leyes Compiladas, 1, 1881.

NEVADA.

Leyes de estatutos, 9 tomos, 1864-5-6-7-9-71-73-75-77 y 79.

Leyes Compiladas, tomo 2, 1861 a 1873-1883.

NUEVA HAMPSHIRE.

Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1851.

Estatutos Generales, 1 tomo, 1851.

Leyes de Sesión, folleto 14, 1850-51-52-53-54-56-57-58-59-60-65
67-73.

NUEVA JERSEY.

Digesto de Ley de Nixon, 1 tomo, 1709-1853.

Estatuto, 1 tomo, 1847.

Leyes de Sesión, 9 tomos, 1851-52-1854 y 1855-1856-1857-1858 in
clusivos, 1861-1862 y 63, 3 tomos, y 1883, 1 tomo.

NUEVO MEJICO.

Leyes de Sesión de 1857-8-63-4 71-2-78-82, en Ingles y Espanol.

NUEVA YORK.

Código de Proceder, 1 tomo, 1854.

Leyes de Sesión, 5 tomos, 1853-60-61-62-63,

CAROLINA DEL NORTE.

Código Revisado, 1 tomo, 1854.

Leyes de Sesión, 10 inclusivos 1852-1881-1883, tomos 1 y 2.

OHIO.

Estatutos, 1 tomo, 1841.

Estatutos de Swan, 1 tomo, 1854.

Suplementos de Swan y Sayter, 1, 1868.

Índice de las Leyes, 1, 1845-57.

Leyes de Sesión, 1852-6-9-61-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-70-3-4-5-7-78-80 y 83.

OREGON.

Leyes Generales, 1 tomo, desde 1845-1864.

Estatutos, 1 tomo 1855.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Leyes Generales, 1 tomo desde 1700—1849.

Leyes de Sesión, 1850-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-64-65-66
y 1883.

RHODE ISLAND.

Actas y Resoluciones, Índice, tomo 1, de 1758—1850.

Ley de Escuelas 1 tomo 1851.

Leyes de Sesión, 1851, 1852.

Leyes de Sesión, 4 folletos, 1853-55 inclusivos.

Informes, 13 tomos.

Leyes de Sesión, 3 tomós, 1854.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1856.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1857.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1858-59 inclusivos.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1860-62.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1863.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1873-78.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1875-76.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1876-77,

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1877-78.

Estatutos Publicos, 1 tomo, 1882.

CAROLINA DEL SUR.

Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1873.

Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1869-70.
Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1871-72.
Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1875-76.
Leyes de Sesión, 2 tomos, 1877.
Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1877-78.
Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1879.
Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1882.

TENNESSEE.

Leyes de Estatutos, tomos 1 y 2, 1831.
Estatutos, 1 tomo 1836.
Código, 1 tomo, 1858.
Leyes de Sesión, 4 tomos, 1857-58-59-60-74-75, 2 tomos, 1882, 2,
tomas, 1883.

TEJAS.

Legislatura Tercera, tomo 3, 1850.
Legislatura Quinta, 1 tomo, 1853-54.
Legislatura Sexta, 1 tomo 1855.
Legislatura Octava 1 tomo 1859-64.
Constitución, Mandatos y Leyes, 1 tomo, 1866.
Leyes Especiales en General 1 tomo 1870.
Leyes de Sesión 2 tomos 1852-53.

UTAH.

Actos, 2 tomos, 1852-53.
Mandatos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1875.

VERMONT.

Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1839.
Leyes de Sesión, 22 tomos, 1841, 1880.

VIRGINIA.

Leyes de Sesión, 12 tomos de 1850, 1862.
Leyes de Sesión, 1881-82.

VIRGINIA OCCIDENTAL.

Leyes de Sesión. 7 tomos, de 1863, y 1881 inclusivos.

WISCONSIN.

Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1849.

Estatutos Revisados, 1 tomo, 1878.

Leyes de Sesión, 20 tomos de 1850-80 inclusivos—1883.

TERRITORIO DE WASHINGTON.

Leyes de Sesión, 4 tomos, 1857-77-79 y 81.

Leyes de Sesión, 1 tomo, 1881.

WYOMING.

Leyes Compiladas, 1 tomo, 1876.

MISCELANEOS.

A

Agricultura y Geología de Maine, Samuel T. Perley, 1866.

Adams (J.) obras, tomos 2, 3, y 6.

D

Documentaria, Historia, N. Y., 3 tomos, 1609-1615.

E

Exploradora Expedición, por C. Wilkes, del Ejército de los Estados Unidos de 1838, 18-32; tomos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, y 8, inclusivos del 10 al 16 inclusivos tomos 22.

Educación, Informe de Comercio, 5 tomos de 1870—1879.

Exploración del Amazonas, por Wm. Lewis Herdon, 1853, 1 tomo.

Expedición a los mares de la China y el Japón 1852, tomos 2 y 3.

Exploración del Valle de Sacramento al Río de Colombia, por R. S. Williamson, 1855 tomo 6.

F

Convención Federal, 3 tomos, 1787.

G

Geologica Agrimensura del paralelo 40 por Clarence King, 1871,
5 tomos.

Geologica Agrimensura de Indiana, por E. T. Fox, 1872, 1 tomo,
y 1 tomo, 1878.

Geologica Agrimensura de Ohio. por J. S. Newberry, 2 tomos,
1869 y 1870. Geologia etc. 1873, 3 tomos.

Geologica Agrimensura de Wisconsin, Iowa y Minnesota, por
D. D. Owens, 1852, 2 tomos.

Geologia de Nueva Hampshire, por C. H. Hitchcock, 1 tomo;
Indiana 1 tomo, 1882.

Geological Agrimensura de Kentucky, por D. D. Owens, 1856,
1 tomo.

Geologica Agrimensura de Illinois, por A. H. Worthen, 1865,
tomo 6.

Geologica Agrimensura de Iowa por C. A. White, 1870, tomos 1
y 2.

Geologia de las Montanas de Henry, por C. K. Gilbert, 1877, 1
tomo.

Informe General de Zoologia, sobre las rutas generales para el
para el Pacifico Rio del Mississippi, 5 tomos, por A. A.
Humphrey

N

Nueva Jersey, Archivos, tomos 5, 6, 7.

P.

Paris, Exposicion Universal del tomo 1 al 5 inclusivo, 1878.

Plymouth, Colonia de Ordenes de Corte, tomos 23, 4, 5, 6, 1643.

Plymouth, Colonia de Registros Miscelaneos, 1639, 1689, 1 tomo.

Plymouth, Colonia de Actas Judiciales, tomo 7, 1636—1692.

Plymouth, Colonia de Actos de los Comisionados, 1 tomo 1633—
1651.

R.

Relaciones de Exploraciones y Agrimensuras, del Rio Mississipi al Oceano Pacifico, por A. A. Humphreys, 1853—54, tomo 1 y tomo 10.

Relacion de la Exploracion de California, por R. S. Williamson
1853, tomo 1.

- Registros de la Colonia de New Haven, 1 tomo, 1638—1644.
Registros de la Colonia de New Haven, 1 tomo, 1653—1665.
Registros de la Colonia de Connecticut, 1 tomo, 1706—1716.
Registros de la Colonia de Connecticut, 1 tomo, 1678—1689.
Registros de la Colonia de Connecticut, tomos, 9, 10,¹¹, 12, 1744—
1767.
Registros de Rhode Island, tomo 1, 1636—1663; tomos 4, 5, 7, 8, 9,
de 1707—69.

S.

- Agrimensura del lindero Norte de los Estados Unidos, por el
Capitan W. J. Twining, 1878, 1 tomo.
Smithsonian Contribucion al Conocimiento, tomos, 5, 6, y 18,
1846.
Smithsonian, Informes de 1854—56—63—64—69—71—72 73—74—78—79—80.
Secretos Diarios del Congreso, 12 tomos, de 1775—78.
Informes de Escuelas en Pa., 1 tomo 1865.

T.

- Tratado de Washington, del tomo 1 al 5 inclusivos 1872.
Tribunal de Arbitramientos, Geneva, tomo 1 al 4 inclusivos.
Topografica Agrimensera, N. Y. por Verplanck Holvin, 1873, 1
tomo.

U.

- Expedicion Astronomico Naval de los Estados Unidos, al He-
misferio del Sur, 1849—1850—1851—1852.
Agrimensura Geografica de los Estados Unidos al Oeste del 100,
Meridiano por el Teniente G. W. Wheeler, tomos del 2 al 7.
Suplemento al tomo 3 inclusivo mapas.
Agrimensura por los Estados Unidos, de la Costa, por C. P. Pat-
terson, 1874—75—3 tomos.

V.

- Vienna, Exposicion Internacional, del tomo 1 al 4 inclusivo
1875—6.

C.

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✧ INFORME ✧

— DE —

Edward L. Bartlett,

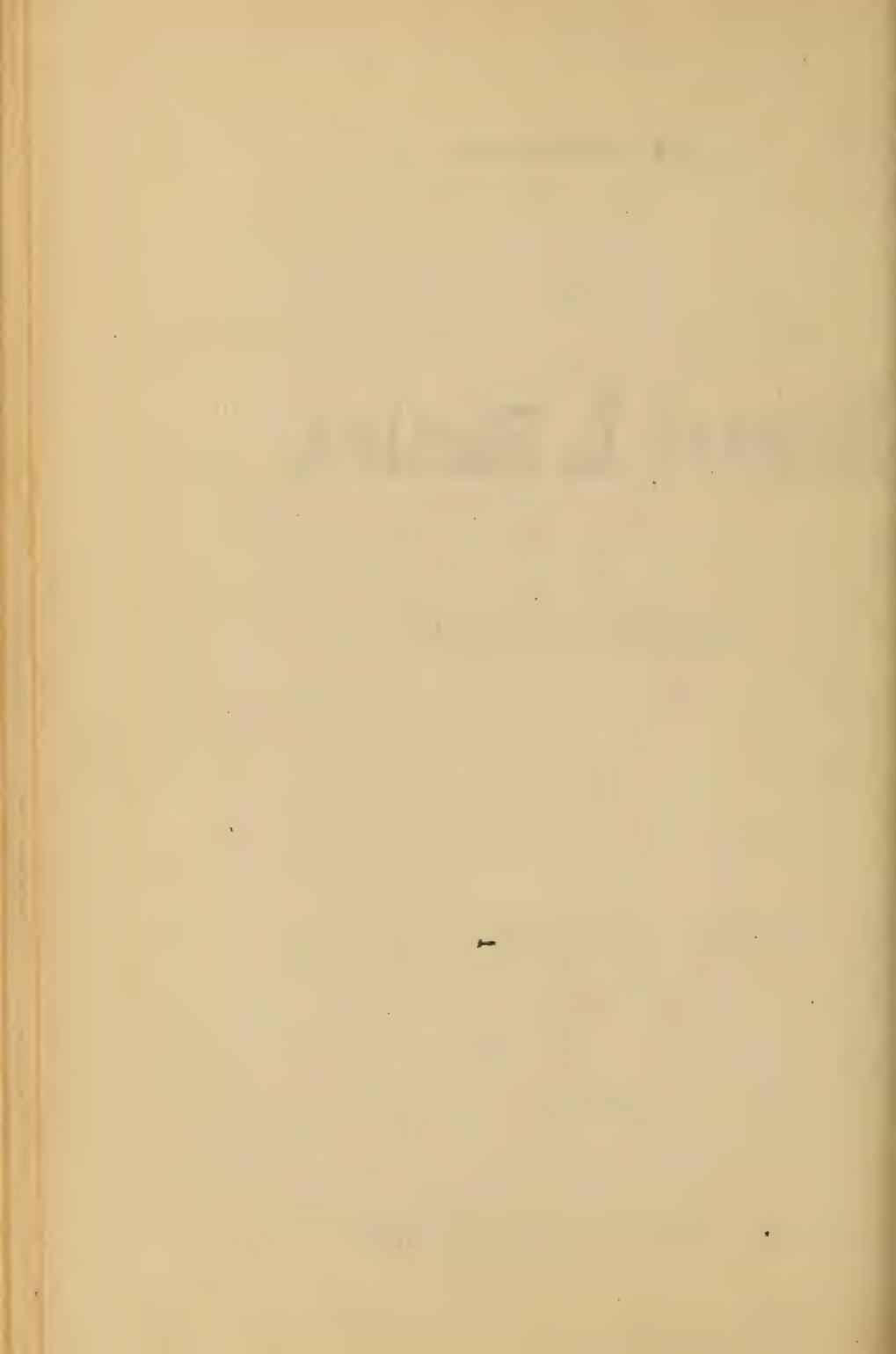
AYUDANTE GENERAL

— DEL —

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

-- DESDE --

Marzo 1, 1882, hasta Enero 1, 1884.



OFICNIA DEL AYUDANTE GENERAL.

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

Santa Fe, N. M., Enero 1 de 1884.

A SU EXCELENCIA,

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

*Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe de la Milicia de
Nuevo Mejico.*

SEÑOR:—Tengo el honor de informar que al tomar cargo de los deberes de mi empleo, el 1o. de Marzo de 1882, habia quince companias de milicia en el Territorio, divididas entre el 1o. y 2o. Regimientos de infanteria. Actualmente hay treinta companias, de las cuales trece están armadas y disciplinadas como caballeria; fué visto que para el servicio en que nuestras tropas son mas necesarias; la persecucion de indios hostiles y bandidos, hombres montados eran esenciales, y se creyó propio organizar un regimiento de caballeria en que todos los ejercicios y disciplina aleccionaria á los hombres para servicio activo en el campo.

Esto fué hecho por órdenes generales de 14 de Septiembre de 1883. Una lista de todos los regimientos es aqui adjunta marcada Cedula "A".

En diferentes tiempos y por diferentes motivos se han desbandado once companias, y sus armas y pertrechos han sido entregados, ó explicado su paradero—

dejando en la actualidad solamente treinta companias en el servicio.

Me causa sentimiento especial anunciar la desorganizacion de las companias en Albuquerque y Santa Fe. La anterior fué la primera en el Territorio en procurarse uniformes, y por su celo y proficiencia en la disciplina hizo mucho para estimular el espíritu militar en el Territorio. Una nueva tropa de caballeria ha sido organizada en aquella ciudad, la cual se espera que llenará el vacio dejado por la vieja organizacion. La compania de Santa Fé era motivo de orgullo para los ciudadanos de la capital, habia ganado el primer premio en un ejercicio de competicion; tenia una armeria excelente y hermoso uniforme, y aparentemente no hubo razon alguna para su disolucion, al paso que hay toda razon é incentivo para una compania en este lugar. Es de esperarse que este hecho será realizado y que se efectuará una organizacion eficiente cuanto antes.

Una de las companias en Las Vegas despues de una breve y borrascosa existencia, se desbandó. Pero esa ciudad tiene en la Compania "H" 2do, Regimiento, una organizacion de milicia, no inferior á ninguna del oeste; sus maniobras en la exposicion de Santa Fé el dia 4 de Julio, fueron altamente admiradas por los oficiales del ejército regular que las presenciaron, y obtuvo el primer premio por proficiencia.

Se ha tenido cuidado especial cuando se han hecho aplicaciones para la formacion de companias, averiguar de otros que los aplicantes si tal organizacion es realmente necesaria, y si los oficiales nombrados son competentes para las posiciones, y varias aplicaciones de

este género se han rehusado, al recibir respuestas insatisfactorias.

Durante el año de 1882 fué comparativamente poco lo hecho por la milicia, aunque estubo continuamente alerta y en un estado de ansiedad á causa de los amagos de depredaciones de indios, y ataques por ladrones y desalmados.

Breves expediciones y cortadas fueron hechas por los capitanes Blain, Marmon, Fountain y Young, cuyos informes transmiso adjuntos numerados 1, 2, 3, 4, y 5. El gasto total de la milicia por ese año fué \$3,745,09, del cual \$2,385,52 fueron por sueldos, subsistencia y foraje de las tropas en servicio activo en estas expediciones; una cuenta pormenorizada de lo cual es aqui adjunta marcada Cedula "D" y "E." Los gastos totales de la milicia para el año de 1883 fueron \$24,727,65, de los cuales \$23,480.91, fueron por sueldos, subsistencia y forraje de tropas en servicio activo—cuentas pormenorizadas están aqui adjuntas marcadas Cedula "F."

El dia 9 de Febrero de 1883, el Col. Frost del 2o. regimiento fué ordenado de llevar la compania de Santa Fé como guardia para escoltar á Milton Yarberry á Albuquerque, donde tenia que ser ejecutado por asesinato. En Albuquerque la compania "F" de ese lugar fué tambien puesta bajo las órdenes del Coronel Frost y la ejecucion se efectuó. El informe del Coronel Frost es remetido adjunto No. 6.

El 26 de Febrero por pedimento telegráfico y aplicación por escrito, el Capitan Borredail, con un destacamento de la compania "N" de Albuquerque, fué ordenado á campaña. Su informe No. 7 es remitido

adjunto y plenamente detalla las circunstancias bajo las cuales fué despachado afuera, y los resultados conseguidos. El 6 de Febrero de 1883 la siguiente peticion fué recibida, endosada por el Coronel Rynerson, á lo cual el Mayor Fountain fué ordenado de tomar el campo con sus dos campanias, á saber:

PETICION.

A su Excelencia,

EL HON LIONEL A. SHELDON.

SEÑOR:—Nosotros los infrascritos habitantes del precinto No. 16, condado de Doña Ana, (conocido como Colorado) ponemos respetuosamente los siguientes datos en conocimiento de su Excelencia:

Que por algun tiempo grandes partidas de hombres desordenados han estado depredando sobre nuestros intereses, y á causa de sus números sentimos que el ordinario poder juridico es insuficiente para batallar con el mal; estando nosotros los ciudadanos pacificos temerosos por nuestras vidas si ofrecemos ayuda á nuestros vecinos para recobrar su ganado, etc.

En vista de los hechos peticionamos humildemente á Su Excelencia para que comisione un número de hombres bajo autoridad competente, y por un periodo de cerca de noventa dias para que sigan á tales ladrones y nos protejan á nosotros y á nuestra propiedad mientras en prosecucion de nuestros negocios legitimos; Y vuestros peticionarios siempre rogarán.

Firmado:

Patrick Kelly,
John Christie,
Gregorio Miranda,
Albino Samaniego,
Francisco Samaniego,
Teodoro Peña,
Crescencio Garcia,

George Lynch,
Thomas B. Lynch,
H. C. Carson,
F. C. Wolgast,
William H. Lynch,
Lynch Bros.,
Ciriaco Zurrieta,

José Fabian Zozola,	Victor Zurrieta,
Vicente Zozola,	Eugenio Chaverio,
Victoriano Serna,	Pedro Maldonado,
Bautista Armijo,	Isidoro Sedillos,
José Torrez,	Eustaquio Sedillos,
M. Puentes,	Guadalupe Peña,
José Sergia.	Matias Chavez,
Deciderio Sanches,	Felis Torres,
Fabian Samaniego,	Isabel Torres,
Camilo Samaniego,	Juan T. Chaves.
K. L. Barron, Jr.,	Pancho Jaramillo,
Jas. Seyfred,	Pedro Venabides,
Aciano Jaramillo,	Manuel Lucero,
José Miguel Jaramillo,	Juan A Lerma,
Bernabé Lopez,	Ambrosio Lucero,
Manuel Olguin,	Diego Duran,
Jose Carabal,	Victor Duran,
Gregorio Montoya,	Diego Lopez,
Anastacio Serna,	Camilo Samaniego,
Juan Cordoba,	Juan Gallardo,
Lorenzo Jaramillo,	Antonio Gallardo,
Severo Jaramillo,	Marcelino Torres,
Juan Lopez,	Lucas Soto,
Jesus M. Jaramillo,	Jesus Maldonado,
Concepcion Garcia,	Amado Gallardo,
Jesus Silva,	José Urieta,

ENDOSAMIENTO NO. 1.

Esta peticion me ha sido entregada para ser remitida á Vd. Viene de Colorado, Rincon y vecindario. Los ladrones de reces se están poniendo muy atrevidos y son estremadamente activos en sus operaciones. Han robado grandes números de reces y están muy belicosos. Las vidas de algunos de nuestros mejores ciudadanos han sido amenazadas por ellos y un esfuerzo se está haciendo por los ladrones para intimidar á la gente sumisa á la ley.

Entiendo que el pueblo desea que una porcion de la milicia sea llamada á servicio activo, para ayudar á

la autoridad y proteger al pueblo en su propiedad como tambien para proteger las vidas. Sirvase dar á esto pronta atencion.

Respetuosamente,

W. L. RYNERSON.

ENDOSAMIENTO NO. 2.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO,
Santa Fé, Febrero 6 de 1883. }

La inclusa peticion es referida al Mayor A. J. Fountain, con intrucciones para investigar la queja allí hecha y para obrar en su discrecion en el uso de la milicia bajo existentes órdenes generales, en la proteccion del pueblo; cualquiera fuerza razonable que pueda emplear, será pagada y suplida como voluntarios.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

El Mayor Fountain y su comando obraron vigorosamente, con prontitud y con tal efecto que Doroteo Saenz, el teniente de John Kinney, y notorio como uno de los peores hombres del Territorio, fué capturado y muerto mientras trataba de escaparse. La gavilla de Kinney fué en su mayor parte capturada y enteramente desbaratada; Kinney y varios de sus asistentes estando actualmente en la penitenciaria sirviendo largos términos de encarcelamiento. El informe del Mayor Fountain es como sigue:

CUARTEL GENERAL BAT. DEL 1^r, REG. M. V. DE N. M. }
MESILLA, Marzo 25, de 1883. }

CAP. E. L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General, Santa Fe, N. M.

SEÑOR:—Tengo el honor de informar que en obe-

diencia á ordenes verbales de Su Excelencia el Gobernador, sali de Las Cruces en un tren especial á las cinco de la tarde del Miércoles 21 del corriente, con todo mi batallón, excepto seis hombres de la compañía del Capitán Salazar que se quedaron para cuidar la cárcel en Mesilla. El comando consistía del Capitán Van Patten, el Teniente Pedregon, y veinte hombres de la compañía "A." El Capitán Salazar y el Teniente Fountain, y 19 hombres de la compañía "B," el Teniente y Cirujano Y. V. Cowan, acompañaba la expedición. Los hombres fueron suplidos con cuarenta tandas de munición para cada hombre, y cada hombre llevaba raciones cosidas para dos días en sus tientos. Raciones de tres días para todo el comando y un abasto suficiente de munición de reserva fueron llevadas en mulas de carga. Mi punto objetivo era la vecindad de Kingston en cuyo lugar tenía información positiva de que cerca de 15 salteadores notorios estaban congregados, y mis detectivos me informaron que estaban plenamente resueltos á resistirse al arresto. Tengo órdenes para la mayor parte de estos hombres, incluyendo P. Johnson, alias "Topy" Johnson, Tom Cooper, alias Tom Kelley, que tiene en contra un gran número de querellas en el condado de Lincoln; John Watts, Tom Grady, Charles Thomas, James Colville, Hank Brophy, William Zeland, alias "Butch" Nat. Irwin, "Tex," y varios otros cuyos nombres no deseo revelar en la actualidad. El comando llegó á la estación de Nutt á las 10:30 de la tarde, cerca de una hora se ocupó en desembarcar hombres y caballos. Á media noche el comando tomó su línea de marcha para Lake Valley. En la estación de Nutt se me unieron los señores Courtwright Forsythe, emplea-

dos de la compania Minera de Sierra, quien habia sido enviado á encontrarme y guiar me. Tambien se me juntó el señor Gilson, diputado alguacil, en la estacion de Nutt, y dos guias que me mandaron de Hillsboro y Kingston.

Kingston era mi punto objetivo, habiendo mis detectivos dádome informacion que yo consideré como fidedigna, de que cerca de veinte de los mas desalmados de la gavilla salteadora se habian congregado y estaban determinados á resistirse á lo que calificaban de "milicia sebosa." Despues supe que esta informacion era en su principal parte correcta. Yo habia sido especialmente prevenido con referencia á Tom Kelley, alias Cooper, John Watts, Hank Brophy, "Tex," "Butch", Charles Thomas y otros, y fuí informado que estos hombres habian anunciado que no los tomarian. Buenos ciudadanos de Lake Valley, Hillsboro y Kingston, con quienes habia estado en correspondencia, todos convinieron que los hombres que he mencionado y algunos otros—que prefiero no mencionar actualmente, eran los peores de la gavilla.

Antes de salir de Nutt recibí informacion positiva que John Watts, "Butch," "Tex," y dos mas para quienes tenia órdenes estaban en Lake Valley. Abrevié para ese lugar con un detalle de cinco hombres tan rápidamente como posible, dejando el comando principal para que siguiese, con instrucciones á los capitanes Van Patten y Salazar de disponer sus hombres de manera que estorben el escape de cualquier persona de la plaza. Llegué á Lake Valley cerca de las dos de la mañana, y consegui encontrar y arrestar á "Butch" sin ninguna dificultad. John Watts fué visto pero se me escapó,

montó en un caballo y huyó solamente para toparse con la compañía del capitán Van Patten. Fue ordenado de hacer alto, a lo cual dirigió su carabina Winchester contra el Capitán Van Patten, pero al momento le apuntaron una docena de carabinas y se rindió. Fue traído a la plaza y me lo entregaron. En seguida informé a Watts y "Butch" que yo tenía una orden para su arresto bajo el cargo de robar reces. Los tomé formalmente en custodia, y dije a cada uno de ellos que si caminaba pacíficamente yo lo entregaría a salvo al alguacil del condado de Doña Ana; que si se resistía o trataba de escapar, mis hombres tenían orden de hacer fuego, y que ellos sin duda obedecerían tal orden. "Tex" estaba en la plaza cuando yo llegué, pero consiguió efectuar su escape. Yo estaba temeroso de que llevara la noticia de mi aproximación a Kingston y alarmaría a los hombres que buscaba; así es que determiné apresurarme. Salí de Lake Valley, a las 3 de la mañana, los dos presos fueron montados en un caballo, sin ataduras. Cerca de las 4:30 de la mañana, después que la luna se había puesto y antes de aclarar, el comando llegó a la Cienega conocida como Rancho de Daily, anteriormente McEvers. Aquí hice alto al comando y ordené a los hombres que echaran pie a tierra, desensillasen y preparasen café; todavía estaba oscuro entonces. Vi desmontar a los presos y pregunté a Watts como le iba, y replicó "necesito mucho un trago." Yo le dije que los hombres harían café en pocos momentos, respondió que no quería ningún café, sino que quería un trago de aguardiente, y me pidió que le permitiese ir a una taberna de la vecindad a comprar un poco. Yo le dije que no podía, y seguí andando y desmonte, los hom-

bres estaban todavia ocupados en desensillar los caballos y quitar las cargas á las mulas, cuando oí exclamar á uno de ellos en “¿ Donde están los presos?” casi al instante sonó un tiro, los hombres cogieron sus carabinas y corrieron en esa direccion, el hombre que disparó el tiro gritó “Allá van subiendo el camino,” una descarga fué disparada en aquella direccion, tal vez de 30 á 40 tiros. Ordené al Capitan Salazar que tomara un detalle suficiente y siguiese á los fugitivos; tomó seis ó siete hombres y procedió por el camino arriba cerca de 200 yardas, y halló los cadáveres de Watts y “Butch” yaciendo en el camino; ambos estaban muertos. Ordené al Capitan Salazar que examinase los cadáveres para averiguar si había algunas cosas de valor sobre sus personas, y si las había que tomase cargo de ellas y me las entregase para ponerlas en manos de las autoridades competentes; reportó que había hecho el registro y no había encontrado nada, sino unos cuantos papeles que no fueron removidos. En seguida ordené que los cadáveres fuesen cubiertos con tierra floja, á fin de impedir que fuesen mutilados por los coyotes, hasta que pudiesen ser tomados por sus amigos para ser enterrados decentemente, y anuncié por teléfono á Lake Valley el hecho de su muerte, con la súplica de que mandasen por los cuerpos. He particularizado esta parte de mi informe por la razon de que mi accion en el asunto ha sido criticada por personas que están enteramente ignorantes de las circunstancias acompañantes. Hice lo que podia hacerse dentro del límitado tiempo á mi disposicion y el tiempo era entonces precioso. A las 5:30 el comando marchó al rancho de Irven. Margarito Silva que fué traído con nosotros iden-

tificó este como el lugar mencionado en su declaracion jurada en donde reces robadas de Doña Ana habian sido vendidas. El rancho estaba desierto, pero rastros frescos de caballo en la vecindad indicaban que la ocupacion era reciente. Tomando una vereda en rumbo á Kingston proseguí hasta ese lugar, cuando dentro de seis ú ocho millas fuí encontrado por un mensajero de confianza quien me informó que los salteadores estaban ya al tanto de lo que habia acontecido en Lake Valley la noche anterior; que se habian congregado en la matanza de Johnson, cerca de una milla de Kingston en las montañas, y que alli harian resistencia; fué reportado que Tom Cooper, Hank Brophy y "Tex" eran de la partida y que estaban resueltos á vengar la muerte de sus asociados Watts y "Butch." Esta informacion fué comunicada á los hombres quienes apuraron á sus cansados caballos caminando con prontitud, deleitados de la oportunidad de encontrar una gavilla tan considerable de salteadores en un buen combate. Nuestro guia nos condujo sobre una vereda muy escabrosa y dificil, siendo causada alguna dilacion por las cargas que se resbalaron de las mulas de carga, algunas de las cuales fueron dejadas atras, y el comando siguió tan rapidamente como posible hasta el lugar de Johnson, donde esperabamos encontrar al enemigo. A las 5 de la tarde llegamos á ese lugar y lo rodeamos. No se halló cosa viviente, sino un caballo tembloroso cubierto de espuma. Los salteadores habian prudentemente reconsiderado su intencion de hacer frente, y habian huido á las montañas y dispersadose, y algunos de ellos todavia van huyendo. Recobrando el tren de cargas segui hasta Kingston y alli hallé y arresté á

James Colville. Partidas exploradoras fueron enviadas á los diferentes lugares de reunion de los salteadores en ese vecindario, pero ningunos se hallaron. Salí de Kingston á las 10 de la noche, é hice incursiones á varios ranchos entre ese punto y Hillsboro. Cosa de media noche recibi un mensaje del señor Brunson, el superintendente de la compania minera de Sierra en Lake City informandome que se amenazaban desórdenes serios por los amigos y simpatizadores de Watts y "Butch" en ese lugar, y suplicandome que enviase un destacamento de hombres para la proteccion de la vida y propiedad. Inmediatamente despaché al sargento Leandro Garcia y cuatro hombres de la compania del Capitan Salazar con órdenes de presentarse al superintendente Brunson. Supe subsecuentemente que llegaron á Lake Valley, al dia siguiente y fueron dirigidos de guardar tres presos que habian sido tomados por los oficiales de la compania minera. Uno de estos presos, un hombre llamado John Shannon, habia, segun se alega, tratado de incitar una plebe á atacar la milicia, que armado de pistola y rifle se paseó por la plaza llamando á los amigos de Watts y "Butch" á unirse con él y acabar con mi comando; al ser arrestado fué puesto bajo la guardia del sargento Garcia y su escuadra; anuncio repetidamente su intencion de escapar, y fué cada vez aconsejado por sus compañeros de prision y por sus amigos de no hacer el atentado; sin embargo, persistió neciamente y se apartó y huyó de la guardia, la cual hizo fuego contra el, cuando estaba distante cerca de cien yardas; fué muerto instantáneamente. Esto ocurrió cerca de las 7 de la tarde del dia 23, pero no supe de la infortunada ocurrencia hasta mi

llegada á Lake Valley el dia siguiente. Digo infortunada, no á causa de mis hombres, pues simplemente ejecutaron su deber. No tenia órden de arresto contra Shannon, nunca habia oido del hombre, pero estoy informado por algunos de los mejores ciudadanos de Lake Valley, y por el oficial que lo arrestó; que cuando fué arrestado marchando por las calles armado de pistola y rifle tratando de incitar un motin, y que ya habia conseguido persuadir á varios otros hombres excitables para unirse con él á atacar la milicia. Si tal cosa se hubiese hecho muchas vidas hubieran sido perdidas. Por referencia al estatuto se observará que mis hombres obraron dentro del limite de su autoridad legal.

Habiendo registrado el pais entre Kingston y Hillsboro sin ningun otro resultado que oir reportes frecuentes de salteadores que huian, llegué á Hillsboro el dia 23 del corriente. Aqui mi comando fué bondadoso, y puedo decir que entusiastamente, recibido por el pueblo de la plaza. Las señoras y caballeros de la plaza dieron á los oficiales y hombres de mi comando, una recepcion regia en la casa de escuela, y no omitieron cosa alguna para probar que toda su simpatia y apoyo estaban con nosotros.

Me siento bajo muchas obligaciones á los señores Galles, Bartleson, Johnson, Fuller, Dugan y otros buenos ciudadanos de esta emprendedora plaza por las muchas bondades que recibimos de sus manos. Consideré prudentemente dejar un destacamento de hombres en la vecindad de Hillsboro para que arreglaran cualesquiera materias inesperadas que pudieran acontecer despues que se retirara el comando principal. Seis

hombres de la compania del Capitan Van Patten, con el 1er, Sargento Botella, un hombre cuidadoso é inteligente en el mando, fueron dejados atras con órdenes de atrapar y retener cualquiera de los hombres contra quienes yo tenia ordenes si se presentaban por aquella vecindad.

Mi comando llegó á Lake Valley al mediodia del 24, aqui supe de uno de mis espías que la gavilla de salteadores que se dispersó y huyo al aproximarme á Kingston, iban caminando hacia la linea de Mejico, dos de los peores de la gavilla habian cruzado el ferrocarril entre las estaciones de Nutt y Florida, yendo hacia el sur en la mañana del 24; iban cabalgando caballos cansados, y evidentemente habian caminado mucho y muy aprisa. Tambien supe que Johnson, otro de la gavilla, se habia detenido en la casa de mi informante en la mañana del 23, y habia anunciado su intencion de ir á Mejico. Tambien supe que otra pacota de tres habiase visto caminando hacia los Ojos de la Uva. Por lo tanto, determiné seguir adelante á Nutt, proceder por ferrocarril á Las Cruces, y habiendo obtenido caballos frescos marchar hacia el Oeste y tratar de cortar su retirada. Llegué á Las Cruces á las 7 de la tarde, y á las 8:30 habia conseguido obtener bestias para algunos de los hombres del Capitan Salazar. Partieron inmediatamente hacia la Laguna de Palomas, á cuyo lugar es muy probable que los salteadores se hallan ido. Tengo muy pocas esperanzas de cogerlos; estan tan aterrados y tan desmoralizados que dudo mucho se detengan mas acá de Chihuahua. Estoy confiente de que esta expedicion ha rompido la fuerza de la mas peligrosa, sino la mas extensa combinacion de ladrones

en el Territorio. Un poco mas de tiempo y trabajo se requerirá todavía para traer á los salteadores individuales ante la justicia. Esto puede ser efectuado por el proceso ordinario, ahora que está sabido quienes son las partes culpables. Yo traje, dos presos, Nat Irvin y James Colville, el último tenia una carnicería y matanza en Kingston; ha hecho descubrimientos importantes complicando á muchos salteadores.

Donde todos, lo mismo hombres que oficiales, obraron tan bien, no hay lugar para alabanza individual. Todo el comando estuvo cerca de sesenta horas en la silla, el Miércoles en la noche (21) el Jueves y el Jueves en la noche fueron pasadas sin sueño y con muy ligeras oportunidades de descanso; y con todo eso, no escuché una sola queja.

Todo el comando fué generosamente festejado por el superintendente Brunson y los oficiales de la compañía minera de Sierra. Nuestras gracias son tambien debidas al señor A. G. Russ, el conductor del tren especial y sus asistentes, no solamente porque de continuo se esforzaron para contribuir á la comodidad de los hombres, sino que parecian sentir un interes tan vivo en asegurar un resultado afortunado como cualquier hombre en el comando. Yo estaria muy gustoso de que su conducta meritoriosa fuese mencionada al superintendente Sands. Tengo el honor de ser,

Muy respectuosamente,

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Mayor del 1er, Reg. M. Vol. de N. M. mandando las fuerzas en campaña.

En el dia 16 de Abril una orden especial fué expedi-

da concerniente á una corte de investigacion que se reuniria en Lake Valley con objeto de investigar la conducta del Mayor Fountain en coneccion con la muerte de los tres hombres mencionados en su informe. Pero la órden fué revocada ál saber que el Gran Jurado del condado de Doña Ana havia investigado plenamente todas las circunstancias, sin hallar ninguna causa para acusar al Mayor Fountain ó algun otro relacionado con la incursion.

El 17 de Abril, la Milicia del condado de Doña Ana fué retirada por órden general No. 18, que es remitida adjunta, Cédula "B."

El buen efecto del proceder de la Milicia durante esta campaña con trabajo puede ser exagerado. Habia una gavilla organizada de ladrones, salteadores y ladrones, cuyas operaciones se extendieron sobre centenares de millas de pais, y cuyos robos fueron conducidos con el sistema y orden de una empresa legitima de negocios, hatos enteros de ganado fueron arreados de Doña Ana á Tejas y vendidos á agentes allá. Y otros hatos eran matados en los bosques, y la carne descuartizada era trasportada en el ferrocarril. El pueblo estaba aterrorizado por esta combinacion, y ninguno se atrevia á poner queja, ó testificar contra ninguno de la gavilla, hasta que la Milicia hubo quebrantado su fuerza y tuvo actualmente á los cabecillas bajo custodia, cuando suficiente testimonio se pudo obtener.

El ferrocarril A. T. y S. F. co-operó con la Milicia en todas maneras; suministró un tren especial para uso de los hombres, y mantuvo el mismo aguardando y bajo ordenes por semanas, y á la prontitud y bondad de esta compania se debe en gran medida el exito de esta

expedicion. Todo esto fué hecho por la compania de ferrocarril sin pago alguno. Las gracias del pueblo del Territorio son debidas á esa corporacion y á su superintendente de division Geo. L. Sands, quien en esta y en toda otra ocasion ha ayudado á la Milicia en todas maneras que podia desear. El valor monetario de esta expedicion y la subsecuente conviccion de los presos capturados, á los ganaderos del Territorio, fué cientos de miles de pesos; mientras que el bien al Territorio en general en demostrar la supremacia de la ley, y la determinacion fija, sostenida por la fuerza necesaria, para enforzar y mantener la misma, no puede ser estimada en dinero.

En Junio 1ro. sobre cartas urgentes de A. M. Harris y otros ciudadanos de Kingston, representando que un reinado de terror prevalecia allá. Bajo ordenes del Gobernador el Mayor Fountain de nuevo tomó el campo como una escuadra auxiliar para ayudar al alguacil del condado de Doña Ana contra sus antiguos enemigos, los salteadores y bandidos. Las cartas de A. M. Harris son trasmitidas adjuntas marcadas No. 10.

Esta campana del Mayor Fountain duró un mes, y el siguiente informe de la expedicion demuestra el resultado conseguido.

CUARTEL GENERAL, MILICIA VOLUNTARIA DE N. M. }
Mesilla, Condado de Doña Ana, }
Junio 30 de 1883, }

COL. E. L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General, Santa Fe, N. M.

SEÑOR:—Tengo el honor de informar que el dia

3 del corriente, recibi una comunicacion de Su Excelencia el Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe, dirigiendome de investigar los partes recibida por él de Kingston al efecto que el desacato de la ley estaba en la ascendencia en ese lugar, y que las autoridades locales civiles no podian ó no querian suprimirlo. Tambien me remitió una carta recibida de Kingston, fechada el 30 de Mayo, especificando la supesta condicion desordenada de los negocios en aquel lugar. Esta carta, juntamente con otras de una naturaleza igual, es retornada adjunta marcada "A." En cumplimiento con las ordenes del Gobernador hice las indagaciones necesarias y me satisfice de que un número de personas que habian sido querelladas en el término de Marzo de la Corte de Distrito en Doña Ana, por robo de ganado y otros crímenes, y para cuyo arresto se habian puesto ordenes en manos del alguacil del condado de Doña Ana, estaban recopilados en la vecindad de Kingston, y que ningun esfuerzo habia sido hecho ó se estaba haciendo para apresarlos. Espias fidedignos é inteligentes que habian sido enviados por mi á Kingston y su vecindario regresaron con la inteligencia (que despues resultó ser correcta) que "Topy" Johnson, Joe Asque, Tom Cooper, alias Tom Kelley, Joe Hilbert, alias Roberts, Charlie Hall, "Tex" y otros bajo querella estaban viviendo abiertamente en Kingston y su vecindario, tambien que una gavilla de bandoleros que se decia era parte de la "gavilla de Farmington," habia recientemente hecho su madriguera en un ojo apartado en la Cordillera Negra, y estaban robando ganado en esa vecindad. Yo luego ordené el regreso de parte de las companias "A" y "B" que estaban en campaña per-

siguiendo á los presos que se habian escapado de la cárcel de Mesilla, y dirijí á los Capitanes Van Patten y Salazar de tener listos veinte hombres de cada una de sus companias para servicio activo en el campo. En seguida tuve una entrevista con el Hon. S. B. Newcomb, procurador de distrito, y el señor Ascarate, alguacil del condado de Doña Ana; fué convenido que el señor Ascarate (que tenia ordenes para el arresto de las personas bajo querella) despachase dos diputados alguaciles al vecindario de Kingston con el objeto de hacer los arrestos, que yo prosediese sigilosamente al mismo lugar, manteniendome fuera de vista, pero á distancia que pudiese apoyar á los oficiales á actuar como una escuadra auxiliar, en el evento de que necesitaran ayuda para hacer arrestos ó guardar los presos. Los oficiales escogidos por el alguacil Ascarate fueron David Wood y H. C. Harring. Yo examiné las ordenes en poder del alguacil y escogi aquellas para el arresto de las personas que se sabia estaban en la vecindad de Kingston. Por sugestion mia el alguacil entregó estas ordenes á su diputado Wood. Entretanto, yo habia despachado partidas pequeñas de las companias "A" y "B" con ordenes de proceder hacia Kingston evitando todos los caminos, y al paso que se mantuvieran cuidadosamente ocultos, tenian que vigilar todas las veredas que conducen á ese lugar; otra partida fué despachada á la vecindad de una conocida madriguera de los bandideros en South Percha, con órdenes de mantenerse ocultos y velar y reportar cualquiera movimientos de bandideros conocidos en ese lugar; todas las escuadras y destacamentos fueron ordenados de juntarse conmigo

en un punto cercano á Kingston á media noche el dia 15 del corriente, siendo ese el tiempo fijado para que los oficiales hicieran los arrestos. Entretanto, dejé 20 hombres de las dos companias en este valle é hice una demostracion para distraer su atencion de los movimientos de las partidas pequeñas. Estaba satisfecho entonces y ahora estoy convencido que los bandoleros tenian y tienen espías y simpatizadores en esta vecindad, quienes les suministran informacion tocante á los movimientos de la milicia. A fin de hacer perder la pista á estos espías, causé que fuera anunciado que los hombres en campana, permanecerian acampados en la ribera occidental del rio por varias semanas. En seguida crucé 30 hombres y caballos de las companias "A" y "B" á la ribera occidental del rio enfrente de Mesilla con órdenes de acampar allá; se ocupó un dia entero en cruzar el rio que estaba muy crecido é invadeable, y siendo el unico barco que se pudo procurar un pequeño esquife. El Capitan Salazar fué dejado al mando de las dos companias. Despues de puesto el sol el dia 13, mandé órdenes al Capitan Salazar para que levantase el campo y marchase arriba por la ribera occidental del rio á un lugar de reunion señalado cerca de la plaza de Colorado, de manera que llegase allá antes de las 10 de la noche el dia 14; manteniendo su movimiento oculto á la observacion tanto como posible; á las 7 de la tarde el dia 14, tomé el tren que iba para el norte, acompañado por mi estado mayor y los dos diputados alguaciles, señores Wood y Harring; nuestros caballos habian seguido adelante con el cuerpo principal del comando; llegando á Rincon tomé transporte privado, y á las 10 de la noche llegué al lugar de

reunion donde encontré al Capitan Salazar y á los hombres acampados, habian cabalgado 45 millas ese dia. Los dos diputados alguaciles permanecieron en Rincon; fué entendido entre nosotros que ellos tomarian el tren de la mañana hasta la estacion de Nutt, y de alli procederian por carroaje hasta Hillsboro, en cuyo lugar yo tendria trasportacion para ellos para que procediesen á Kingston, y tambien les notificaria de mi paradero, exacto, de modo que pudiesen comunicar conmigo en caso de necesidad. A las 11 de la noche, el dia 14, yo marche adelante con todo el comando, evitando tanto como posible todos caminos y veredas. La primer parada fué hecha cerca de las 12 del dia 15, cosa de 6 millas de Hillsboro, habiendo estado el comando 13 horas en la silla, y habiendo cabalgado cerca de 40 millas sobre un pais de escabrosidad inconcebible. En seguida, despaché un correo á Hillsboro, con una nota al diputado alguacil Wood, informandole que yo estaría en el lugar de reunion cerca de Kinginston esa noche á las 8. Tambien escribí á personas fidedignas en Hillsboro, suplicandoles que suministrasen trasportacion al diputado alguacil hasta Kinsgton á costa mia. La súplica fué admitida y suministraron trasportacion. Se hizo una parada de dos horas para permitir que pastearan los caballos, y á las 2 de la tarde el comando se adelantó de nuevo evitando todos los caminos y veredas y adoptando toda precaucion para no ser descubiertos. A las 7 de la noche, el comando llegó al lugar de reunion cerca de la junta del camino y vereda que conduce de Kingston á Hillsboro; hombres y caballos fueron ocultos y guardias se estacionaron para vi-

gilar el camino y la vereda. Luego envié un hombre de confianza é inteligente á Kingston á obtener informacion; cosa de media noche regresó con la informacion que la mayor parte de los hombres que buscábamos estaban en la plaza; su paradero exacto estaba fijo; nada sospechaban y todavia no habian recibido ningun aviso de nuestra llegada. Sin embargo, quedéme mas que sorprendido al saber que los diputados alguaciles aun no habian llegado con las órdenes. Si hubiesen llegado á Kingston en el tiempo señalado—y ninguna razon habia para que no lo hicieran cada uno de los bandoleros podria haber sido caturado. Aquí se me juntaron los destacamentos enviados adelante, y tuve informacion positiva de que Cooper alias Kelly habia entrado á Kingston el dia antes y no habia salido. Si hubiese tenido las órdenes podia haber arrestado á él y á los demas de la gavilla. Despaché un correo á los diputados alguaciles urgiendoles que viniesen de una vez é hiciesen los arrestos, y de nuevo envié un espía á Kingston á observar y mantenerme informado en cuanto á los asuntos de allá. Mi mensajero á Hillsboro regresó con la desagradable inteligencia que el diputado alguacil Wood habia dejado ese lugar ya tarde la noche antes yendo hacia Kingston en un carruaje y que el hecho de su presencia y objeto habia sido descubierto á personas que indudablemente lo comunicarian los mismos sin perdida de tiempo á Cooper y el resto de la gavilla, y asi resultó. A las 8 de la mañana del dia 16, el diputado alguacil Wood, acompañado por un caballero residente de Hillsboro, vinieron al lugar de reunion. Me informó que guiado por ese caballero habia ido á la casa de "Toppy" Johnson la noche antes y le arres-

tó, pero lo había soltado, firmando la fianza de "Toppy" Johnson, su compañero el caballero de Hillsboro; también había arrestado á Joe Asque y lo había soltado bajo fianza. El diputado, alguacil no había buscado á Cooper ó "Tex" porque le aseguró su compañero de Hillsboro que ambos se habían marchado del país algunos meses antes y no habían vuelto. Fué en vano que yo insistí que Cooper estaba en ese momento en Kingston y podía ser tomado en menos que una hora. El diputado y su compañero se marcharon y regresaron á Hillsboro. Yo luego me puse en camino y llamé á mis espías, y procedí hacia Kingston en persona determinado á arrestar á Cooper con ó sin orden si me encontraba con él; al llegar allá supe que Cooper estaba en la plaza cuando llegaron el diputado alguacil, y su compañero. Que Cooper fué informado poco después de la presencia y objeto del diputado alguacil, y también de la presencia mia y de mi comando en la vecindad. Fuí también informado por la persona que reclamó haber llevado el mensaje que la persona que acompañaba el diputado alguacil hasta Kingston envió el siguiente mensaje á Joe Asque: "El diputado alguacil está aquí con una orden contra usted, y la milicia está cerca; Vd. sabe su negocio." Si es verdad que tal mensaje fué enviado á Asque, no puede caber duda que uno igual fué enviado á Cooper, y que el diputado alguacil fué víctima de confianza burlada. Supe positivamente que Cooper, alias Kelly, estaba hospedado en un rancho en el camino de North Star, bajo el nombre de William Welch. A mi regreso á Las Cruces causé que ese hecho fuese comunicado por escrito al alguacil Ascárate, junto con información en cuanto al exacto paradero

de Celso Morales, Esteban Morales, Faustino Lopes, Mauro Sainz y otros bandoleros bajo querella, pero hasta donde me han informado el alguacil no ha hecho esfuerzo alguno para arrestarlos, no obstante el hecho que la vida y propiedad está continuamente en riesgo, mientras que estos bandidos permanezcan en libertad. Cooper "Tex" y los otros salteadores querellados habiendo huido, yo en seguida dirijí mi atención hacia la titulada gavilla de Farmington. Guiado por un ganadero de confianza, marché con el comando hacia el supuesto lugar de reunión de esta gavilla. Los ganaderos del vecindario concurrieron en el reporte de que una gavilla de ocho bandidos habían venido recientemente á esa parte del condado, de la parte del norte del Territorio; que ellos habían comenzado á robar caballos y mulas y tenían en su poder un gran número de animales robados. Fuí guiado sobre un terreno muy quebrado al lugar donde esta gavilla se suponia reunirse; no parecían; un prospectador estaba acampado en el lugar, quien me informó que la gavilla en número ocho, había recibido un mensajero enviado por correo desde Kingston, avisandole que yo estaba en la vecindad y probablemente les haría una visita. Segui su huella cosa de 60 millas y tuve que abandonar la casa; iban demasiado adelante de mí é iban en rumbo al Gila. Los ganaderos también se quejaron de que estaban robandoles en la vecindad de Palomas, y teniendo información que los Morales, bandidos bajo querella estaban por allá, determiné hacerles una visita antes de regresar á Las Cruces, de consiguiente marché con el comando á través del país hasta Palomas. Los hombres que buscaba no estaban allí; sin embargo, algunos días antes habían

estado, y sin duda tenian algo que hacer con los robos de que se quejaban. No obstante, yo envié espías á saber su paradero y consegui averiguar que uno de ellos estaba en Paraje, y el otro en Cañada Alamosa; causé que esta informacion fuese comunicada al alguacil Ascárate, y ese fué el fin de todo. Hombres y caballos estaban muy aporreados por el servicio severo que habian sido llamados á ejecutar; habiendo hecho largas y pesadas marchas sobre un pais muy quebrado con el mercurio mas de 100 grados en la sombra. Habiendo conseguido en dispersar cuanto elemento de bandolerismo andaba suelto en la vecindad de la Cordillera Negra, y habiendo dado renovada confianza á loa ganaderos en esa vecindad. Proseguí en persona á Las Cruces, dejando ordenes para que el comando me siguiese á marchas cortas. Lo último del comando llegó aqui ayer y todos fueron hoy descargados de servicio activo. Varios caballos del comando fueron enteramente postrados y la mayor parte de ellos sufrieron severamente de tanto caminar. Mientras me hallaba en Kingston tuve entrevistas con un número de ciudadanos prominentes de ese lugar, relativo á organizar una compania de milicia local para su propia protección. Por súplica suya dejé con ellos los blancos necesarios, listas, etc. Todavia no he sabido si han conseguido efectuar una organizacion.

Tengo el honor de ser,
Muy respectuosamente,

ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN,

Mayor del 2do, Batallon de Caballeria, Milicia Voluntaria de Nuevo Mejico.

En el dia 12 de Junio por suplica del Mayor T. D.

Burns, un destacamento de la compania del Capitan Esquibel fué ordenado á campaña en el condado del Rio Arriba á suprimir algunos bandidos que estaban depredando en ese condado. Anduvieron ausentes cinco dias, no consiguieron prender á ninguno, pero el desorden en esa sección se ha acabado desde entonces.

Las gracias de su Excelencia hablando por el pueblo de este Territorio fueron dadas á las tropas ocupadas en servicio activo en órdenes generales No. 18, una copia de las cuales es trasmisida adjunta—Órdenes Generales No. 18. Desde el 1o. de Marzo de 1882 ha habido diez Órdenes Generales publicadas, copias de las cuales son aqui adjuntas marcadas “B;” algunas de ellas son de grande importancia y el servicio activo de la milicia ha sido en su mayor parte hecho bajo O. G. 14. Solamente tres órdenes especiales de importancia han sido expedidas, copias de las cuales están aqui adjuntas marcadas “C.” Ningun contratiempo ó heridas han acaecido á ninguno de la milicia.

Toda cuenta contra el Territorio y cada lista de pago ha sido certificada y jurada, examinada con cuidado, y cuando se ha hallado correcta ha sido aprobada y pagada en bonos del Territorio, para realizar los cuales se han vendido con un descuento de 15 ó 25 por ciento de su valor; esta ha sido una gran contrariedad para los hombres, cuyo pago es muy pequeño aun hecho en dinero contante. Un pleno acopio de listas de pago y alistamiento, juramentos de oficio, fianzas en blanco para armamentos, recibos en blanco, y certificados de viveres, retornos de elecciones de oficiales, comisiones, órdenes, descargos, y blancos para retornos de orde-

nanza, han sido procurados, y un abasto suficiente para varios años esta ahora á mano.

La organizacion y situacion de la Milicia Territorial es la mejor adecuada para el servicio peculiar que está sujeta á ejecutar. Ocho companias de milicia estan al oriente del ferrocarril A. T. y S. F. cerca de la linea de Mejico, y tres en el oeste de ese ferrocarril en la frontera de Arizona y Mejico. Cinco companias estan en la linea del ferrocarril A. y P. cerca de la reservacion Navajosa en el sur, y cuatro cerca de la frontera del norte de la misma reservacion en la linea de Colorado. Esta distribucion es mas propia en mi opinion para exigencias que puedan resultar, que un servicio de patrulla ó montaña podia ser. Pero en todos modos debia hacerse provision para el pago adecuado de los hombres que dedican su tiempo á aprender maniobra y sus medios á procurarse uniformes de por si, cuando abandonan sus ocupaciones por un servicio publico y peligroso. Parece inconsistente que la ley permita dos pesos al dia por el uso de un caballo, y limite el pago del ginete á 45 centavos.

La tropa de caballeria en Laguna se compone enteramente de Indios de Laguna, y aunque ellos no hablan el ingles, se les dá la voz de mando en ese idioma, y su proficiencia en el ejercicio y maniobras es digno de nota; excitó comentario y admiracion general en el ejercicio competitivo en Santa Fe en Julio pasado. La mayor alabanza y encomio son debidos al Coronel y Capitan Marmon y al Mayor Pradt por esta excelencia; por cuyos esfuerzos está tambien la tropa completamente vestida de uniforme á modelo del ejercito regular. Los Indios de Zuñi que estaban presentes en el ejercicio

se llenaron de emulacion de los de Laguna; y en una junta tenida para ese fin autorizaron al señor Frank Cushing á tomar los pasos necesarios para formar una compania de entre ellos. Esto se está haciendo ahora y cuando la compania sea organizada será agregada al comando del Coronel Marmon.

La organizacion y disciplina de la milicia son las mismas que del ejercito regular; su uniforme, segun adoptado, es el mismo, y las armas debian ser sobre el mismo modelo, pues en caso de servicio unido igualdad de armamento seria casi una necesidad. Nuestras armas son de un calibre diferente y hechura que las expedidas a tropas regulares y á la milicia de los estados. Debe hacerse un esfuerzo para cambiar nuestras armas por otras de hechura mejorada; tambien debiamos tener al menos quinientos cilindres para uso de la caballeria. Si no pueden obtenerse del gobierno general, el Territorio debe procurarselos por su propia cuenta.

No hay listas de enganche de las tropas Neo-mejicanas que sirvieron en la guerra civil. Con frecuencia se han hecho indagaciones en esta oficina por informacion contenida en ellas, por personas derechosas á hacerlas, la cual no puede ser suministrada, para gran perdida é inconveniencia de aplicantes por recompensas y pensiones. Probablemente las listas originales fueron mandadas á Washington, cuando fueron descargadas las tropas, en lugar de copias. Estas listas son necesarias ahora, y se haran de mayor valor cuando transcurra el tiempo. El Ayudante General en Washington ha bondadosamente prometido suministrar al Territorio copias de estas listas tan pronto como los negocios publicos permitan que esto se haga. Una subven-

cion para renta de oficina, digase \$15 al mes, debia ser hecha al Ayudante General, pues la salvaguardia de los archivos y papeles de esa oficina es al tanto de importancia que el almacenaje de las armas y pertrechos, para el cual se provee plenamente por la ley actual. El Territorio tiene ahora 400 mosquetes austriacos de moda vieja con llave de fulminante, (calibre 58) con bayonetas, los cuales son inutiles para darlos á las tropas, aunque estan en buena orden. Yo no he podido disponer de ellos en manera alguna, pues el Gobierno General no quiere volverlos á recibir, alterarlos ni cambiarlos. Tambien hay un gran número de cajas de cartuchos á estilo antiguo y bolsas de fulminantes que son igualmente inservibles. Recomiendo que el Territorio se tome la responsabilidad que todo esto sea vendido en venta publica, siendo los productos entregados al fondo de milicia. Durante el término del Gobernador Wallace armas fueron expedidas á los ciudadanos para protejerse, y fianzas fueron tomadas al Territorio para su conservacion y devolucion sobre demanda. No he podido recobrarlas todas, ó saber propiamente donde paran, excepto en el caso de los ciudadanos de Silver City por E. V. Price, quien con otros es responsable por 36 rifles y 3,000 ruedas de cartuchos. Despues de esfuerzos repetidos é infructuosos de obtener un informe de aquellos responsables por esta propiedad, pleito fué puesto por el procurador del tercer distrito sobre la fianza, el cual está todavia pendiente en la corte de distrito.

La primer maniobra general y revista de la milicia fué tenida en Santa Fé el ultimo dia 4 de Julio. Habia

seis companias con uniforme, tres de ellas caballeria. La tropa de Laguna estaba sin caballos, y habia tres de infanteria. Su aspecto y disciplina fué tal hasta ser causa de orgullo al Territorio y de congratulacion á si mismos. Tales reuniones acrecentan la eficacia de las tropas, estimulan el orgullo de cada organizacion, y fomentan el espiritu militar tan necesario á una milicia efectiva.

Aunque no ha llegado todavia el tiempo cuando el Territorio puede proveer para pagar todo el costo de acampamientos anuales para sus tropas, soy de opinion que si el Territorio pagara el trasporte de la milicia al lugar designado como un campamento de ejercicio é instrucion, tales campamentos podian ser tenidos al menos una vez al año con gran provecho á las milicia y beneficio para el Territorio.

Deseo ofrecer las gracias de esta oficina al General S. B. Benet, Jefe de Ordenanza, por copias de su informe, y la serie de "Notas de Ordenanza"; al General R. C. Drum, Ayudante General del ejercito por copias de su informe, y á los ayudantes Generales de los estatados de Massachussetts, Nueva York, Kansas y Colorado por iguales favores. Seria muy deseable si pudiesemos reciprocar, no solamente como materia de urbanidad, sino para manifestar al pueblo en general lo que nuestro Territorio está haciendo en la via del progreso de la milicia. Tambien deseo dar gracias á los oficiales del ejercito regular en Nuevo Mejico generalmente, y al General R. S. McKenzie su estado mayor en particular por su empeñosa cooperacion y cordial asistencia prestada á la milicia cuando estaba en servicio activo.

Es con orgullo y placer que informo que ningun acto de desorden, insubordinacion ó opresion, ha venido á mi conocimiento por parte de ningun miembro de la milicia; sino que al contrario su conducta en campana ó de otra manera, ha sido uniformemente alabada. Debe recordarse que mas de dos terceras partes de nuestra milicia son mejicanos del pais, y que la mayor parte del servicio activo ha sido ejecutado por ellos, este servicio era duro y peligroso, mal pagado, pero afortunado á pesar de los trabajos y obstaculos que hubieran arredrado á muchos hombres; á pesar de eso no han hecho queja alguna, y su conducta como soldados ha sido en todo respecto admirable.

Tengo el honor de ser,

Muy respectuosamente,

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General,

Santa Fé, N. M. Enero 1ro, de 1884.

REPORTE NO. 1.

CHLORIDE, N. M., Abril 28 de 1882.

HON. EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General, Santa Fe, N. M.,

CARO SENOR:—Escribo á Vd, hoy en referencia á poner 30 hombres de mi compania en campaña. Tal vez partiré mañana con ellos. Aviseme por telegrafo al recibir esta si hago bien en hacer este movimiento

Su obediente servidor,

J. P. BLAIN, Capitan.

CHLORIDE, N. M., Abril 28 de 1882.

HON. EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General, Santa Fe, N. M.,

CARO SENOR:—De todas partes nos llegan rumores acerca de las incursiones de los Indios y sus inicuos crímenes hasta que los ciudadanos se han inquietado mucho y los prospectadores abandonan las serranias para salvamento. He estado esperando en todos los correos para una notificación oficial de Vd, para tomar algun paso en la materia, pero no he recibido ninguna y temo que tales cartas se han estraviado. He convocado 30 hombres de mi compania y trataré de proteger el pais en contorno contra los Indios, si vienen por aqui, como sin duda vendrán, pues casi todos ellos conocen muy bien la Cordillera Negra y la sierra de San Mateo como nosotros mismos. Espero que el paso que he dado obtenga la aprobacion del Gobernador y de Vd.

Esto es lo unico que veo puede hacerse mientras aguardo sus ordenes. Esperando una pronta contestacion.

Quedo su obediente servidor,

JAMES P. BLAIN, Capitan.

REPORTE NO. 2.

LAGUNA, N. M., Mayo 8, de 1882.

GEN. E. L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General de Nuevo Mejico, Santa Fe.

SEÑOR:—Tengo el honor de hacer el siguiente informe: Habiendose dicho que un cuerpo de cosa de 40 Navajoes habian cruzado el ferrocarril Atlantico y Pacifico, al este de Laguna, yendo hacia el sur, y que un cuerpo aun mas grande habia salido de la vecindad de la estacion de Crane, A. y P. yendo en la misma direccion, crei propio echar una cortada en rumbo á Cañada Alamosa, siendo este lugar el sitio donde se reunen las gavillas de Indios hostiles. Marché con mi compania (contando 50 hombres y dos oficiales) de Laguna el dia 4 del corriente en una linea recta á través del pais hacia el sur hasta Cañada Alamosa. Llegué allá el dia 5 á las 11 de la mañana; no encontré señales de ningunos Indios hostiles. De allí marché al sur del camino de Rito Quemado á las sierras de Serron y Gallinas y no vi evidencias recientes de los hostiles; hallé un campo de agrimensores del gobierno. Todos los ranchos de esa sección están abandonados, habiendo sido arreados los ganados á las cercanias del Rio Grande para pro-

tección. De allí regresé á Laguna por el camino del Rito Quemado; llegué aquí al oscurecer en la tarde del dia 7 del corriente, habiendo marchado cerca de 150 millas.

Tengo el gusto de informar que mi comando se condujo muy bien para reclutas. Su apreciable del dia 4 y 5 del corriente fué recibida esta mañana. En respuesta á la urgencia del movimiento tengo el honor de someter muy respectuosamente lo siguiente:

1ro.—Yo sabia el hecho que había una partida de agrimensores en esa localidad y en el evento de un ataque estaban enteramente sin protección, y tambien que los rancheros en esa sección estaban en igual situación.

2do.—Creí que una expedición sería de gran beneficio á mi comando dándoles una experiencia que solamente el servicio activo puede dar.

Tengo el honor de recomendar muy respectuosamente que los hombres sean pagados con prontitud por su servicio y el de los animales. Tendrá la tendencia de animarlos, y si se levantase una necesidad para sus servicios en lo futuro, responderán prontamente y de buena gana.

Sírvase dar á su Excelencia el Gobernador los respectos de la Compañía "I," y digale que aguardamos sus mandatos.

Muy respectuosamente,

WALTER G. MARMON,

Capitán de la Compañía "I," Segundo Regimiento de Nuevo Méjico.

REPORTE NO. 3.

MESILLA, NUEVO MEJICO, }
Mayo 26 de 1882. }

SU EXCELENCIA,

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Gobernador de Nuevo Mejico, Santa Fe.

GOBERNADOR:—El Alguacil Bull me ha entregado una carta acabada de recibir de R. S. Mason, propietario del “Rancho de Mason,” en el camino viejo de Mesilla á Silver City, 25 millas al oeste de Mesilla. El señor Mason anuncia que á su regreso de una visita á Mesilla, ayer tarde, al llegar á su corral lo confrontaron tres hombres, quienes lo cubrieron con sus pistolas y fusiles, y le ordenaron que alzara las manos; él, por supuesto, así lo hizo. Todos los miembros de la familia del señor Mason y los trabajadores del rancho estaban entonces encerrados en un cuarto, y los salteadores deliberadamente saquearon la casa, llevándose cuanto había de valor, incluyendo la ropa de los hombres y mujeres, se llevaron todos los efectos de una pequeña tienda que tenía Mason y hasta tomaron las cobijas y las provisiones que había en la casa. Empacaron su botín en los caballos del señor Mason y los arrearon juntamente con todas las reces que había en el rancho. Se supone que han ido á los Ojos de la Uva cerca de 20 millas al noroeste del rancho de Mason y cosa de nueve millas al oeste de la plaza de Colorado. El señor Bull hizo un pedimento formal para que le dieran una fuerza suficiente para arrestar á la gavilla que se supone cuenta cosa de 20.

En cumplimiento con su súplica dirijí á mi 1er, Teniente Chas. F. Bull que juntara las escuadras de Mesilla y Santo Tomas de mi compania inmediatamente y les diera racion por cinco dias. Los hombres se están ahora presentando para el servicio y espero tener listos 25 hombres para la campaña á la media noche, cuando si no recibo órden á lo contrario en respuesta á un despacho que le mandé hace algunos minutos, tomaré el campo. He enviado un correo á las escuadras de San Miguel y Bosque Seco (veinte hombres) ordenandole que se reporten para servicio de campo al alguacil mañana al salir el sol. Tambien he comunicado por telégrafo con el Capitan Van Patten que está en Rincon 5 millas de la plaza de Colorado, informandole de lo que habia ocurrido, y suplicándole que tubiese una fuerte partida despachada inmediatamente de Colorado á las Uvas donde se supone que los ladrones estan con su botin. Una partida de Colorado podia llegar á las Uvas esta noche, y podria capturar á los ladrones si están allá, por cuanto mi comando no puede llegar á ese punto hasta mañana en la noche, y entonces estarán cansados con una cabalgata de cincuenta millas. Si el Capitan Van Patten ha obrado con prontitud podrá al menos arrojar á los bribones al sur hacia la linea mejicana. Si hace esto, puedo atajarles el paso; si se les permite ir al norte ó oeste no espero poder darles alcance con mi comando. Tambien he notificado á las autoridades junto á la linea del ferrocarril, por telégrafo, que tengan cuidado de la gavilla y me notifiquen si cruzan en algun punto. Remito á Vd. un dibujo que se explica por si mismo y la situacion.

El jueves pasado en la tarde llegó un parte á la plaza de que una gavilla de ladrones habian sido vistos arreando un hato de reces al sur de este lugar. Por súplica de Marcelino Gallegos, juez de paz, despaché al cabo Pedro Onopa y cinco hombres de mi compania en persecucion, con instrucciones de arrestar á los supuestos ladrones y detener las reces; los hombres fueron suplidos con una órden en regla. Alcanzaron las reces y ladrones cerca de ocho millas abajo de este lugar, cerca del viejo Fuerte Fillmore. Habia 26 cabezas de reces gordas á cargo de tres hombres que las arreaban hacia la linea de Tejas. El cabo Onopa ordenó á los hombres que llevaban las reces que hicieran alto y se rindieran en nombre de la ley, á lo cual dos de ellos rompieron fuego sobre el cabo y sus hombres. A Onopa le cortaron las riendas de un balazo, y á Daniel Frietze 2o., uno de la escuadra, le atravesaron el sombrero, rozandole la bala su cabellera; el fuego fué devuelto y siguió un severo conflicto que resultó en la captura de uno de los ladrones, Pedro Armenta, y todas las reces; los otros dos hombres escaparon, pero uno ó los dos están heridos. Los ladrones en fuga fueron reconocidos como Santiago Cooper y — Alderete, residentes de Isleta, Tejas. Las reces están ahora aqui aguardando que las reclamen. Armenta está en la carcel; reclama ser simplemente un peon de los dos hombres que escaparon; niega todo conocimiento de sus nombres ó de donde trajeron el ganado. La verdad es que todos tres tienen la reputacion de ser ladrones de reces, y son probablemente una porcion de la gavilla que robó á Mason, pues las reces quitadas venian di-

rectamente de las Uvas, donde el cuartel general de la gavilla se supone que está. El preso Armenta no tomó parte en el tiroteo, pues fué capturado y desarmado antes que comenzará la pelea. Cooper y Alderete pueden ambos ser traídos de Tejas con una requisicion por asalto con intencion de matar.

Muy respectuosamente,

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Capitan de la Compania "B."

REPORTE NO. 4.

MESILLA, N. M., Junio 13 de 1882.

AYUDANTE GENERAL EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Santa Fe, Nuevo Mejico.

SEÑOR:—Tengo el honor de informar que un destacamento de mi compania, consistiendo del primer teniente Chas. F. Bull, 2o. teniente Francisco Salazar, y veinte y tres oficiales no comisionados y soldados, en obediencia á órden telegráfica de su Excelencia el Gobernador fechada Mayo 25 de 1882, partieron de Mesilla en el siguiente dia 26 de Mayo, en persecucion de la gavilla de bandoleros que saquearon el rancho de Mason el 24 de Mayo.

El comando tenia raciones por cinco dias, pero fué ordenado de continuar la persecucion mientras hubiese alguna esperanza razonable de atrapar á los ladrones.

Al salir de Mesilla, el comando del teniente Bull procedió directamente al rancho de Mason, llegando á ese lugar en la tarde del mismo dia. En la mañana del

27 se encontró la huella de los ladrones que eran cinco, y fué seguida en rumbo á los Ojos de Uva por unas cuantas millas y luego torció hacia la linea de Mejico, atravesando un llano árido hacia la lugana de Palomas, al sur de la linea de Mejico. El comando, siguiendo todavía la huella llegó á la laguna de Palomas en la noche del 28, habiendo cabalgado 90 millas á traves de un pais sin agua en treinta y seis horas.

En la mañana del 29 el comando continuó la persecucion en suelo Mejicano, acampando esa noche en el rio Janos, en un lugar donde los fugitivos habian hecho campo algunas noches antes; aqui se encontró una pequeña parte del botin sacado del rancho de Mason, incluyendo ropas de mujer, algunas cartas viejas con el sobrescrito del señor Mason en las carteras. El 31 de Mayo el comando llegó á la plaza de Ascencion, en Chihuahua, Mejico; los fugitivos habian evitado y dado vuelta alrededor de la plaza, pero el teniente Bull se vio obligado á llegar y reportar á las autoridades y tambien á obtener provisiones, estando ya exhausto su abasto.

Al llegar á Ascencion, se presento prontamente á las autoridades, los informo del objeto de su visita, y pido permiso para continuar la persecucion en el suelo Mejicano; las autoridades mejicanas, aunque dispuestas á prestar toda ayuda á su alcance para arrestar á los ladrones, no estaban dispuestas á permitir una fuerza armada tan grande de extranjeros, el penetrar mas allá en el interior del estado, sino que consintieron que partidas de que no excediesen de cinco en número, del comando del teniente Bull siguiesen adelante. Inmediatamente se despacharon correos á todas las ayacentes

plazas fronterizas, á la capital del distrito y á la ciudad de Chihuahua; todo el pais se conmovió. El 4 de Junio un correo llegó al teniente Bull con la informacion de que un Americano extranjero había sido arrestado en Casas Grandes sobre sospecha de que era uno de los ladrones; inmediatamente procedió á Corralitos de cuyo lugar fué acompañado por el Coronel Geo. B. Zimpleman hasta Casas Grandes; este señor hizo cuanto estuvo a su arbitrio para asegurar el arresto de los ladrones, y presto importante ayuda al teniente Bull y su comando.

Resulto despues de un examen, que el preso no era uno de los hombres que buscaba el teniente Bull, y fué puesto en libertad. Entretanto, una partida de Ascension volvio á tomar la huella de los ladrones siguiendo-los hacia la plaza de Vabispe en Sonora.

El 7 de Junio un correo llegó al teniente Bull del General Reyes de Sonora con la grata inteligencia que había prendido á los fugitivos. Otra informacion recibida al mismo tiempo satisfizo conclusivamente al teniente Bull de que los fugitivos estaban fuera del alcance del castigo humano, y que habian ido á un lugar donde no podia alcanzarles un auto de extradicion. Al recibo de esta informacion los correos y otras partidas fueron vueltos, y el comando salió de Ascension en su regreso el dia 8 de Junio, llegando á Mesilla el 11 de Junio, habiendo andado la distancia de (90 millas sin agua) en 36 horas.

El comando estuvo ausente 17 dias. Yo faltaria á mi deber para con los hombres que componen este comando si omitiese mencionar la zelosa prontitud con que respondieron al llamamiento, y ejecutaron el árduo servicio que se les asignó, dejando sus casas, sus hogares,

res, sus familias y sus ocupaciones al llamamiento de deber, siguieron á su oficial á un pais extranjero y sin murmurar desempeñaron todo deber requerido de ellos como soldados.

Esta expedicion no puede menos de tener un efecto saludable, si no se hubiera conseguido mas que enseñar á las gavillas organizadas de salteadores, que no pueden conducir su nefanda ocupacion en el condado de Doña Ana, con impunidad. La suerte de la gavilla que atacó al rancho de Mason debe ser publicada lo mas que se pueda para escarmiento de todos los de mas de su clase.

Tengo el honor de ser muy respetuosamente,

Su obediente servidor,

A. J. FOUNTAIN.

Capt. de la Comp. "B" 1er. Reg. de la Milicia de Nuevo Mejico

REPORTE NO. 5.

SIERRA CITY, CONDADO DE DONA ANA, }
Agosto 15 de 1882. }

AL GENERAL EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Santa Fe, Nuevo Mejico.

CARO SENOR:—Tengo el honor de reportar que el Sabado pasado, 12 de Agosto, cerca de las 2 de la tarde, gente del Rancho de Irwins en el camino de Hillsboro, vinieron á este lugar y dieron la alarma de Indios que estaban en la vecindad y venian para acá, y querian municion y refuerzos. Yo di inmediatamente la alarma y puse en linea mi compania en menos que 10 minutos, como tambien cerca de 30 voluntarios,

siendo 73 hombres por todo. Despaché ocho hombres al mando del Teniente J. B. Bamfield al rancho de McEvers donde fué re-enforzado por 12 voluntarios, haciendo 21 hombres en todo con diez ruedos de munición para cada hombre y cien ruedos adicionales para todos. Tambien coloqué en las lomas al rededor del campamento 12 hombres en servicio de guardia, al mando del Teniente Southwick, y mantuve 53 hombres al rededor de la armería toda la noche hasta las 7 de la mañana siguiente. Durante la noche el Teniente Hall con 18 guías Indios llegó al campamento y cerca de las 11 el Mayor Davis con 2 compañías de caballería llegó á Lake. Ya entonces se había acabado el rebato de los Indios, y puedo asegurar que me pesó que nos estorbaran, pues si los han dejado llegar hubieran tenido una recepción muy calorosa. Tambien siento haber enviado despacho alguno al cuartel principal, pero por los informes que tenía me satisface que había Indios en el país. Su apreciable del——llegó á mano invitándome con mi tropa á estar presente en la feria de estado de Albuquerque. He consultado á la compañía, y si los uniformes ordenados llegan á tiempo, es nuestra intención asistir. Tengo el honor de ser su obediente servidor,

J. S. YOUNG,

Capitán de la Compañía "H," Primer Regimiento

REPORTE NO. 6.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 10, 1883.

AYUDANTE GENERAL BARTLETT,

Santa Fe, Nuevo Mejico.

SEÑOR:—En cumplimiento con órdenes de su Excelencia el Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe, las compañias “E” y “F” 2o. regimiento, fueron ordenadas á servicio activo como guardia y escolta en el asunto de la ejecucion de Milton Yarberry, segun el adjunto No. 1. Los oficiales de plana del 2o. regimiento fueron tambien ordenados en servicio activo para la ocasion.

A las 6:30, Febrero 9, de 1883, el preso fué recibido por mi del alguacil Romulo Martinez, y bajo guardia de la compania “E,” mandada por el Capitan P. H. Kuhn, conducido hasta el tren que partió á las 6:45 en punto y llegó al paradero de Albuquerque á las 10:45 de la mañana. El 1er. Teniente, W. S. McKenzie era oficial de dia y un sargento y seis hombres escogidos, con órdenes estrictas, estaban sin cesar custodiando al reo.

En el paradero de Albuquerque, la compania “F,” al mando del Capital J. A. Borradaile se reportó para servicio. Entre un inmenso concurso, bajo guardia del 1er. Teniente McKenzie y seis hombres de la compania “E,” y escoltado por las guardias de Albuquerque, el reo fué conducido á los vehículos procurados por el 1er. Teniente E. G. Young, cuartelmaestre del 2o. regimiento y conducido á la carcel, mientras el 1er. Teniente y Ayudante J. T. Newhall, permaneció en el paradero

con un destacamento de doce hombres, listos y bajo órdenes de suprimir cualquier desorden, ó ayudar á rechazar cualquier tentativa de liberacion.

El preso fué llevado á salvo hasta la carcel, y allí y entonces entregado formalmente al alguacil Perfecto Armijo, segun el recibo adjunto, marcado 2. El Capitan Borradaile y su compania fueron en seguida puestos en servicio de guardia, mientras la compania del Capitan Kuhn fué enviada en destacamento bajo cargo de oficiales comisionados á tomar la comida.

Por súplica del Alguacil Armijo, á quien en obediencia á órdenes del comandante en jefe, me reporté para servicio tan luego como llegué, se colocaron guardias en todos los puntos expuestos, en los techos de la cárcel, y edificios inmediatos y en el patio de la cárcel.

A las 2:30 las guardias se doblaron y una fila se formó desde la cárcel hasta el patíbulo por los Rifles del Gobernador. El reo fué conducido al cadalzo, los guardias puestas en fila dando frente á la horca, los oficiales comisionados al rededor de ella; la orden de ejecucion fué leída y el preso fué ejecutado.

Luego que se declaró que estaba muerto, el cadáver fué colocado en un ataúd y conducido por las tropas á la Catedral. El mas ligero deseo del Alguacil Armijo fué puntillosamente obedecido y nada se hizo sin su iniciativa y con aprobacion suya.

Todas las precauciones posibles contra escape ó tentativa de liberacion fueron tomadas y prevaleció la mayor orden y quietud. Las ordenes del comandante en jefe fueron ejecutadas al pié de la letra.

El Coronel en comando desea llamar la atencion del Comandante en jefe al porte correcto y modesto de los

oficiales y hombres de las companias "E" y "F," 2do Regimiento, y á la conducta ejemplar de los comandantes de dichas companias, los Capitanes Borradaile y Kuhn.

El 1er, Teniente W. A. McKenzie, oficial de dia, merece mención especial.

El 1er, Teniente James T. Newhall, Ayudante, y el 1er, Teniente E. J. Young, Cuartelmaestre, y el Mayor John Symington, Cirujano del 2do, Regimiento, y el 1er, Teniente John Townsend, Cuartelmaestre del 1er, Regimiento, prestaron ayuda importante y están de rechosos á la mencion y gracias del infrascrito.

La conducta de toda la fuerza, asi oficiales como soldados, fué cuanto pudo desearse.

Tan pronto como el Alguacil Armijo pudo dispensar mis servicios, el batallon marchó al paradero del ferrocarril, el comando fué despedido, regresando las guardias de Albuquerque á sus cuarteles y los Rifles del Gobernador embarcándose para Santa Fé y llegando allá á las 8 de la noche.

El maestro de tren Charles Dyer del ferrocarril A. T. y S. F. obró con el mayor cuidado y cortesia durante todo el viaje.

Tengo el honor de ser, señor, muy respectuosamente, su obediente servidor,

MAX FROST,

Coronel. Segundo Regimiento, Milicia Voluntaria de Nuevo Mejico.

ADJUNTO NO. 1.

SANTA FE, N. M. Febrero 8 de 1883.

[ORDENES No. 5.]

En obediencia á instrucciones recibidas de Su Exce-

lencia el Gobernador Lionel A. Sheldon, Comandante en Jefe, se ordena:

1ro—El Capitan P. H. Kuhn, Compania “E,” (Rifles del Gobernador) se presentará al Coronel del Regimiento á las 6 de la mañana para servicio especial, con un destacamento de catorce hombres de su compañia, enteramente armados y equipados.

2do—El Capitan John Borradaile, Compania “F,” (Guardias de Albuquerque) se presentará al Coronel del Regimiento, en el paradero de Albuquerque, á la llegada del tren especial de esta ciudad, mañana, para servicio de guardia, con su compañia plenamente armada y equipada.

3ro—El Teniente Edward G. Young, Cuartelmaestre del Regimiento, se presentará al Coronel del Regimiento, á la llegada del tren especial á Albuquerque mañana.

Por orden del Coronel Max Frost.

JAMES T. NEWHALL,

Primer Teniente y Ayudante

ADJUNTO NO. 2.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. Febrero 9 de 1883.

Recibido este dia 9 de Febrero de 1883, del Gobernador Lionel A Sheldon, por el Coronel Max Frost, 2do Regimiento, un preso del Territorio, Milton J. Yarberry, para ejecucion de sentencia.

PERFECTO ARMIJO,

Alguacil de Bernalillo.

REPORTE No. 7.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 26, de 1883.

AYUDANTE GENERAL, EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Santa Fe Nuevo Mejico.

GENERAL:—Adjunto remito á Vd. el informe de mi viaje á, segun su apreciable del 20 del corriente á saber:

Febrero 20 de 1883.—Salí de Albuquerque á las 4:30 de la tarde, y los carros despues de expedir ordenes al cuartelmaestre 1er. Teniente Edward Young dos horas despues de recibir su telegrama para ir. Llegué á Pajarito á las 6:30 de la tarde; a nuestra llegada nos dieron la cena. Despues de cenar, el Teniente Coronel Armijo, el Señor Dubois, Diputado alguacil del condado de Valencia y Francisco Chavez 2o. tubieron una junta para decidir que era mejor hacer, y se tramó que el Señor Wm. Kenilworth que había venido con las guardias y queria ir junto, fuese conducido otra vez á Albuquerque por el Teniente Coronel Perfecto Armijo, y que en la mañana temprano, nuestros hombres montasen y siguiésemos nuestro viaje en compania con el Alguacil Dubois, y 45 hombres bajo mi comando.

Febrero 21, de 1883.—Salimos de la casa de Francisco Chavez 2o. á las 9 de la mañana, todos á caballo; cabalgamos 38 millas hasta el cañon de San José en el Rito; hicimos campo á las 6 de la tarde. Al indagar no hallamos provisiones; inviamos un mensajero á el Rito y telegrafiamos al Teniente Coronel Armijo y al

Teniente Edward Young respecto á dichas provisiones. Recibí respuesta que habian sido enviadas á Laguna, pensando ellos que mi comando iba por ese rumbo; mas yo averigué que yendo por allá perderia un dia, y por eso viajé al sur de nuestro campo. Envie uno de los guardias á Laguna el cual vió al Mayor Marmon, quien fué muy bondadoso y ayudó á mi hombre á poner dichas provisiones en el tren del oriente y fueron traídas á San José.

Febrero 22.—Levantamos el campo á las 5 de la mañana; partimos para el sur; almorcamos en Los Luceros; matamos un becerro y dimos una orden contra el Territorio y el condado de Valencia por veinte pesos á un Mejicano llamado Eustacio Padilla. Despues de comer á las doce, seguimos caminando llegamos al Ojo de Toribio á las siete de la tarde despues de caminar una marcha forzada de 55 millas que nos obligó á hacer la falta de agua para hombres y animales. De allí enviamos un mensajero al Teniente Coronel Armijo, para que arrestara á los ladrones que teniamos pruebas estaban en Albuquerque y habian arreado y valeado las ovejas.

Febrero 23.—Levantamos campo á las 6 de la mañana y cabalgamos veinte y cinco millas hasta los Ojos del Santo Angel donde dimos agua á nuestros animales y tomamos un refrigerio luego caminamos diez millas mas hasta la casa de Juan José Sainz. No hallando á los sujetos que buscábamos proseguimos cinco millas mas allá hasta el fuerte viejo en el río Alamosita; allí supimos que los dos hombres que queriamos estaban en el Rancho de Brown y Stines, distante diez millas. Despues de poner una guardia en redondo de la casa

anterior tomé diez hombres y en compania del Alguacil Dubois, del condado de Valencia que fué con nosotros, cabalgamos hasta la puerta ordenamos á Brown y Fenstermenster que se rindieran en nombre del Gobernador del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico por matar carneiros y cometer otros crímenes contra los ciudadanos de dicho Territorio. Protestaron contra que el alguacil tubiera nada que hacer con ellos pero finalmente obedecieron cuando se los mandé. El Alguacil Dubois les informó que tendrían que ir á Los Lunas á probar su causa. Despues de asegurados los presos partimos para el campo, al llegar á la casa de Jarvis, relevamos la guardia y procedimos al campo que estaba cerca del rio Alamosita. Allí se dió de comer á los presos, les pusieron esposas y se colocaron guardias cerca del campo.

Febrero 24.—A las siete de la mañana levantamos campo y partimos para Albuquerque, llegamos á Cañon Bonito á las 7 de la tarde y allí acampamos por la noche despues de una jornada de cuarenta millas. En el viaje dimos agua á los animales y cenamos en los Ojos de Toribio; compramos un novillo tierno á Flavio Vigil por diez pesos dandole una orden contra el Territorio y condado de Valencia.

Febrero 25.—Levantamos campo á las 6 de la mañana en Cañon Bonito y seguimos nuestra jornada llegando á Los Luceros y nos detuvimos dos horas á descansar nuestros animales y tomar un refrigerio; luego seguimos nuestro viaje hacia el Rio Puerco hasta el rancho despoblado de Romero, seis millas al norte de la estacion del Rio Puerco, en el Ferrocarril Atlantico y Pacifico. Llegamos á las 6:30 de la tarde despues

de una penosa marcha de 50 millas. A las 9 de la noche, di ordenes al 1er. Teniente Sanguinette poniendo la compania á su cargo, mandandole que llevase la compania hasta Pajarito en la mañana.

Febrero 26.—A las 5 de la mañana tomé cuatro buenos hombres y los presos, y con el Alguacil Dubois, fuí para Los Lunas, una distancia de 23 millas, donde llegamos á las 10 de la mañana, donde entregué los presos á la carcel de Los Lunas. Despues de media hora de descanso fuimos á Pajarito, donde encontramos al 1er. Teniente Sanguinette con la compania á las 2 de la tarde. Francisco Chavez 2o. tenia lista la comida y los hombres saborearon la fiesta. A las 3 de la tarde el Teniente Coronel Armijo invió dos carros y nos condujo á todos á Albuquerque, donde llegamos á las 5:30 de la tarde todos en buena salud y espiritus.

Hasta donde concierne nuestro viaje tuvo buen éxito completo, y el tiempo ha sido rara vez hecho generalmente desde que salimos de Albuquerque, pues viajamos 45 millas por dia. Los hombres todos obedecieron con prontitud. Cada noche se observaba la regla de montar guardia y remudarla. El viaje fué penoso pues el piso estaba muy seco y arenoso. Nadie se enfermó y todos desearian ser llamados otra vez.

El Primer Teniente Edward Young dará mas detalles en referencia á provisiones y víveres.

Quedo Su Obediente Servidor,

JOHN BORRADAILE,

Comandante Compania "F" 2o. Regimiento.

REPORTE NO. 8.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General, Territorio de Nuevo Mejico.

SEÑOR:—Tengo el honor de informar que sabiendo del alzamiento de los Indios, y que estaban en el Rio Gila en camino para acá, marché con diez y ocho hombres de mi compañía al Cañon de la Herradura, esperando atajar el paso á parte de los Indios en camino á Sonora, llegando al cañon en la tarde del 27 de Marzo.

A la mañana siguiente despaché partidas de exploración por la cordillera del cerro de Stein, una de las cuales halló una huella dejada por una banda de cosa de veinte y cinco Indios pasando por el Cañon Doubtful. Como esta huella tenía cosa de dos días consideré inutil seguirla y regresé á Shakespeare, llegando allá al mediodía del 28.

Esa noche supe de la muerte del Juez McComas, y juntando veinte y seis hombres montados salí al mediodía de Lordsburg, el 29, para el Soldier's Farewell, tratando de cortar la huella de los Indios cuando salieran de la Sierra del Burro para el sur. Cruzamos la huella cosa de cinco millas de Lordsburg, pero como nos dijeron positivamente que el rastro que vimos había sido hecho el día antes por un ganado arreado por mejicanos. No hicimos mas caso de ella. Llegamos á Soldier's Farewell á las 5 de la tarde, una distancia de veinte y cinco millas. Hallando los pozos secos, consideré urgente seguir adelante hasta el Ojo de la

Vaca para dar agua á los caballos. Llegué allá á las 9, y se halla 45 millas distante de Lordsburg. No hallé zacate, y tuve que comprar pastura para los caballos. Sali otro dia hacia Parks' y llegué á las 2. Hallé huella de los Indios seguidos por tropas del Gobierno, seis millas al sur de Parks'. Como Lordsburg no estaba muy desviado partimos para allá á obtener provisiones y llegamos á las 8 de la noche.

Tomando bastimento por tres dias salimos de la plaza y acampamos á las once, haciendo ese dia una jornada de 65 millas. Al amanecer del dia 31, hallé la huella donde cruzaba el ferrocarril ocho y media millas de Lordsburg (al sur). Tomé la huella y viajé ese dia 45 millas hasta los Ojos de Aleman llegando ya oscuro. Tomé la huella al aclarar el siguiente dia y la segui cosa de veinte y cinco millas hasta donde la perdieron las tropas del Gobierno, donde se dispersó mucho y era muy difícil de hallar. Envié cortadas por diferentes rumbos, quienes pronto hallaron el lugar donde habian acampado los Indios. Hallaron agua y soltaron sus animales á pastear. Despues de dejar este campo que estaba casi al norte de Gillespie, se dispersaron y no dejaron sino una huella muy indistinta. Sin embargo, y vi que seguia al oriente del cerro de Las Animas, y temiendo que nos faltaran provisiones crei mas propio cruzar el cerro para obtenerlas en el rancho de Gray, el único lugar de la vecindad donde se podia conseguir algo. Ya entonces los caballos que habian andado mucho sin grano empezaron á sufrir por falta de él, pero yo segui adelante pasando cinco millas mas allá de Gillespie y el Adobe Doble y acampando allí. La distancia caminada ese dia (31) fué 45 millas so-

bre un pais muy quebrado la mayor parte del camino. Hallamos agua donde quiera por la sierra de Las Animas. Llegamos al rancho de Gray á las 9 de la mañana del dia 1ro. de Abril. Procurando un pequeño abasto de jamon y de flor, segui en redondo de la sierra de Animas, cruceé las lomas y volvi entrar al valle que habia dejado el dia anterior. Aqui acampé sin agua y á la mañana siguiente dí con la huella de los Indios yendo al sur hacia la Sierra Madre; la seguí hasta el Ojo Perdido, cinco millas al sur de la linea de Mejico, y me acampe alli á aguardar la llegada de los soldados, esperando procurar provisiones de ellos y acompañarlos para el interior de Mejico.

Cuando dejamos la huella de los Indios estaba mas fresca de lo que la habiamos visto, mostrando que habiamos ganado terreno, no obstante los rodeos que dimos por el rancho de Gray. No llegando las tropas partimos la mañana siguiente, dia 4, de vuelta al Ojo del Aleman, como cincuenta millas al norte. Llegamos á las 7 de la tarde, sin provisiones y con los caballos cansados. Obtuvimos jamon y harina y acampamos en el rancho del Aleman. Otro dia partimos de recho á Shakespeare, pero como algunos caballos no pudieron seguir, tuvimos que sestear despues de viajar 20 millas. El dia 6 en la mañana partimos á Shakespeare y llegamos alli á las 2 de la tarde.

Tengo el honor de quedar muy respetuosamente, su obediente servidor.

JAMES F. BLACK,

Capitan de la Compania "C," Milicia Territorial.

Shakespeare, Condado de Grant, Abril 10 de 1883.

CEDULA A.

ESTADO DE LA MILICIA VOLUNTARIA DE
NUEVO MEJICO.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe, Santa Fe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Ayudante General y ex-oficio Cuartelmaestre y Comisario General, con rango
de Coronel, Santa Fe.

SIMEON H. LUCAS,
Silver City. Inspector General, con rango de Coronel.

GEORGE W. FOX,
de Socorro. Juez Abogado General con rango de Coronel

JOHN SYMINGTON,
de Santa Fe. Cirujano General con rango de Coronel.

WALTER V. HAYT,
de Santa Fe. Ayudante de campo, con rango de Mayor

MIGUEL SALAZAR,
de Las Vegas. Ayudante de campo, con rango de Mayor,

HENRY DOLD,
de Albuquerque. Ayudante de campo, con rango de Mayor

ESTADO DEL PRIMER REG. DE CABALLERIA DE N. M.

Coronel—ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, de Mesilla, Condado de Doña Ana; comisionado Setiembre 14, de 1883.

Teniente Coronel—WALTER G. MARMON, de Laguna, condado de Valencia; comisionado Set. 14, 1883.

Mayor—EUGENE VAN PATTEN, de Las Cruces condado de Doña Ana; comisionado Sept. 14, 1883.

Mayor—FRANCISCO SALAZAR, La Mesa, condado de Doña Ana; comisionado Sept. 18, 1883.

Mayor—GEORGE H. PRADT, Laguna, condado de Valencia, comisionado Oct 1, de 1883.

Ayudante—HENRY ARNOLD, Las Cruces, condado de Doña Ana; comisionado Set. 18 de 1883.

Cuartelmaestre—WILLIAM DESSAVER, Las Cruces, condado de Doña Ana, comisionado Set, 18 de 1883,

Cirujano—J. M. COWAN, La Mesilla, condado de Doña Ana, comisionado Set 18 de 1883,

TROPA “A”—En Las Cruces, condado de Doña Ana,

Capitan—Pedro Pedrogon; comisionado Julio 5, 1883.

Primer Teniente—O. D. Watlington; comisionado Julio 5, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Margarito Padilla; comisionado Julio 5, 1883.

45 hombres.

TROPA “B”—En Mesilla, condado de Doña Ana.

Capitan—Albert J., Fountain, Jr. comisionado Agosto 16, 1883.

Primer Teniente—Antonio Garcia; comisionado Abril 29, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Pedro Ovopa; comisionado Abril 29, 1883.

45 hombres.

TROPA “C”—En Doña Ana, condado de Doña Ana

Capitan—Pablo Melendres; comisionado Julio 9, 1883.

Primer Teniente—Henry C. Haring; comisionado Julio 9, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Anselmo Melendres; comisionado Julio 9, 1883.

40 hombres.

TROPA "D"—En Tulerosa, condado de Doña Ana

Capitan—Tiburcio Duran; Todavia no calificado ó comisionado.

Primer Teniente—Pedro Chavez; Todavia no calificado ó comisionado.

Segundo Teniente—Meyer Hirsch; todavia no calificado ó comisionado.

45 hombres.

TROPA "E"—En San Miguel, condado de Doña Ana.

Capitan—Eugenio Moreno; comisionado Agosto 17, 1883.

Primer Teniente—Jose Rivera; comisionado Agosto 17, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Francisco Rivera; comisionado Agosto 17, 1883.

45 hombres.

TROPA "F"—En Chamberino, condado de Doña Ana

Capitan Gregorio Garcia; comisionado Agosto 17, 1883.

Primer Teniente—Felipe Madrid; comisionado Agosto 17, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Julian Marques; comisionado Agosto 17, 1883

45 hombres.

TROPA "G"—En La Mesa, condado de Doña Ana.

Capitan—Vacante.

Primer Teniente—Hilario Moreno; comisionado Sept. 14, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Estanislao Rivera, comisionado Sept. 14, 1883

40 hombres.

TROPA "H"—En Colorado, condado de Doña Ana.

Capitan—Patrick Kelly; comisionado Agosto 1, 1883.

Primer Teniente—Anastacio Serna; comisionado Agosto 1, 1883

Segundo Teniente—Jose Serna; comisionado Agosto 1, 1883.

40 hombres.

TROPA "I"—En Laguna, condado de Valencia.

Capitan—R. G. Marmon; comisionado Oct. 1, 1883.

Primer Teniente—John M. Gunn; comisionado Oct. 1, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Edward Garvin; comisionado Oct. 1, 1883.

60 hombres.

TROPA "K"—En San Rafael, condado de Valencia.

Capitan—Damas Provencher; comisionado Mayo 3, 1882.

Primer Teniente—José Leon Telles; comisionado Mayo 3, 1882

Segundo Teniente—Antonio Marques; comisionado Mayo 3, 1882

45 hombres.

TROPA "L"—En Cubero, condado de Valencia.

Capitan—Gregorio N. Otero; comisionado Mayo 13, 1882.

Primer Teniente—Desiderio Smith; comisionado Mayo 13, 1882.

Segundo Teniente—José Antonio Sarracino; comisionado Mayo 13, 1882

40 hombres.

TROPA "M"—En San Mateo, condado de Valencia

Capitan—Manuel Chavez; comisionado Agosto 20, 1881.

Primer Teniente—Roman A. Baca; comisionado Agosto 20, 1881.

Segundo Teniente—Juan J. Baca; comisionado Agosto 20, 1881.

45 hombres

Doce companias; 535 hombres armados todos con rifles Sharp (calibre 50.)

Una nueva tropa de caballeria acaba de ser organizada en Albuquerque, mas todavia no se han recibido los retornos.

ESTADO DEL PRIMER REG. DE INFANTERIA VOL. DE N. M.

CAMPO Y ESTADO MAYOR.

Coronel—FLETCHER A. BLAKE, Socorro; comisionado, Set. 14, 1883.

Teniente Coronel—ETHAN W. EATON, Socorro; comisionado. Sept. 14, de 1883.

Mayor—Vacante.

Adyudante—ADNA LAMSON, White Oaks; comisionado, Nov. 30, 1883.

Quartelmaestre—JOHN TOWNSEND, Santa Fe; comisionado, Sept. 24, 1881.

Cirujano—MELVILLE PAYDEN, White Oaks; comisionado, Nov. 30, 1883.

Capellan—CHAS. LONGUMAIRE, Socorro; comisionado, Nov. 30, 1883.

COMPANIA "A"—En Socorro; 40 rifles; 30 carabinas.

Capitan—Vacante.

Primer Teniente—Geo. H. Sowers; comisionado, Dic. 28, 1882.

Segundo Teniente—James J. Lesen; comisionado, Dic. 28, 1882.

45 hombres

COMPANY "B"—En Peñasco, condado de Lincoln.

Está organizandose.

COMPANIA "C"—American Valley, condado de Valencia.

Practicamente disuelta; será reorganizada.

COMPANIA "D"—Georgetown, condado de Grant; 80 rifles.

Capitan—E. E. Firman, comisionado Set. 22 de 1881.

Primer Teniente—S. S. Bremen, comisionado Set. 22 de 1881.

Segundo Teniente—John McLeod, comisionado Set. 22 de 1881.

40 hombres.

COMPANIA "E"—Chloride condado del Socorro.

Capitan—James P. Blain, comisionado Nov. 9 de 1881.

Primer Teniente—John P. Daglish, comisionado Nov. 9 de 1881.

Segunpo Teniente—Hugh C. Love, comisionado Nov. 9 de 1884.

40 hombres.

COMPANIA "F"—En Shakespeare, condado de Grant, 60 rifles.

Capitan—James F. Black, comisionado Dic. 10 de 1881.

Primer Teniente—Samuel Ransom, comisionado Dic. 10 de 1881.

Segundo Teniente—Wm. G. Hart, comisionado Dic. 10 de 1881.

45 hombres.

COMPANIA "G" En Seven Rivers, condado de Lincoln; 40 rifles.

Capitan—Vacante.

Primer Teniente—Peter Corn, comisionado Dic. 20 de 1881.

Segundo Teniente—John T. Stone, comisionado Dic. 20 de 1881.

(Estimado) 40 hombres.

COMPANIA "H" En Rio Bonito, condado de Lincoln.

Se está organizando.

COMPANIA "I" En White Oaks, condado de Lincoln, 50 carabinas.

Capitan—John M. Davidson, comisionado Marzo 25 de 1882.

Primer Teniente—Vacante.

Segundo Teniente—W. C. McDonald, comisionado Marzo 25 de 1882

45 hombres.

Nueve companias—255 hombres.

ESTADO DEL 2DO REGIMIENTO DE INFANTERIA: VOL. DE N. M.

CAMPO Y ESTADO MAYOR.

Coronel—MAX FROST, Santa Fe; comisionado, Feb. 18, 1882.

Teniente Coronel—PERFECTO ARMIJO, Albuquerque; comisionado, Feb 18, 1882.

Mayor—T. D. BURNS, Tierra Amirilla; comisionado, Feb. 18, 1882.

Ayudante—JAMES T. NEWHALL, Santa Fe; comisionado, Marzo 11, 1882

Quartelmaestre—E. J. MCLEAN, Las Vegas; comisionado, Junio 19, 1883.

Cirujano—W. S. HARROAUN, Santa Fe; comisionado, Abril 27, 1883.

Capellan—GEO. N. KELLOGG, Santa Fe; comisionado, Junio 10, 1883.

COMPANIA “A”—En Los Lunas, condado de Valencia; 36 rifles.

Capitan—Jesus M. Luna; comisionado, Mayo 25, 1880.

Primer Teniente—Placido Romero; comisionado, Mayo 25, 1880.

Segundo Teniente—Rafael Whittington; comisionado, Mayo 25, 1880.

40 hombres.

COMPANIA “B”—En Bloomfield, condado de Rio Arriba; 60 rifles.

Capitan—Wm. B. Haines; comisionado, Abril 15, 1881.

Primer Teniente—Hiram W. Cox; comisionado, Abril 15, 1881.

Segundo Teniente—Alfred W. Stumpf; comisionado, Abril 15, 1881.

45 hombres.

COMPANIA “C”—En Santa Fe, condado de Santa Fe; no organizada.

COMPANIA “D”—En Taos, condado de Taos; 50 carabinas.

Capitan—Gabriel Lucero; comisionado, Nov. 13, 1883.

Primer Teniente—Miguel Archuleta; comisionado, Nov. 13, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Jose A. Valdez; comisionado, Nov. 13, 1883.

60 hombres,

COMPANIA “E”—En Peñasco, condado de Taos; 50 carabinas.

Capitan—Nicanor Vigil; comisionado, Agosto 9, 1883.

Primer Teniente—Felipe Montoya; comisionado, Agosto 9, 1883.

Segundo Teniente—Manuel Sanchez; commissioned, Agosto 9, 1883

51 hombres.

COMPANIA "F"—Anteriormente en Albuquerque; ultimamente no asignada.

COMPANIA "G"—En Tierra Amarilla, condado del Rio Arriba; 50 rifles.

Capitan—Jose Inez Esquibel, comisionado Julio 3 de 1882.

Primer Teniente—Alfonso Ituriega, comisionado Nov. 21 de 1881.

Segundo Teniente—Alejandro Read, comisionado Julio 15 de 1882.

50 hombres.

COMPANIA "H"—En Las Vegas, condado de San Miguel; 40 rifles.

Capitan—Ed. Friend, comisionado Set. 15 de 1882.

Primer Teniente —J. E. Reilly, comisionado Set. 15 de 1882;

Segundo Teniente—David L. Watson, comisionado Abril 23 de 1883.

40 hombres.

Ocho companias—286 hombres.

SUMARIO DE MILICIA.

Primer Regimiento de Caballeria, Campo y Estado Mayor.....	8
Primer Regimiento de Caballeria, Oficiales de linea.....	35
Primer Regimiento de Infanteria, Campo y estado mayor.....	7
Primer Regimiento de Infanteria Oficiales de linea.....	16
Segundo Regimiento de Infanteria, Campo y estado mayor.....	7
Tercer Regimiento de Infanteria Oficiales de linea.....	18
	—
Total de oficiales comisionados.....	91

MOMBRES ALISTADOS.

Primer Regimiento de caballeria.....	535
Primer Regimiento de Infanteria.....	256
Segundo Regimiento de Infanteria.....	286
	—
Total de hombres alistados.....	110

ARMAMENTO Y MUNICIONES ACTUALMENTE EN LA ARMERIA DE
SANTA FE.

Rifles de Springfield (cal. 50)	108
Carabinas de Sharp (cal. 50).....	230
Terciados y eslabones de carabina.....	272
Fajas y hebillas	600
Terciados de rifle.....	100
Bayonetas y vainas.....	108
Municion de rifle (ruedos)	10,000
Municion de Carabina (ruedos).....	12,500
Viejos mosquetes austriacos inservibles.....	400
Bayonetas para los mismos.....	400
Un surtido de viejos cartuchos inservibles.....	
Un surtido de viejos fulminantes inservibles y que no se usan	
Cajas de cartucaos (servibles).....	200

CEDULA B.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Marzo 16, 1882. }

Ordenes Generales No. 10.

A fin de estimular á las companias de milicia ahora en el servicio á procurarse uniformes de por sí, y para ponerles un ejemplo—

Se ordena, Que el uniforme para los oficiales de campo y estado mayor de la Milicia de Nuevo Mejico sea el mismo como el suministrado actuálmente para oficiales en el ejercito regular de los Estados Unidos del mismo rango, con las siguientes excepciones solamente, á saber:

La cachucha de fatiga será usada en todas ocasiones en vez del casco.

Los botones tendrán el sello del Territorio como una divisa.

Habrá un galoneado de oro ó cordon de un cuarto de una pulgada en cada lado de la cinta azul oscura por la pierna de los pantalones.

Las letras "N. M." serán bordadas con letras plateadas abajo de los rifles atravesados enfrente de la cachucha, en caracteres ingleses antiguos.

II. El estado mayor no comisionado podrá usar el uniforme prescrito arriba, excepto que portarán insignias de cinta dorada en lugar de charreteras.

III. El uniforme de regulacion del ejército está por este adoptado para los oficiales del ejercito que todavía no se han precurado uniformes.

El Comandante en Jefe desea empeñosamente que cada oficial ahora en el servicio, ó que en adelante puedan ser comisionados á él, se procurará tan prontamente como posible un uniforme en conformidad con esta orden, y que reportará el hecho al ayudante general del Territorio sin dilacion.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

[OFICIAL]

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Marzo 21, 1882 }

Ordenes Generales No. 11.

Una compania militar independiente, que será conocida y designada como la compania "H," 2do. regimiento de la Milicia de Nuevo Mejico, está por esta organizada y aceptada para servicio en Manzano, condado de Valencia, con oficiales como sigue:

Capitan, Manuel Sanchez y Zamora.
1er. Teniente, Jose Sanchez y Sedillo.
2do. Teniente,—

El Capitan Zamora inmediatamente convocará y juramentará los miembros de su compania, nombrará los oficiales no comisionados, y suministrará listas duplicadas de enganche al Ayudante General.

II. Una campania independiente militar que será conocida y designada como la compania "I," 1er. Regimiento de Milicia de Nuevo Mejico, es por esta orga-

nizada y aceptada para servicio en White Oaks, condado de Lincoln, con oficiales como sigue:

Capitan, John M. Davidson.

1er. Teniente, Adna Lamson.

2do. Teniente, James R. Brent.

El Capitan Davidson inmediatamente enganchará y juramentará los miembros de su compania, nombrará los oficiales no comisionados, y suministrará listas de enganche duplicadas al Ayudante General.

III. El segundo Teniente James T. Newhall está promovido á ser 1er. Teniente y Ayudante del 2do. Regimiento, en lugar de Edward L. Bartlett, promovido.

IV. El Primer Teniente P. H. Kuhn, de la compania "E," 2do. Regimiento, ha sido elegido capitan de la compania, en lugar de Alexander G. Irvine, difunto.

W. A. McKenzie ha sido elegido 1er. Teniente de la misma compania, y Evaristo Lucero ha sido elegido 2do. Teniente de la misma. Los oficiales arriba nombrados han sido debidamente calificados y comisionados.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFICIAL]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General,

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fé, N. M., Mayo 8, de 1882. }

Ordenes Generales, No. 12.

Una compania independiente militar, que será conocida y designada como la compania "I" 2o. Regimiento, Milicia de Nuevo Mejico, está por este organizada y

aceptada para servicio en Laguna, condado de Valencia, con oficiales como sigue:

Capitan—Walter G. Marmon.

1er. Teniente—George H. Pradt.

2o. Teniente—Robert G. Marmon.

Oficiales no comisionados han sido autorizados y listas de enganche serán suministradas para el Capitan Marmon.

II. Una compania militar independiente que será conocida y designada como la compania "K," 2o. Regimiento de Milicia de Nuevo Mejico, es por esta organizada y aceptada para servicio en San Rafael, condado de Valencia con oficiales como sigue:

Capitan—Damas Provencher.

1er. Teniente—José Leon Tellez.

2o. Teniente—Antonio Marquez.

Oficiales no comisionados han sido autorizados y listas de enganche suministradas por Damas Provencher.

La aceptacion de esta compania completa el 2o. Regimiento á su pleno complemento de diez companias.

III. El Doctor John Symington, de Santa Fe, ha sido comisionado como cirujano del 2o. Regimiento, con rango de mayor.

IV. Edwin W. Young, de Nuevo Albuquerque, ha sido comisionado como 1er. Teniente y Cuartelmaestre del 2o. Regimiento.

V. El comandante en jefe complimenta á la milicia en servicio por su zelo y vigilancia manifestados durante el mes pasado, y les urge que no entibien ninguna, pues el tiempo está inmediato cuando de cualquier punto se pueden esperar demostraciones de Indianos hostiles. Desea á mas impresionar sobre los co-

mandantes el hecho que las ordenes generales de esta oficina, numeradas 1 y 4, y teniendo fecha de Setiembre 1o. y 20. respectivamente, están en plena fuerza, y si posible mas importantes ahora que cuando expedidas. Se espera que cada compania proteja y cubra su propia localidad como deber primordial, despues de lo cual se espera obedezca prontamente las ordenes, moviendola si necesario para asegurar el bienestar publico, pero debe tenerse cuidado de evitar gasto innecesario para el Territorio.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFICIAL]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fé, Mayo 27 de 1882. }

Ordenes Generales, No. 13.

I. La resignacion de William L. Rynerson, como Coronel del 1er, Regimiento de Milicia Territorial, es anunciada de tomar efecto desde el 25 del corriente.

II. El Teniente Coronel Richard Hudson es promovido á ser Coronel del 1er, Regimiento, en lugar del Coronel Rynerson, que resignó. Graduará desde el 25 del corriente.

III. El Mayor Fletcher A. Blake del Condado de Lincoln, es promovido á Teniente Coronel del 1er, Regimiento, en lugar del Teniente Coronel Hudson, promovido; graduando desde el 25 del corriente.

IV. El Capitan Albert J. Fountain, del Condado de Doña Ana, es promovido á Mayor del 1er, Regimiento en lugar del Mayor Blake, promovido. Graduará desde esta fecha.

La vacancia causada en la capitania de la compania en La Mesilla, por la promocion del Capitan Fountain, será de una vez llenada por eleccion, y el resultado de la misma comunicada al Ayudante General.

V. Con el objeto de igualar las companias actualmente en el servicio, entre los dos Regimientos, el primer Regimiento consistirá de diez companias como está ahora compuesto; excepto que la compania "H" del 2do, Regimiento, situado en Manzano, Condado de Valencia, Capitan Manuel Sanchez y Zamora, es destacado del 2do, Regimiento y asignado al primero, y tomará la letra y será conocida como la Compania "K," 1er, Regimiento.

El 2do, Regimiento consistirá de las once companias de que está ahora compuesto, excepto que la Compania "L" estacionada en Cubero, Condado de Valencia, Capitan, Gregorio N. Otero, tomará la letra "H" de ese Regimiento, que queda vacante por el traslado de la compania en Manzano al 1er, Regimiento, y será conocida como la Compania "H," 2do, Regimiento.

La compania en Wallace, Condado de Bernalillo, Capitan, Wallace N. Park, ahora designada como la Compania "M," tomará la letra y será conocida en lo sucesivo como la Compania "L," 2do, Regimiento.

Se espera que todos los oficiales se conformarán de una vez á estos cambios, y que todas comunicaciones oficiales de ellos á esta oficina serán firmadas con la letra y regimiento á que pertenecen.

VI. Al anunciar la dimision del Coronel Rynerson, el Comandante en jefe desea expresar su sentimiento por la severacion de relaciones oficiales que siempre han sido de la naturaleza mas agradable; y testificar su respecto por el como un soldado y caballero.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFICIAL.]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, .

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M.
Santa Fé, N. M., Junio 8 de 1882. }

Ordenes Generales, No. 14.

I. Que las vidas y propiedad del pueblo de Nuevo Mejico puedan ser protejidas, y la paz pública mantenida, los oficiales al mando de organizaciones de milicia suministrarán á los alguaciles de condados, y soto alguaciles de precintos, la fuerza necesaria para ejecutar todos autos ó proceso de ley, tanto civil como criminal, al ser llamados por tales alguaciles ó soto alguaciles.

II. Tales oficiales de milicia tambien suministrarán al Mayor, ó autoridades principales de corporaciones municipales la fuerza necesaria cuando la pidan, para suprimir motines ó desórdenes, y para preservar la paz pública.

III. Cuando quiera que informacion sea recibida por tales oficiales en comando que hay un motin, plebe ó demostracion de violencia en su vecindad, ellos emplearan de una vez la fuerza necesaria para suprimir el

mismo, y arrestar á los ofensores y entregarlos á las autoridades civiles mas cercanas teniendo jurisdiccion de la ofensa.

IV. Cuando quiera que algunos "salteadores," "vaqueros" ú otros desesperados cometan depredaciones sobre la persona ó propiedad de ciudadanos, tal oficial en comando inmediatamente perseguirá y capturará tales ofensores á *cualquier costa*, entregandolos á las autoridades civiles competentes, y restituyendo toda la propiedad róbada á su dueño.

V. Se espera que esta órden será ejecutada con tal prontitud y vigor que los hombres malos tomaran escarmiento y evitaran á Nuevo Mejico como un campo para llevar a cabo sus ocupaciones criminales.

LIONEL A SHELDON,

[OFICIAL.]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fé, N. M., Set. 30 de 1882. }

Ordenes Generales No. 15.

I. La compania "C" del 1er. Regimiento, estacionada en Rincon está desbandada. La dimision de sus oficiales comisionados fué aceptada, y sus armas y pertrechos devueltos. (Este párrafo debe datar desde el 10 de Junio pasado.)

II. La compania "K" del 1er. Regimiento, estacionada en Manzano, está desbandada. La demision de sus oficiales comisionados es aceptada, y sus armas,

pertrechos y municiones serán entregadas inmediatamente al Ayudante General. (Este párrafo datará desde el 14 de Julio pasado.)

III. La compania "L" del 2do. Regimiento, estacionada en Wallace, está desbandada. La dimision de sus oficiales comisionados es aceptada, y sus armas y pertrechos devueltos. (Este párrafo datará de Agosto 14 pasado.)

IV. Una compania independiente militar está organizada y recibida para servicio en Las Vegas, que será conocida como la compania "L" y está agregada al 2do. Regimiento con oficiales como sigue: Capitan, Adin H. Whitmore; 1er. Teniente Hampton Hutton; 2do. Teniente, Chris B. Smith. (Este párrafo datará desde el 5 de Setiembre corriente.)

V. Una compania militar está organizada y recibida para servicio en Las Vegas, que será conocida como la compania "M" y se agrega al 2do. Regimiento con oficiales como sigue: Capitan, Edward Friend; 1er. Teniente, J. E. Rielly; 2do. Teniente, Page B. Otero. (Este párrafo datará de Setiembre 25 del corriente.)

VI. Una independiente compania militar está organizada y aceptada para servicio en American Valley (estafeta de Los Lunas,) condado de Valencia, que será conocida como la compania "C" del 1er. regimiento, con oficiales como sigue: Capitan, John P. Casey; 1er. Teniente, W. C. Moore; 2do. Teniente Albert Launt. (Este párrafo datará desde el 27 de Setiembre corriente.)

VII. El Comandante en Jefe desea á esta sazon con-

gratular á la soldadesca paisana de Nuevo Mejico acerca de la eficaz proteccion que ha suministrado á la vida y propiedad durante el año pasado. No solamente han desaparecido los Indios hostiles de su suelo, sino que los bandidos y desalmados no han hecho, con una sola excepcion, ninguna tentativa para resumir sus infieblas operaciones dentro de sus fronteras, y esa tentativa fué infructuosa y seguida por un castigo tan riguroso que su memoria ha servido como una terrible provencion á otros de esa clase.

Mientras que todas las veinte y dos companias en el servicio Territorial han estado dispuestas y ganosas para cualquier servicio que recaiga sobre ellos como soldados, el Comandante en Jefe considera que las gracias del pueblo por medio suyo son debidas al Mayor A. J. Fountain, sus oficiales y soldados, por su prolongada y árdua prosecucion de los ladrones del rancho de Mason; al Capitan Van Patten, sus oficiales y soldados, por su persecucion de la misma gavilla; al Capitan Marmon y su compania por su eficaz campana el pasado Mayo; al Capitan Black y su compania por iguales servicios, y al Capitan Furman y su comando por la eficaz proteccion que ha suministrado su compania á su expuesta localidad, y las expediciones que ha hecho.

VIII. Aunque se cree que el tiempo de mayor peligro de los indios ha pasado ya, los comandantes de companias no aflojarán su vigilancia en lo mas minimo, y reportarán de una vez, por telégrafo cuando se pueda, todos movimientos ó circunstancias sospechosas al Ayudante General en Santa Fé, y se les hace recuerdo que las Ordenes Generales, una, cuatro, y catorce, asi

como todas las demas, estan en plena fuerza y efecto.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFICIAL]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 24, de 1882. }

Ordenes Generales No 16.

1. Cada comandante de la Milicia Territorial prepará y trasmitirá al Ayudante General, no mas tarde que el 5 de Diciembre próximo, una completa lista de enganche de su compania hasta Diciembre 1ro. y certificará acerca de lo correcto de la misma.

2. Cada comandante de compania hará tambien y trasmitirá al Ayudante General con las listas de enganche de su compania, un resumen completo y detallado del armamento y municiones en mano el 1ro. de Diciembre, y dará cuenta de todos los que faltan de la emision original.

3. Los blancos propios para cumplir con esta orden son trasmítidos con ella, y se espera que cada comandante de compania obedecerá prontamente la misma para bien del servicio y el credito de las companias alistadas en la Milicia de Nuevo Mejico.

4. Cada oficial que reciba esta orden notificará de una vez al Ayudante General del hecho.

W. G. RITOH,

[OFICIAL]

Gobernador Interino y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fé, Abril 25, de 1883. }

Ordenes Generales No 17.

I. Que un batallon de caballeria sea, y por este es organizado fuera del 1er. Regimiento Mil. Vol. de Nuevo Mejico, de ser conocido y designado como el Segundo Batallon de Caballeria, Milicia Voluntaria de Nuevo Mejico con cuartel general en la Mesilla, Nuevo Mejico, bajo el comando inmediato del Mayor A. J. Fountain.

II. Dicho batallon de caballeria se compone de la compania "A" Capitan Van Patten; compania "B" Capitan Salazar; compania "F" Capitan Black; y la compania que se esta ahora organizando en Tularosa, condado de Doña Ana, haciendo cuatro companias en dicho batallon.

III. Las companias arriba mencionadas no están destacadas del 1er. Regimiento, sino permanecerán allí, y harán reportes de compania al mayor, quien los examinará, endosará y trasmitirá al Ayudante General.

IV. El Mayor Fountain, tan pronto como practicable, llamará una reunion de las cuatro companias arriba nombradas, y publicará estas ordenes.

V. Todas las companias que componen dicho batallon, se están armando ahora con la carabina, y equipados como caballeria, se conformarán al ejercicio de la caballeria de E. U. segun prescrito en la cartilla del ejercito.

VI. Ningun pago, raciones ó forraje, serán concedidos á ninguna compania de dicho batallon, ni se dará

sueldo para cuida de los caballos, excepto cuando estén actualmente ocupados en el servicio del Territorio bajo orden competente, en cuyo caso serán pagados el mismo salario que las tropas regulares de los Estados Unidos, y el pago mas bajo obtenible por el uso de los caballos.

VII. El 1er. Teniente y Ayudante Alberto J. Fountain está por esta detallado como ayudante de dicho batallon de caballeria, y actuará como tal hasta nueva orden.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFICIAL]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M.

Santa Fé, N. M., Abril 27 de 1883.

}

Ordenes Generales, No. 18.

La campaña activa de la Milicia encontra de los bandidos concluirá el dia 30 del corriente. La necesidad extraordinaria para limpiar el sur de Nuevo Mejico de un elemento malo y desesperado, era al comienzo aparente á los ciudadanos buenos y pacíficos de esta localidad, y ha sido completamente justificado por los asombrosos descubrimientos hechos durante esta campaña, y vindicados por la accion de la corte en el condado de Doña Ana.

El Mayor Fountain, el Capitan Van Patten, el Capitan Salazar, el Capitan Black, los Tenientes Fountain, Pedrogon, Ransom, y todos los oficiales y hombres de las Companias "A" "B" y "F" del Primer Regimiento de la Milicia de Nuevo Mejico, estan intitu-

lados á la gratitud del buen pueblo del Territorio, y por esto son fervorosamente agradecidos, y por mi son altamente ensalzados por su muy excelente conducta durante sus arduos deberes.

La policia tomada en esta campaña fué adoptada despues de toda consideracion de la ley y las necesidades de la situacion. Anuncio que en lo futuro será seguido con infalible seguridad y mayor vigor en cualquier parte del Territorio en donde la ocasion lo requiera.

Es propio sutilizar sobre tecnicasidades por parte de hombres que obedecen la ley, pero los picaros que obran fuera de la ley deben ser seguidos á sus lugares de campo, siempre que sea necesario dar proteccion á la poblacion pacifica y honesta.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFICIAL.]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DLE EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fé, N. M., Abril 27 de 1883. }

Ordenes Generales, No. 19.

I. El siguiente estado mayor general del Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe es por esta anunciado y se compondrá como sigue:

Ayudante General y Jefe de Estado Mayor con rango de Coronel, Edward L. Bartlett, de Santa Fé.

Inspector General, con rango de Coronel, Simeon H. Lucas, de Santa Fé.

Juez Abogado General, con rango de Coronel, George W. Fox, de Socorro.

Cirujano General, con rango de Coronel, John Symington, de Santa Fé.

Ayudante de Campo, con rango de Mayor, Walter V. Hayt, de Santa Fé.

Ayudante de Campo, con rango de Mayor, Miguel Salazar, de Las Vegas.

II. El uniforme será el prescrito en los reglamentos del ejercito de los Estados Unidos para el estado mayor general; incluyendo el sombrero montado; excepto que los botones tendrán estampadas las armas del Territorio. Y se espera que los oficiales arriba nombrados se procurarán los mismos dentro de treinta dias desde la fecha de esta orden; de otra manera su nombramiento será considerado vacante.

III. Sobre recomendacion del Coronel del 2do, Regimiento, el Doctor William S. Harrroun de Santa Fé, es por esta nombrado Cirujano del 2do, Regimiento, con el rango de Mayor, en lugar del Doctor Symington, promovido.

IV. Estas órdenes estarán en fuerza y tomarán efecto desde su fecha.

LIONEL A SHELDON,
[OFICIAL.] Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, }
Setiembre 14, de 1883. }

Ordenes Generales No. 20.

I. Las diversas companias de la Milicia de Nuevo

Mejico son por esta reorganizadas en tres regimientos —dos de infanteria y uno de caballeria, como sigue:

El primer regimiento consistirá de:

Comp. "A" en Socorro, condado del Socorro, Capitan E. W. Eaton.

Comp. "B" en Peñasco, condado de Lincoln, que se está organizando.

Comp. "C" en American Valley, condado de Valencia, Cap. J. P. Casey.

Comp. "D" en Georgetown, condado de Grant, Cap. E. E. Furman.

Comp. "E" en Chloride, condado del Socorro, Cap. J. P. Blain.

Comp. "F" en Shakespeare, condado de Grant, Cap. J. F. Black.

Comp. "G" en Seven Rivers, condado de Lincoln, vacante.

Comp. "H" en Rio Bonito, condado de Lincoln, que se está organizando.

Comp. "I" en White Oaks, condado de Lincoln, Cap. J. M. Davidson.

Nueve companias.

II. El Segundo Regimiento de infanteria consistirá de:

Compania "A" en Los Lunas, condado de Valencia, Cap. J. M. Luna.

Comp. "B" en Bloomfield, condado de Rio Arriba, Cap. (vacante.)

Comp. "C" en Santa Fé, condado de Santa Fe, se está organizando.

Comp. "D" en Mora, condado de Mora, Cap. S. Trujillo.

Comp. "E" en Peñaseo, condado de Taos, Cap. N. Vigil.

Comp. "F" en Albuquerque, condado de Bernalillo, Capitan J. Borradaile.

Compania "G" en Tierra Amarilla, condado del Rio Arriba, Capitan J. I. Esquibel.

Compania "H" en Las Vegas, condado de San Miguel, Capitan E. Friend.

Ocho companias.

III. El primer regimiento de caballeria consistirá de:

Tropa "A" en Las Cruces, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan P. Pedregon.

Tropa "B" en La Mesilla, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan A. J. Fountain, 2do.

Tropa "C" en Doña Ana, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan Pablo Melendres.

Tropa "D" en Tularosa, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan T. Durán.

Tropa "E" en San Miguel, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan E. Moreno.

Tropa "F" en Chamberino, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan Gregorio Garcia.

Tropa "G" en La Mesa, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan Francisco Salazar.

Tropa "H" en Colorado, condado de Doña Ana, Capitan P. Kelly.

Tropa "I" en Laguna, condado de Valencia, Capitan Geo. H. Pradt.

Tropa "K" en San Rafael, condado de Valeñcia, Capitan D. Provencher.

Tropa "L" en Cubero, condado de Valencia, Capitan Gregorio N. Otero.

Tropa "M" en San Mateo, condado de Valencia, Capitan M. Chavez.

Doce companias.

IV. El Teniente Coronel Fletcher A. Blake, del primer regimiento de infanteria, es por esta promovido á ser coronel del mismo, en lugar de Richard Hudson, dimitido.

V. Capitan Ethan W. Eaton, de Socorro, es por esta nombrado Teniente Coronel del mismo regimiento, en lugar de Blake, promovido.

VI. Los oficiales de campo del segundo regimiento de infanteria permanecerán como actualmente están.

VII. El Mayor Albert J. Fountain es por esta nombrado Coronel del Primer Regimiento de Caballeria. El Mayor Walter G. Marmon está nombrado Teniente Coronel del mismo regimiento, y el Capitan Eugene Van Patten es por esta nombrado Mayor 1o. del mismo.

VIII. El Coronel Fountain dividirá tan pronto como practicable su regimiento en tres batallones y asignará al Mayor Van Patten al comando del Primer Batallon.

VIX. Los otros mayores para este regimiento serán nombrados en lo sucesivo.

X. Es el ^osincero deseo y súplica del Comandante en Jefe que todos los oficiales de campo se procuren desde luego uniformes propios á sus rangos respectivos, y una falta de hacer esto será considerada un descuido de deber.

XI. Esta órden tomará efecto y estará en fuerza desde y despues de esta fecha.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
[OFICIAL] Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.
EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Ayudante General.

CEDULA C.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fé, N. M., Enero 22 de 1882. }

Ordenes Especiales.

Se ordena:—

I. Que las dimisiones del Capitan J. S. Young, 1er. Teniente J. W. Southwick, y 2do. Teniente J. B. Banfield, Compania "H," Primer Regimiento, Milicia de Nuevo Mejico, no sean aceptadas.

II. Los oficiales arriba citados han sido culpables de publicar en los periódicos comentarios falsos tocante á las órdenes del Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe, y han publicado críticas acerca de dichas órdenes, y á mas han manifestado una egoista repugnancia en obedecer órdenes legales y propias para la protección del pueblo en su propiedad. Por tanto, es ordenado que dichos oficiales sean y por esta son despedidos deshonorablemente del servicio, y sus comisiones son por esta revocadas.

III. El Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe tiene el gusto de anunciar que esta es la única instancia donde la Milicia de Nuevo Mejico ha falsificado y censurado las órdenes del Comandante en Jefe, y donde se han

ofrecido dimisiones, y la seguridad pública ha sido puesta en riesgo por razon de que servir al pueblo y proteger su propiedad é intereses resultarian en una trivial perdida pecunaria.

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

[OFICIAL.]

Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fé, Enero 30 de 1882. }

Ordenes Especiales.

Habiendo sido probado á satisfaccion del Comandante en Jefe de la Milicia Voluntaria de N. M. que el Capitan J. S. Young, de la Compania "H" 1er. Regimiento, (Guardias de Lake Valley) se opuso al pasaje de las resoluciones de dichas compania en lo que censuraban las órdenes del Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe, y que solamente las atestiguaba como la accion de dicha compania. Y apareciendo tambien que el primer teniente J. W. Southwick, de dicha compania no se hallaba presente cuando fueron adoptadas dichas resoluciones, y que él habia anteriormente ofrecido su dimision, que estaba en manos del Capitan Young; y que dicha dimision fué presentada por razones personales y buenas;

Se ordena:—

I. Que la orden especial con fecha de Enero 22 de 1883, despidiendo deshonorablemente á los oficiales arriba citados del servicio Territorial, es por esta revocada. Y dichos oficiales son honorifica y plenamente restituidos á su rango anterior en el mismo.

II. Se ordena ademas, Que las dimisiones del Capitan J. S. Young y del primer teniente J. W. Southwick, sean y por esta son aceptadas.

[OFICIAL]

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Ayudante General.

OFICINA DEL EJECUTIVO, TERRITORIO DE N. M. }
Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 10, 1882. }

Ordenes Especiales.

El Coronel Max Frost, los oficiales del Estado Mayor del regimiento y los oficiales y hombres de las compa-
nias "E" y "F" 2do. Regimiento de la Milicia Volun-
taria de Nuevo Mejico, por la cumplida obediencia á
las órdenes, y por su conducta decorosa, varonil y mar-
cial, en coneccion con la ejecucion de la ley en la causa
de Milton J. Yarberry, en Albuquerque, el dia 9 del
corriente, estan intitulados á la gratitud y alabanza de
todas las personas sumisas á la ley, y á la confianza y
gracias del Comandante en Jefe. En nombre del pue-
blo bueno de Nuevo Mejico, y por parte mia les doy
sinceramente las gracias á uno y todos.

[OFICIAL]

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Gobernador y Comandante en Jefe
EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General,

CEDULA D.

PAGO DE TROPAS, SUBSISTENCIA EN SERVICIO ACTIVO DESDE MARZO 1ro. DE 1882, A DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1882.

1882

Marzo 4, Lista de pago del Capitan Farmon por Octubre 1881.....	\$622 51
Marzo 22, Raciones del Capitan Farmon por Octubre 1881.....	73 95
Abril 11, Smyth y Babcock, Compania de Shakespeare.....	95 00
Abril 25, Smyth y Carroll, cuenta de forage, etc.....	26 82
Mayo 18, Lista de pago del Capitan Marmon, cortada de 4 dias.....	221 46
Mayo 19, W. W. Griffin, asignado del Capitan Farmon.....	80 50
Junio 9, W. W. Griffin, asignado del Captain Farmon.....	30 00
Junio 15, W. W. Griffin, asignado del Captain Farmon.....	20 00
Junio 15, Lista de pago del Capitan Fountain, cortada de 17 dias.....	517 62
Junio 15, T. J. Bull, raciones suministradas al Capitan Fountain....	34 07
Junio 15, T. J. Bull, raciones y forage al Captain Fountain.....	169 86
Junio 15, Smyth y Babcock, caballos suplidos á la Compania del Capitan Black.....	48 00
Julio 24, Capitan Sansom, abastos para el comando (cortada).....	52 82
Julio 24, Capitan Sansom, lista de pago para cortada.....	68 30
Dec. 27, Capitan Young, lista de pago 3 dias de cortada.....	97 61
Dec. 27, Capitan Young, provisiones y forage.....	27 00
Total.....	\$2,185 52
Añadase el pago del Ayudante General como Captain de Infanteria por 40 dias mientras las tropas estaban actualmente en el campo.....	200 00
	\$2,385 52

Recibos por todas las entradas antecedentes están en fila con el Intendente.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

CEDULA E.

COSTO DE LA MILICIA Y DE LA OFICINA DEL AYUDANTE GENERAL, EXCEPTO EL PAGO Y SUBSISTENCIA DE TROPAS DESDE MARZO 1^{RO.} A DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1882.

Transporte de armas, municiones y pertrechos por el ferrocarril y expreso desde Santa Fe á diferentes compañías y desde los arsenales á Santa Fe.....

Transporte por carros y otros modos que arriba.....	\$535 64
Armería, renta, trabajo de limpiarla, etc.....	248 86
Impresión de blancos, etc.....	195 72
Estacionaria y cajón para papeles.....	242 85
Porte de correo.....	79 60
Telegrafos.....	48 15
	8 55
	\$1,359 57

Recibos por todas las entradas antecedentes están protocoladas con el Intendente del Territorio.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Ayudante General.

NOTA.—Lo de arriba no incluye los gastos desde Diciembre de 1881 hasta Marzo 1^{ro.} de 1882, cuando tomé cargo de la oficina. Ni tampoco gastos de mensajes telégraficos enviados por el Gobernador, que están cargados á la cuenta de la milicia, y de los cuales no tengo registro.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Adjutant General.

CEDULA F.

CUENTA FORMENORIZADA POR CUENTA DE LA MILICIA DESDE ENERO 1^{RO.} HASTA DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1883.

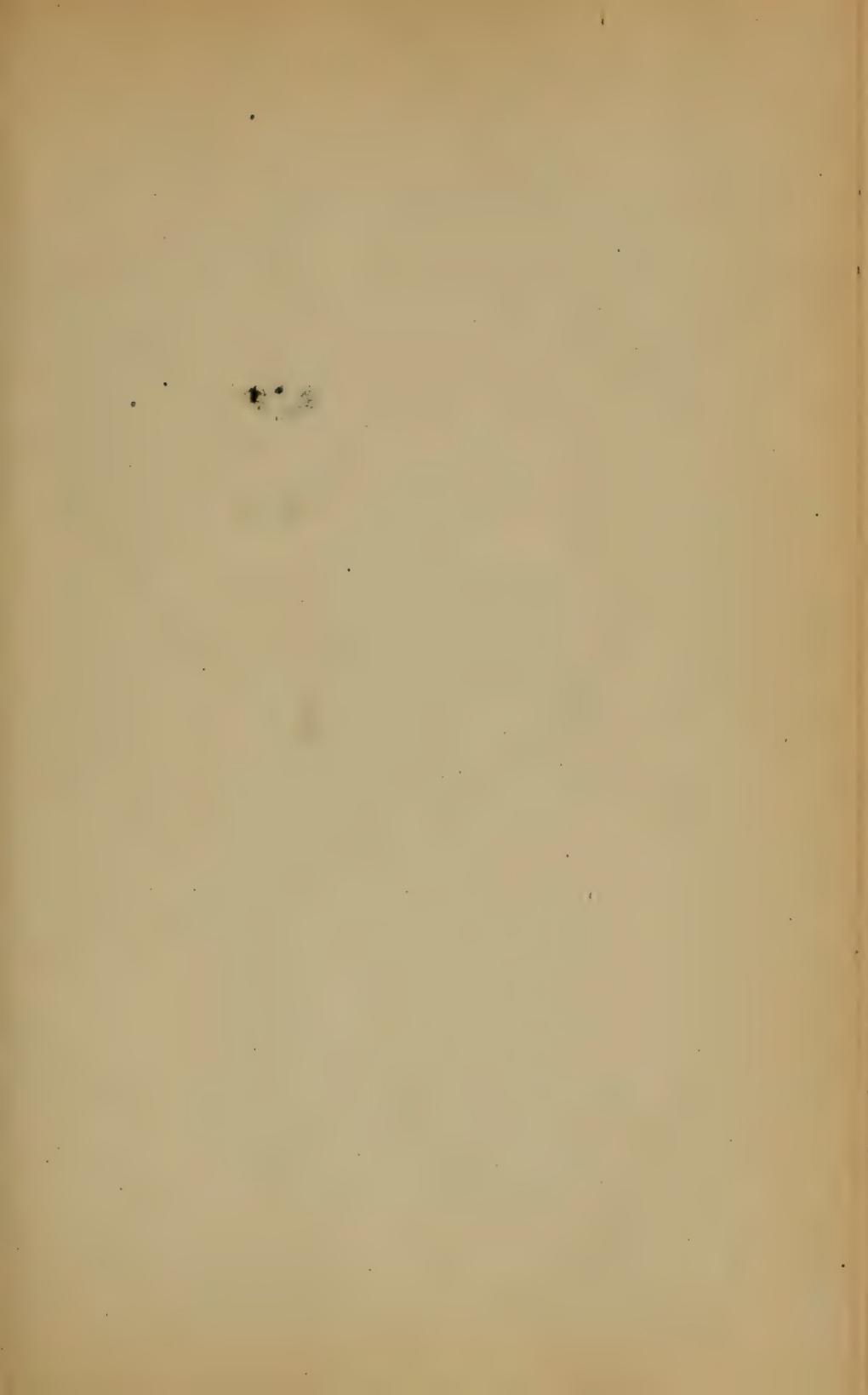
Renta de Armería de Nov. 3 de 1882 á Enero 3 de 1884 á \$12.....	\$ 168 00
Renta de almacén para fusiles viejos y munición, 2 meses á \$3.....	6 00
Estacionaria para la oficina del Ayudante General.....	24 50
Impresión de órdenes, blancos, descargos, etc.....	189 80
Portero y armero en la armería.....	45 50
Transporte de armas y municiones.....	185 69
Porte de correo, oficina del Ayudante General.....	57 25
Pago del Ayudante General en servicio activo como capitán.....	570 00
Pago y concesión á las tropas por servicio activo en el campo del cual aparece una cuenta minuciosa que sigue abajo.....	23,480 91
	\$24,727 65
Por cuenta de la ejecución de Yarberry.....	\$ 66 85
Una reza para el Capitán Borradale en el campo.....	20 00
Gastos del Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	52 40

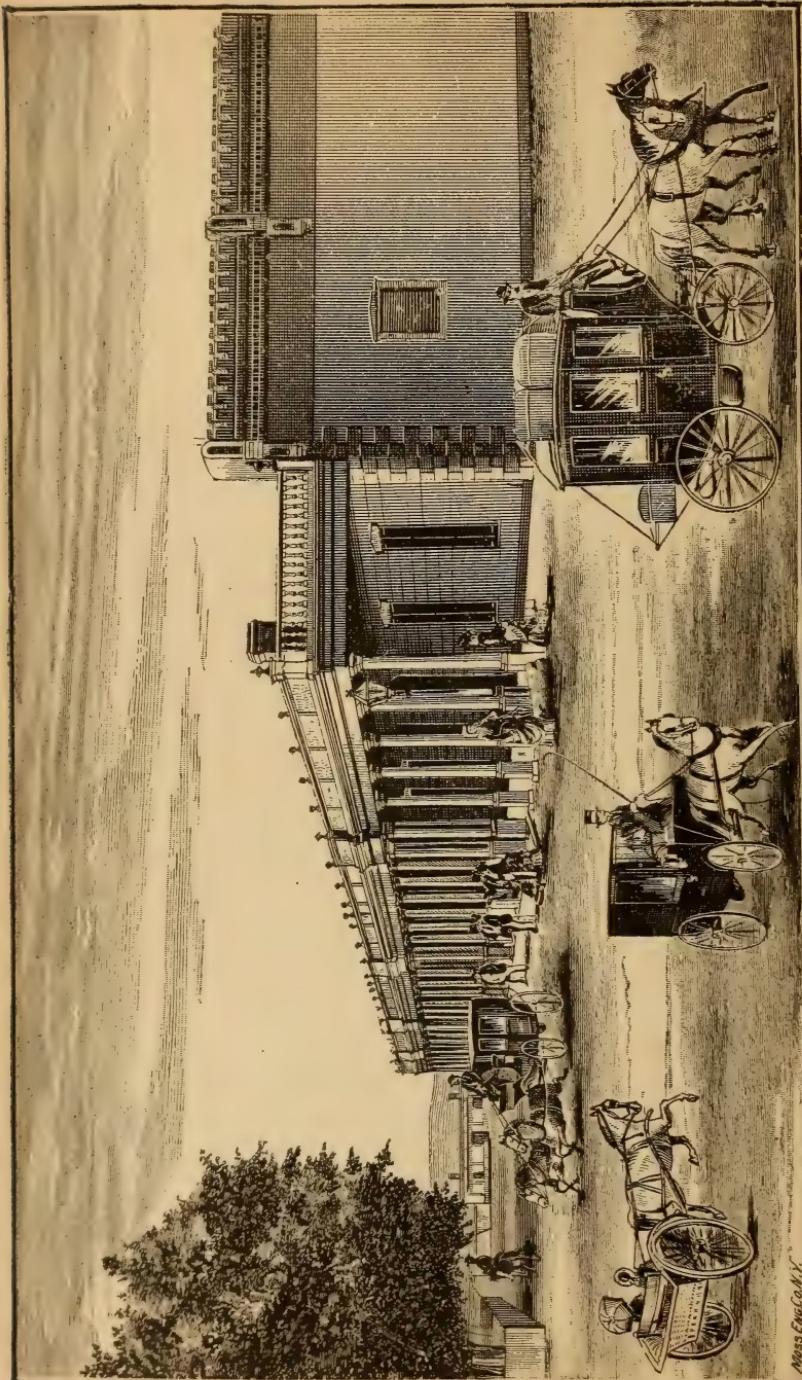
Zacate para el Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	94 50
Cuenta del Capitan Borradaile en campaña.....	187 87
Pago por 6 dias á los hombres del Capitan Borradaile.....	107 80
Pago de un mes al Mayor Fountain.....	208 33
Ex-Ayudante General á Mesilla y Las Cruces.....	10 50
Pago de la compania del Capitan Salazar en campaña.....	2,170 66
Pago de la compania del Capitan Van Patten.....	1,951 66
Forraje, etc. para el comando del Capitan Salazar.....	1,295 06
Un ternero al Capitan Borradaile en campaña.....	10 00
Forraje á Fountain y su comando en campaña.....	40 00
Pago á la compania del Capitan Salazar en campaña.....	1 302 40
Pago del Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	160 00
Pago de la compania del Capitan Van Patten en campaña.....	1,951 66
Viveres al Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	436 57
Viveres, Forrage, etc. á Fountain en campaña.....	1,833 94
Viveres, etc. al Capitan Van Patten en campaña.....	246 04
Lista de pago del Capitan Black en campaña	1,235 84
Viveres al Capitan Black en campaña.....	32 91
Trasportacion al Capitan Black en campaña.....	151 42
Viveres etc., al Capitan Black en campaña.....	511 28
Lista de pago al Capitan Van Patten en campaña.....	1,220 55
Pago de los Tenientes Fountain y Cowan en campaña.....	365 23
Heno para la compania del Capitan Salazar en campaña.....	150 00
Mulas de carga y viveres al Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	339 85
Forrage para el Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	732 00
Raciones para el Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	519 31
Pago del Mayor Fountain en campaña.....	268 33
Pago del Teniente Dessauer en campaña.....	185 00
Pago del Teniente Cowan en campaña.....	185 00
Pago del Teniente Fountain en campaña.....	185 00
Pago del Sargento cuartelmaestre Arnold.....	77 00
Drogas y medicinas al comando.....	70 50
Pago á la compania de Van Patten en campaña.....	2,063 33
Pago á la compania de Salazar en campaña.....	2,063 33
Transporte de hombres por el ferrocarril.....	590 40
Drogas y medicinas al batallon de Fountain.....	57 75
Viveres de los Indios de Nambé, al Capitan Vigil.....	5 00
P. F. Herlow, viveres al Capitan Vigil.....	40 25
Lista de pago del Capitan Esquivel, 5 dias.....	206 04
Raciones de forrage al Capitan Esquivel, 5 dias.....	29 35
Total.....	\$23,480 91

(Lo de arriba no incluye cerca de \$100 gastados por el Gobernador en telegrafiar durante el año para lo cual hizo requisiciones directas y no hay registro de ellas en mi oficina.)

Comprobantes de todas las entradas de arriba están protocoladas con el Intendente del Territorio.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Ayudante General.





"THE ADOBE PALACE," OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT SANTA FE, ERECTED 1650.

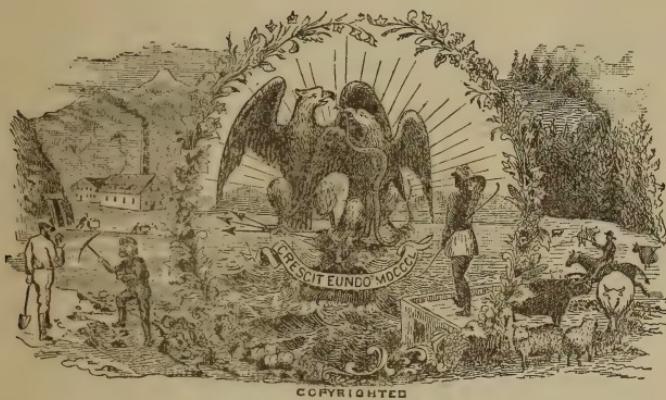
ILLUSTRATED

NEW MEXICO,

BY

HON. WILLIAM G. RITCH,

*Secretary of the Territory and President of the
Bureau of Immigration.*



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FOURTH EDITION.

SIXTEENTH THOUSAND. REVISED AND ENLARGED.

PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

1883.

accepted, in brief, as a representative of the surpassing wealth referred to by Prof. Wilbur.

"Science as well as experience has demonstrated beyond a doubt that for consumptives the climate of New Mexico far surpasses that of Minnesota, California, or Florida."—Oscar Leow, U. S. Geological Survey, 1873.

The lowest deathrate from tubercular diseases in America is in New Mexico. Census reports of 1860 and 1870 give 25 per cent. in New England, 14 in Minnesota, from 5 to 6 in the different Southern States, and 3 per cent. in New Mexico.

"The whole Territory has always been astonishingly free from epidemic diseases."—Dr. Keenon, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"The climate of New Mexico is mild and healthy, the sky is clear as that of Italy, and the air transparent and pure. In fact, the very act of breathing in this country makes existence in it a pleasure."—Hon. R. W. Raymond, U. S. Mining Commissioner, Report for 1871.

LANDS.—The lands of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company can be purchased, by townships, at from fifty cents to one dollar per acre.



BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, 1882-1883.

OFFICERS.

W. G. RITCH, President.
MARIANO S. OTERO, Vice President.
L. SPIEGELBERG, Treasurer.
GILBERT SCUDDER, Secretary.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

LIONEL A. SHELDON, Governor, ex-officio, Santa Fe, N. M.
MARIANO S. OTERO, Bernalillo.
WM. G. RITCH, Santa Fe.
TRINIDAD ROMERO, Las Vegas.
TRANQUILINO LUNA, Los Lunas.
LEHMAN SPIEGELBERG, Santa Fe.
CHAS. W. GREENE, Lake Valley.
NICOLAS PINO, Galisteo.
G. W. STONEROAD, Cabra Springs.

BY COUNTIES.

Bernalillo County—
Wm. C. HAZELDINE, Albuquerque.
Colfax County—
THOMAS M. MICHAELS, Springer.

Dona Ana County—	
ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN,	Mesilla.
Grant County—	
MARTIN W. BREMEN,	Silver City.
Lincoln County—	
JAMES J. DOLAN,	Lincoln.
Mora County—	
WILLIAM KROENIG,	Watrous.
Rio Arriba County—	
SAMUEL ELDOT,	San Juan.
Santa Fe County—	
ADOLF SELIGMAN,	Santa Fe.
San Miguel County—	
G. W. PRICHARD,	Las Vegas.
Socorro County—	
MICHAEL FISCHER,	Socorro.
Taos County—	
ALEX. GUSDORF,	Fernandez de Taos.
Valencia County—	
MANUEL RITO OTERO,	Peralta.

MINING DISTRICTS OF NEW MEXICO,

—AND—

HOW TO REACH THEM.

- Arroyo Hondo, Taos county, N. E. of Embudo, on the D. & R. G.; 30 miles.
Aztec, Rio Arriba county, S. E. of Durango, Colorado, on the D. & R. G.; 42 miles by stage.
Abiquiu, (copper), Rio Arriba, N. W. of Espanola on the D. & R. G.; 25 miles.
Alma, Socorro county, in the Mogollon District, N. W. from Silver City; stage.
Animas district, Grant county, S. W. from Engle on the A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Apache, Socorro county, N. W. of Engle, A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Amy, Socorro county, W. of Socorro, A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Bernalillo, Bernalillo county, near Bernalillo, A. T., & S. F. railroad.
Burro Mountains, Grant county, N. of Deming, (junction of A., T. & S. F. and S. P.); stage.
Bromide, Dona Ana county, N. W. of Nutt on the A., T. & S. F., 22 miles.
Black Range, Socorro county, W. of Engle on A.; T. & S. F., 40 to 80 miles; stage.
Bloomfield, Rio Arriba, 50 miles S. of Durango Col., on D. & R. G.
Blue Canon, San Miguel, — miles from Las Vegas.
Blossburg, (coal), Colfax county, W. of Raton, 5 miles on branch of A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Capitan, Lincoln county, near Lincoln.
Carrizalelo, S. of Deming; 50 miles.
Caballo Mountains, W. of Rincon; 30 miles. A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Clairmont, Socorro county, in Mogollon district, N. W. from Silver City; stage.
Cooney, Socorro county in Mogollon district, N. W. from Silver City; stage.
Cooper, (copper), Santa Fe county; 20 miles N. E. Glorieta on A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Council Rock, Socorro county; 35 miles S. W. of Socorro, on A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Carbonate, Taos county; Embudo, on D. & R. G.
Copper Mountains, Taos county, N. E. Fernandez de Taos; 12 miles.
Carisillo or Stonewall, Grant county, S. of Deming; 32 miles; stage.
Central City, Grant county, N. W. of Deming; 40 miles; stage.
Cook's Peak, Grant county, 15 miles N. W. of Porter, on A., T. & S. F. railroad.
Council Rock, Datil mountain, W. of Socorro.
Coyote, Mora county, N. E. of Watrous on A., T. & S. F. railroad; 27 miles.

- Carbonateville, Santa Fe county, S. of Santa Fe, and N. of Cerrillos station, A., T. & S. F. Railroad; 6 miles.
- Cerrillos, Santa Fe, (coal), near Cerrillos station.
- Cow Springs, Grant county, N. W. of Deming; 25 miles.
- Cimarroncito, Colfax county, N. W. of Springer, A., T. & S. F. railroad; stage.
- Chloride, in the Black Range; coach from Engle, N. W.
- Chloride Flat, near Silver City.
- Canon del Agua, Santa Fe county, 18 miles from Cerrillos station on A., T. & S. F. railroad; stage.
- Carthage, (coal), Socorro, 8 miles E. of San Antonio, on branch of A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Dolores, (Old Placers, gold), Santa Fe county, S. of Cerrillos; 6 miles; stage.
- Eureka, Grant county; 20 miles S. of Separ on S. P. railroad.
- Elizabethtown, (gold,) Colfax county; 45 miles N. W. of Springer on A., T. & S. F. railroad; stage.
- Florida Mountains, Grant county; 15 miles S. E. of Deming.
- Glorieta, Grant county; Pinos Altos.
- Gonzales, Santa Fe county; 20 miles S. of Santa Fe.
- Gallinas, 40 miles W. of Socorro, on A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Georgetown, Grant county, 50 miles N. W. of Deming, or 54 miles N. E. of Lordsburg, on S. P.; stage.
- Gillespie, near Hillsboro.
- Glorieta, Santa Fe county, on A., T. & S. F., railroad.
- Gallinas, Lincoln county, 68 miles E. of Socorro; stage.
- Good Hope, (gold), Rio Arriba county; 30 miles N. W. of Tres Piedras, on D. & R. G.
- Golden, (gold and copper), Santa Fe county, S. of Cerrillos; 12 miles; stage.
- Gold Hill, at Sulzbacher on A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Grafton, in Black Range; stage from Engle on A., T. & S. F.; north-westerly.
- Hanson, Oscura mountains, E. of Socorro.
- Hell Canon, Bernalillo county, S. E. of Albuquerque on A., T. & S. F. railroad; 25 miles.
- Hillsboro, Dona Ana county, N. of Nutt; 25 miles; stage.
- Hanover, Grant county, N. W. of Deming; 48 miles; stage.
- Hungry Guleh, Santa Fe county; N. E. Cerrillos, on A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Humboldt, Socorro county, in Caballo mountains of Socorro.
- Hueco, Dona Ana county, E. of Las Cruces.
- Jicarrillas, Lincoln county, E. of Socorro; 88 miles; stage to White Oaks.
- Jarilla, Dona Ana county, E. of Las Cruces; 42 miles; stage.
- Kingston, (silver), Grant county, N. W. of Nutt on A., T. & S. F.; stage; 35 miles via Lake Valley.
- Lone Pine, Santa Fe county, S. of Cerrillos on A., T. & S. F. railroad; 15 miles; stage to Golden.
- Limitar, Socorro county, W. of Limitar, on A., T. & S. F. railroad; 4 miles.
- Ladrones, Socorro county, W. of La Joya on A., T. & S. F. railroad; 12 miles.
- Lake Valley, (silver), Dona Ana county, N. W. of Nutt on A., T. & S. F. railroad; 12 miles; stage.
- Lone Mountain, Grant county, N. E. of Lordsburg on S. P.; 4 miles, or N. W. of Deming 40 miles; stage.
- Lietendorf's, Grant county, S. of Lordsburg on S. P.; 7 miles; stage.
- Los Animas, Dona Ana county, E. of Las Cruces.

- La Joya, Socorro county, S. E. of La Joya; 20 miles; A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Manzano, Valencia county, E. of Belen; 20 miles; A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Mount Taylor, Valencia county, near Grant's; A. & P. railway.
- Manchester, Lincoln county, near White Oaks.
- Magdalena, Socorro, S. W. of Socorro 25 miles; stage.
- Mogollon, Socorro, N. W. of Deming 90 miles; stage via Silver City.
- McGregor, Taos county, N. E. from Embudo on D. & R. G.
- Miembros, E. of Silver City.
- Mora, Mora county, W. of Watrous; 20 miles; A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Moreno, (gold), Colfax county, N. W. of Springer on A., T. & S. F.
- Mineral City, San Miguel county, near Las Vegas.
- New Placers, Santa Fe county, S. of Cerrillos station; 15 miles; stage to Golden.
- North San Simon, Grant county, E. of San Simon, S. P.; 2 miles.
- Nogal, Lincoln county, S. E. of Socorro via White Oaks; 100 miles.
- Nacimiento, (copper), Bernalillo county, W. of Bernalillo on the A., T., & S. F. railroad; 50 miles.
- Oscuras, E. of Socorro; 34 to 40 miles.
- Organs, Dona Ana county, E. of Las Cruces, A., T. & S. F. railroad, 18 miles; stage.
- Ortiz Mills, Santa Fe county, S. of Cerrillos; 4 miles.
- Pueblo, Socorro county, W. of Socorro; 30 miles; stage.
- Palomas, Socorro county, S. W. of Engle on the Rio Grande.
- Pecos, Santa Fe county, near Kingman, A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Petaca, Rio Arriba county, near No Agua, D. & R. G. railroad.
- Picuris, Taos, N. E. of Embudo, D. & R. G.
- Pinos Altos, Grant county, N. W. of Deming; stage via Silver City.
- Placitas, Bernalillo, E. of Bernalillo; 15 miles.
- Percha, (silver,) Grant county, N. W. of Nutt on A., T. & S. F. railroad; stage; 35 miles.
- Rio Hondo, Taos county, N. E. of Embudo, D. & R. G.
- Rincon, San Miguel county, N. W. of Las Vegas; 20 miles.
- Rincon, Rincon on A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Rio Bonita, Lincoln county, S. E. of Socorro.
- Rio Arriba Placers, near Embudo, D. & R. G.
- Rio de la Vaca, San Miguel county, near Fulton, A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Rio Grande Gold Placers, N. W. of Taos.
- Rio Colorado Placers, Taos county, N. of Embudo, D. & R. G.
- Robinson, in Black Range; stage from Engle, northwesterly.
- Socorro, Socorro county, W. of Socorro; 3 miles.
- San Andreas, Socorro county, E. of Engle, A., T. & S. F. railroad; 22 miles.
- San Cristobal, San Cristobal mountains, near Crocker, A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Spiegelberg, Valencia county, E. Belen, A., T. & S. F. railroad; 22 miles.
- South San Simon, Grant county, S. of San Simon, S. P.; 4 miles.
- Spring Hill, Socorro county, W. of La Joya, A., T. & S. F. railroad.
- Santa Rita, Grant county, N. W. of Deming; stage via Silver City.
- Shakespeare, Grant county, S. of Lordsburg, S. P.; 3 miles; stage.
- Silver City, Grant county, N. W. Deming; 46 miles; stage.
- Silver Flat, Silver City.
- Stein's Peak, N. W. of Lordsburg, S. P.; 30 miles.
- Steeple Rock, Grant county, N. W. of Lordsburg, S. P.; 40 miles.
- Sweepstake, San Miguel county.
- San Pedro, Santa Fe county, S. of Cerrillos, A., T. & S. F. railroad; 16 miles; stage.

- Sacramento, Dona Ana county, E. of Las Cruces.
Telegraph, Grant county, on the Rio Gila; stage via Silver City.
Taos, Taos county, Fernandez de Taos.
Tijeras Canon, Bernalillo, N. E. of Albuquerque; 20 miles.
Tres Hermanas, Grant county, S. of Deming; 25 miles.
Turquesa, Santa Fe county, S. of Santa Fe; 25 miles; near Cerrillos district.
Tularosa, Dona Ana county, N. E. of Las Cruces.
Ute Creek, Colfax county, N. W. of Springer; 40 miles; coach via Cimarron.
Virginia, Grant county, S. of Lordsburg, S. P.; 10 miles; stage.
Victoria, Grant county, S. of Gage, S. P.; 4 miles.
Vera Cruz, Lincoln county, S. E. of Socorro; 80 miles; stage via White Oaks.
Vallecitos, Santa Fe county, Cerrillos; 6 miles.
Water Canon, Socorro county, S. W. of Socorro; 20 miles.
White Oaks, Lincoln county, E. of Socorro; 80 miles; stage.
White Mountain, S. W. of White Oaks; 22 miles.



STATIONS AND DISTANCES
UPON
NEW MEXICO RAILROADS.

(Telegraph Stations are indicated by a *.)

SUMMARY OF MILEAGE.

NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Main line from Colorado line to Deming.....	481
Santa Fe and El Paso Branches.....	95
Branches to Las Vegas Hot Springs and Coal Fields at Raton and San Antonio.....	18
	<u>— 594</u>

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Albuquerque to Arizona line.....	174
----------------------------------	-----

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

El Paso to Lordsburg.....	182
---------------------------	-----

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Espanola to Antonito.....	79
Antonito to Amargo.....	85
	<u>— 164</u>

Total miles of railroads in the Territory December 1, 1882.... 1114

NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(Under lease to Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.)

Distance from Kansas City.	TO	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between stations.
Distance from Deming.			
1149 Kansas City, Mo.....		869	
1133 Atchison, Kan.....		853	
67 1082 Topeka*, (Kansas State Capital.).....		802	66.5
201 948 Newton*		667	134.6
286 863 Great Bend*, (Arkansas River.).....		582	85.
309 780 Dodge City*, (near Ft. Dodge.).....		499	83.
486 662 State Line of Kansas and Colorado.....		381	118.1

NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Continued.

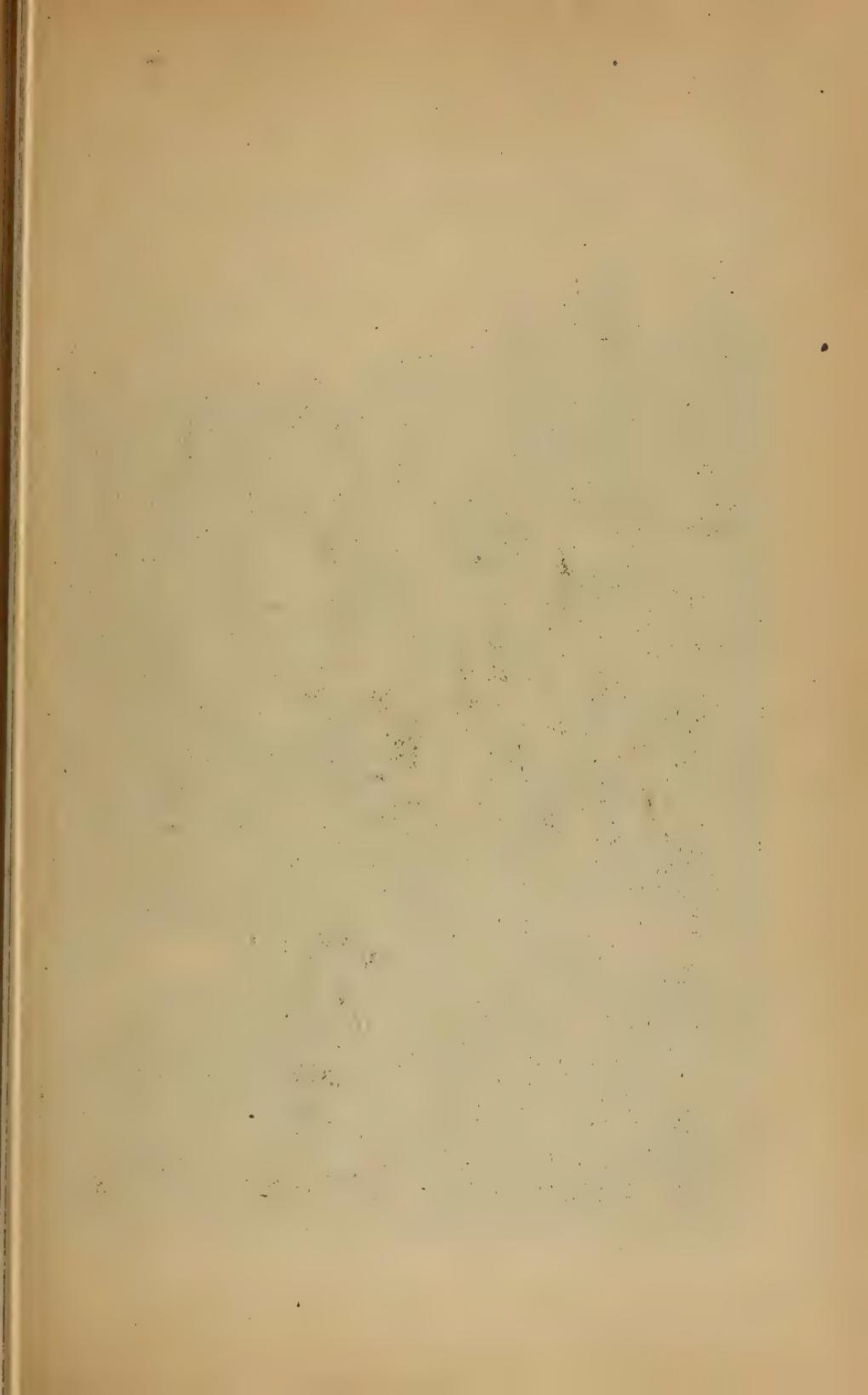
Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance from Deming.	TO		Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between stations.
548	601	Las Animas,* (Ft. Lyon U. S. Military Post).....		320	61.3
571	578	La Junta, Colo.* (Junc. for Pueblo & Denver).....		397	23.
652	497	Trinidad*.....		216	81.5
668	481	New Mexico and Colorado boundary (Tunnel).....		210	15.5
675	474	Raton* (Colfax Co. and coal fields, eating station).....		194	7.5
681	468	Otero, (cattle range).....		189	5.3
692	457	Maxwell, ".....		176	11.1
702	447	Dorsev, ".....		167	10.2
709	440	Dover ".....		159	7.3
716	433	Springer,* Co. seat; (sta. for Cimarron & Elizabetht'n).....		153	6.5
726	423	Ocate, (Mora county).....		143	10.3
736	413	Evans.....		133	9.7
741	408	Wagon Mound,* (scene of Indian massacre, 1854).....		128	5.5
751	398	Tipton, (Rio Mora valley).....		118	10.
758	391	Shoemaker, (horticulture).....		111	7.
766	383	Watrous,* (sta. for Mora, Tiptonville and Ft. Union).....		103	7-9
775	374	Onava, (San Miguel Co).....		94	9.1
786	363	Las Vegas,* (Co. seat. Hot Springs).....		83	10.9
791	358	Romero, (stone quarries).....		78	4.8
799	350	Sulzbacher.....		70	8.2
805	344	Bernal, (Bernal Peak).....		64	5.9
815	334	Pecos, (Rio Pecos crossing).....		54	10.2
823	326	Fulton, (Pecos valley).....		46	7.7
832	317	Kingman,* (East of Pecos ruins, Santa Fe Co).....		37	9.
837	313	Levy, (timber).....		33	4.6
841	308	Glorietta,* (Union victory—battle 1862).....		28	4.7
849	300	Manzanares, (valley of the Rio Galisteo).....		20	8.1
851	298	Lamy,* (Junction for Santa Fe).....		18	1.8
860	316	Santa Fe,* (Capital and county seat).....		—	—
862	291	Ortiz.....		29	11.4
870	279	Cerrillos,* (coal fields; sta. for Golden; mines).....		36	7.4
872	277	Waldo.....		38	2.
876	273	Rosario.....		42	6.3
881	268	Wallace,* (Bernalillo Co; Ind. pueblo; R. G. valley).....		48	5.2
888	261	Elota.....		55	6.7
892	257	Algodones, (Vini culture).....		59	4.4
903	246	Bernalillo,* (Co. seat; station for Jemez springs).....		69	10.3
910	239	Alameda, (fine agricultural valley).....		77	7.5
918	231	Albuquerque,* (A. & P. shops; broad valley).....		85	7.9
928	221	Isleta, (pueblo; Valencia Co. R. R. bridge).....		95	9.5
931	218	A. & P. Junction,*.....		98	3.2
938	211	Los Lunas, (Co. seat; fine farms).....		105	7.5
948	201	Belen,* (broad agricultural bottoms).....		115	10.
958	191	Sabinal, (Socorro county).....		125	10.
969	180	La Joya.....		136	11.
981	168	Alamillo, (rich bottom lands).....		147	11.4
994	155	Socorro,* (Co. seat; sta. for Magdalena & Oseura mts).....		160	12.9
1007	142	San Antonio, (branch R. R. to coal fields).....		174	12.6
1014	135	Valverde, (battle field—1862).....		181	6.9
1021	128	San Marcial,* (sta. for Ojo Caliente).....		188	6.6
1028	121	Pope.....		195	7.4
1037	112	Lava.....		204	9.2

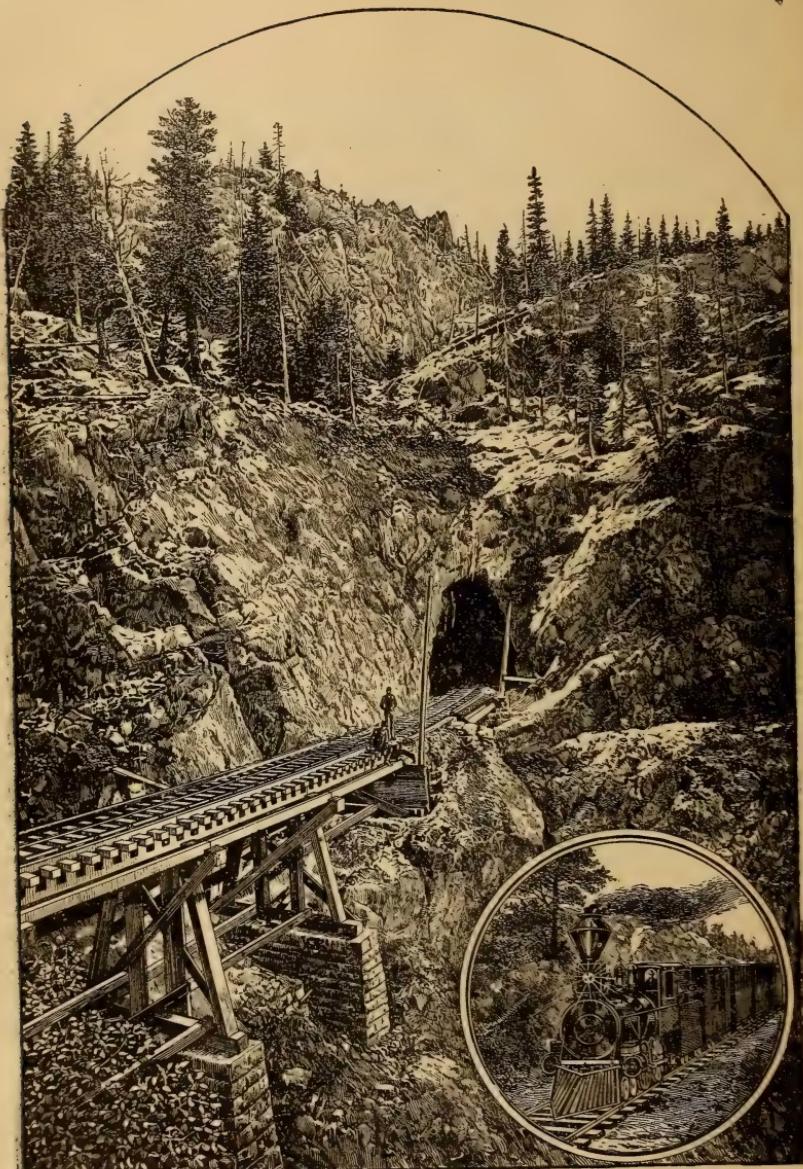
NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC—Continued.

Distance from Kansas City.	Distance from Deming.	TO	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between stations.	
				Distance from El Paso.	Distance from Santa Fe.
1047	102	Crocker, (stock range).....	214	10.	
1059	90	Engle* (Sta. for Black Range Mines).....	226	11.7	
1067	82	Cutter, (stock range).....	234	8.	
1079	70	Upham, (stock range).....	246	12.	
1090	60	Grama, (stock range).....	256	10.4	
1097	53	Rincon* (Jnc. for Las Cruces, Dona Ana Co., El Paso).....	263	6.9	
1101	48	Hatch, (Rio Grande crossing).....	267	4.4	
1110	39	Sellers, (stock range).....	276	8.9	
1117	32	Watson.....	284	7.5	
1121	28	Nutt* (Sta. for Lake Valley, Percha and Hillsboro).....	288	3.9	
1134	15	Florida,.....	301	13.	
1142	7	Coleman (Grant Co.).....	309	7.6	
1143		Deming* (S. P. Junction. Sta. for Silver City).....	316	7.3	

EL PASO BRANCH.

Distance from Kansas City.	Distance from El Paso.	FROM	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between stations.	
				Distance from El Paso.	Distance from Santa Fe.
1097	77	Rincon*.....	263		
1105	69	Tonuco.....	271	8.0	
1113	60	Randall.....	279	8.5	
1116	58	Selden* (Ft. Selden, U. S. military post).....	282	2.6	
1125	49	Dona Ana, (broad, rich bottom lands).....	291	8.6	
1131	44	Las Cruces* (Co. Seat. Sta. for Mesilla, grape lands).....	297	5.5	
1142	32	Mesquite, (Mesilla valley).....	308	11.4	
1155	20	Anthony, (agricultural lands).....	321	12.5	
1164	11	Montoya.....	330	8.9	
1175		El Paso. (Texas)* (Junc'n T. P., and for Chihuahua).....	340	10.8	





TOLTEC TUNNEL, EAST ENTRANCE D. & R. G. R. R.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(New Mexico Division.)

Distance from Albuquerque	From Santa Fe (by rail over New Mexico and Southern Pacific).	TO	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between Stations
	Albuquerque* (Initial Point and Shops).....		85	
9.6	Isleta (Indian Pueblo).....		95	9.6
12.7	A. & P. Junction*.....		98	3.1
23.4	Luna.....		109	10.7
34.	Rio Puerco (Rio Puerco Bridge, stock range).....		119	10.6
47.2	San Jose (Coal).....		132	13.2
59.8	El Rito.....		145	12.6
66.	Laguna* (Indian Pueblo, Presbyterian mission).....		151	6.2
72.	Cubero (Sta. for Cubero and Acoma Pueblos).....		157	6.
83.4	McCarty's, (stock).....		168	11.4
88.	Acoma.....		173	4.6
96.1	Grants* (Old Ft. Wingate, stock).....		181	8.1
107.2	Blue Water, (stock range).....		192	11.1
121.8	Chavez.....		207	14.6
130.2	Continental Divide, (timber).....		215	8.4
136.1	Coolidge* (Bacon Springs).....		221	5.9
146.2	Wingate* (U. S. Military Post, coal oil).....		231	10.1
157.7	Gallup, (coal).....		242	11.5
165.6	Defiance, (Sta. for Navajo Agency).....		250	7.9
174.	Manuelito (near Arizona Boundary).....		258	8.4
186.9	Allantown.....		273	12.9
199.7	Sanders.....		286	12.8
212.7	Navajo Springs.....		299	13.
215.3	Billings.....		312	12.6
238.1	Carrizo.....		323	12.8
250.9	Holbrook.....		336	12.8
263.1	St. Joseph.....		348	12.2
277.	Breeds (Sta. for Moqui Pueblo).....		367	13.9
285.5	Winslow*.....		378	8.5

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.
(New Mexico Division.)

Distance from Denver	From Santa Fe Northerly	TO	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between Stations
379	Espanola* (Broad agricultural valley).....		28.	
365	Chamita, (Opposite San Juan Pueblo, agriculture).....		39.8	4.8
358	Alcade, (agriculture).....		37.1	6.3
351	Embudo* (Sta. for Taos, Rio Grande bridge).....		45.1	8.
343	Comanche.....		49.6	4.5
346	Barranca* (Sta. for Joseph's Ojo Caliente).....		52.6	3.
336	Caliente, (timber).....		59.6	7.
324	Servilleta.....		62.5	12.9
314	Tres Piedras* (timber).....		72.5	10.
306	No Agua.....		79.6	7.1

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY—Continued.

Distance from Denver.	TO	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between Stations.
297	Volcano, (stock range)	88.7	9.1
290	Palmilla	95.7	7.
279	Antonito* (Junction for the West)	107.2	11.5
250	Alamosa* (San Louis Valley)	135.9	23.7
226	Fort Garland* (U. S. Military Post)	159.9	24.
206	Veta Pass* (Mule Shoe Bend)	180.4	20.5
170	Cuchara*	217.5	36.1
120	South Pueblo* (Junction for Leadville)	266.	49.5
75	Colorado Springs* (Colorado College)	310.4	44.4
	Denver* (State Capital of Colorado)	338.	75.2

SAN JUAN DIVISION.

Distance from Denver.	TO	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between Stations.
289	Lava.	117.4	10.2
298	Bighorn.	126.4	9.
304	Sublette* (timber)	132.	5.6
309	Toltec (Gorge and Tunnel)	137.3	5.3
317	Osier*.	45.3	8.
321	Los Pinos, (coal)	149.	3.8
329	Cumbreos*.	157.4	8.3
331	Coxo.	159.2	1.8
338	Lobato, (timber)	166.9	7.7
343	Chama* (Sta. for Tierra Amarilla, agricultural valley)	171.1	4.2
348	Willow Creek.	176.1	5.
353	Azotea.	180.9	4.8
362	Monero.	190.1	9.2
365	Amargo* (Jicarilla Indian Res)	193.7	3.6
402	Arboles*.	230.4	36.7
425	Ignacio*.	253.	22.6
450	Durango*.	278.8	25.8

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

(New Mexico.)

Distance from San Francisco.	TO	Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between Stations.
1286	El Paso* (Texas, Rio Grande valley)	340	15
1271	Strauss, (stock range)	310	73
1198	Deming* (Junction A., T. & S. F. and to Silver City)	320	20
1178	Gage, (stock range)	370	40
1138	Lordsburg* (Mines, station for Shakespeare and Clifton)	410	34
1104	San Simon* (Mines)	450	40
1164	Wilcox*.	460	40
1024	Benson* (Junction for Guaymas)	536	46
978	Tucson*.	691	65
913	Casa Grande*.		

SOUTHERN PACIFIC—Continued.

Distance from San Francisco.	From Santa Fe via N. M. and Southern Pacific		Distance from Santa Fe.	Distance between Stations.
	TO			
731	Yuma*		783	162
482	Los Angelos*		1032	248
241	Goshen*		1278	241
	San Francisco		1514	241

Via Rincon and Rio Grand Valley to

1286 El Paso, Texas*..... 840

From hence southerly via Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad o

Distance from El Paso			
12	Ysleta (Indian Pueblo, Texas)	352	12
21	San Eizario	361	9
53	Camp Rice	393	32





NEW MEXICO.

ITS RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.



Looking for Montezuma.

THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO is anomalous in that it is the seat of the antipodes of civilization upon the continent.

The "free for all chance" in the race of modern energy, enterprise and prosperity, with the coming of steam transportation in its mighty irresistible onward course, has here peaceably met face to face mediaeval conservatism and the crooked stick plows and industrial methods of the Ptolomies.

Here, are not only found the descendants and representatives of the old Latin civilization, but likewise the old Mexican or Native races still living in domestic simplicity and peacefulness, tilling the soil and hunting the buffalo in season and dwelling in permanent homes and communal houses erected of sun-dried brick and stone, closely clustered around a common plaza, and all much the same, as will be recognized, as when visited and

DESCRIBED BY ANTONIO DE ESPEJO, THREE CENTURIES AGO.

Espejo says: "From Conches, situated on the western border of Texas, (probably centering around where the river of the same name, on modern maps, debouches into the Rio Grande), they followed their journey for the space of fifteen days without meeting any people, all that while passing through wood and groves of pine trees (pinon) bearing such fruit as those of Castile. At the end, whereof, having traveled, to their judgement, fourscore leagues, they came unto a small hamlet or village (pueblos at or near Paso del Norte, or San Elizario) of few people, in whose poor cottages covered with straw they found many deer-skins as well dressed as those of Flanders, with

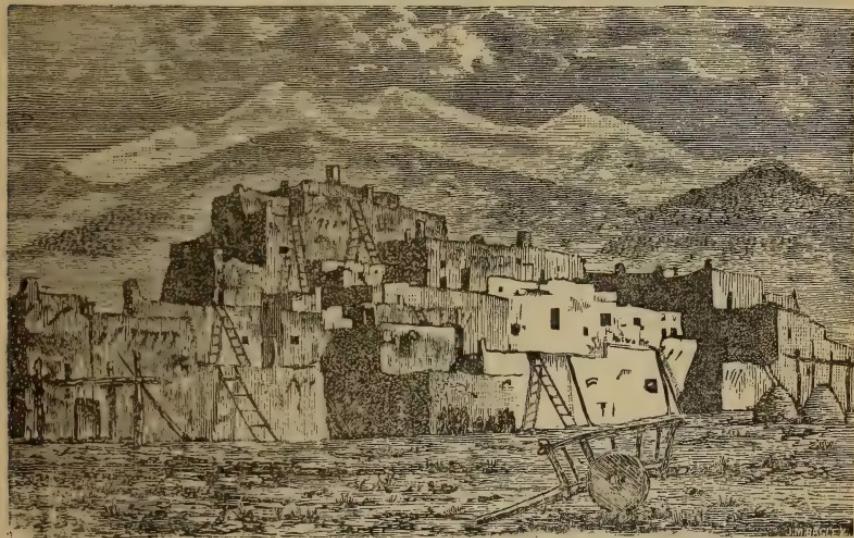
great store of excellent white salt. They gave our men good entertainment for the space of two days while they remained there, after which they bare them company about twelve leagues, into certian great towns, always traveling by the river called the Rio del Norte abovesaid, till such time as they came into the country called by them New Mexico. Here all along the shore of the said river grew mighty woods of poplar, being in some places four leagues broad, and great store of walnut trees and vines like those of Castile.

Having traveled two days through the said woods of poplar and walnut trees, they came to ten towns situated on both sides of the said river, besides others which they might see further out of the way, wherein there seemed to be great store of people, and those which they saw were above ten thousand persons. In this province the people received them very courteously and brought them to their towns, whereas they gave them great plenty of vituals and hens of the country, with many other things, and that with good will. Here they found houses very well built, with gallant lodgings, and in most of them were stoves for the winter season. Their garments were of cotton and of deer-skins, and the attire both of men and women is after the manner of the Indians of the kingdom of Mexico. But the strangest thing of all was to see both men and women wear shoes and boots with good soles of neats leather, a thing which they never saw in any other part of Mexico. The women keep their hair well combed and dressed, wearing nothing else upon their heads. In all these towns they had Caciques who governed their people like the Caciques of Mexico, with sergeants to execute their commands, who go through the town proclaiming with a loud voice the pleasure of the Caciques, commanding the same to be put in execution.

In all their arable grounds, whereof they have great plenty, they erect on the one side a little cottage or shed standing upon four studs, under which the laborers do eat and pass away the heat of the day, for they are a people given to labor, and do continually occupy themselves therein. The weapons that they use are strong bows and arrows headed with flints, which will pierce through a coat of mail, and macanas which are clubs of half a yard long so set with sharp flints that they are sufficient to cleave a man asunder in the midst; they use also a kind of targets made of raw hides."

Espejo also records coming to the province of "Tiguez containing sixteen towns," one of which was named "Poala." (The latter, now an extinct pueblo, is understood to have been situated upon the Rio Grande between the towns of Albuquerque and

Bernalillo.) He likewise visited the province of Quires (Santo Domingo and vicinity) having 14,000 souls, of Cia (Zia) having 20,000, "and containing eight market places and better houses, the latter plastered and painted in divers colors," who "presented our men with many curious mantles, and victuals, excellently well dressed." Zia was "deemed more curious, of greater civility and better government than any other pueblo hitherto seen. "Ameies (Jemez) with 30,000 population, was next visited, and which, "like unto their neighbors of the former province, (Zia) being as well provided of all necessaries as they, and of as good government," and then Acoma, "situate upon a high rock and reached by steps cut in the rocks," and having a population of 6,000 persons. He also visited Zuñi, and another great province further west containing 50,000 population. Espejo speaks frequently of their houses and of some that were four stories high, and generally writes approvingly of their cultivation of the soil, and the great industry and provident care of the people, and of their generous hospitality, to the extent of feeding and caring for his whole command for days.



PUEBLO INDIAN COMMUNITY HOUSE—TAOS.

The account of Captain Espejo proves very clearly that the Pueblo Indian in his native civilization of 1583 like the Pueblo Indian of 1883 was within the borders of civilization, in fact, if not ranked as such. These people, as a distinct race, now number about 10,000 residing in this Territory. Originally, according to Spanish writers, they numbered among the hundreds of thou-

sands. After the revolution of 1680 numbers of them emigrated to the Pacific slope; some joined the wild tribes and others became merged into the civilization of their conquerors, and now generally known on this continent as Mexican. Of the masses of the people of the Territory, mention will be made further on.

LIFE AND PROPERTY SECURE.

When people contemplate emigrating to any particular locality, the first and most important inquiry is whether life and property are secure. In all ages and countries history shows that the bad element floats with the tide of emigration in a percentage larger than that which remains in the old and organized communities. New Mexico has not been an exception to this rule. The geographical position and isolation from the States by reason of a want of railroad communications have hitherto caused bad men from other localities to congregate within her borders, who, with the warlike Apaches, have given the people a great deal of trouble and have inflicted upon the Territory very serious injuries. While in the past hostile Indians have made frequent raids upon outlying settlements; murders and robberies by white men have been numerous. Since October, 1881, hostiles have not made a demonstration in New Mexico, and "rustlers" and desperadoes have scarcely put in an appearance.

It is a fact neither well known nor appreciated, that at no time within the past generation has there existed in any material sense at Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Las Vegas, any greater danger from attack by Indians than at San Francisco, Chicago or Boston. The same is, and has been true with respect to nearly every town of prominence during the past ten years; and to-day, is barely less true of every settlement in the Territory.

The courts are in the vigorous and faithful discharge of their duties, and criminals are arrested, convicted and punished as successfully as can be expected in a country so large and sparsely populated, and where mountains and cañons afford such facilities for escape and concealment.

Twenty militia companies are organized, armed, supplied with ammunition, and well officered, and so located as to promptly and effectively protect the people in nearly every part of the Territory. Composed as they are of men interested in the country, they are reliable and efficient, and their presence tends to deter bad men from acts of violence and crime. The Territory is commendably peaceable and orderly, and people who desire to come here are confidently assured that they will be safe in their lives, property and business.

The means of transportation to and within New Mexico are furnished by the following constructed and contemplated railways:



• COLLOSSUS OF ROADS.

RAILWAYS.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad starting from Kansas City has been completed to Deming on the Southern Pacific, and on southwesterly across the State of Sonora to Guaymas, a port on the Pacific coast in the republic of Mexico. At Rincon it has a track following the Rio Grande to El Paso, in the State of Texas, where it connects with the Mexican Central railroad, now completed from Paso del Norte to the city of Chihuahua, and having the city of Mexico as an objective point.

The general direction of the road from the Colorado State line at Raton Pass to Rincon Junction is nearly south. From

Rineon Junction to Deming its direction is southwesterly, and to the Texas State line south southeast. Connection is made with Santa Fe by an eighteen mile branch from Lamy Junction.

Branches to the coal beds adjacent have been constructed from Raton and San Antonio respectively.

A branch to the Las Vegas Hot Springs has likewise been constructed, which makes close connections with all passenger trains.

Other branches from the main line have been projected to connect with various outlying points, and which are either in course of construction or will be constructed in the early future. The length of line constructed in New Mexico belonging to the A., T. & S. F., system of railways, is 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad, (New Mexico division) beginning at Albuquerque on the Rio Grande, extends in a westerly direction to the western boundary of New Mexico, and into central Arizona. It has the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, as its objective point.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad enters the Territory from the north near Antonito. Of the San Juan division of said road, running west, there are about 60 miles of track in this Territory. The New Mexico division of that road extends from near Antonito to Espanola, 28 miles north of the city of Santa Fe, running nearly due south with 80 miles of track. Connection by daily Concord coaches are made with Santa Fe.

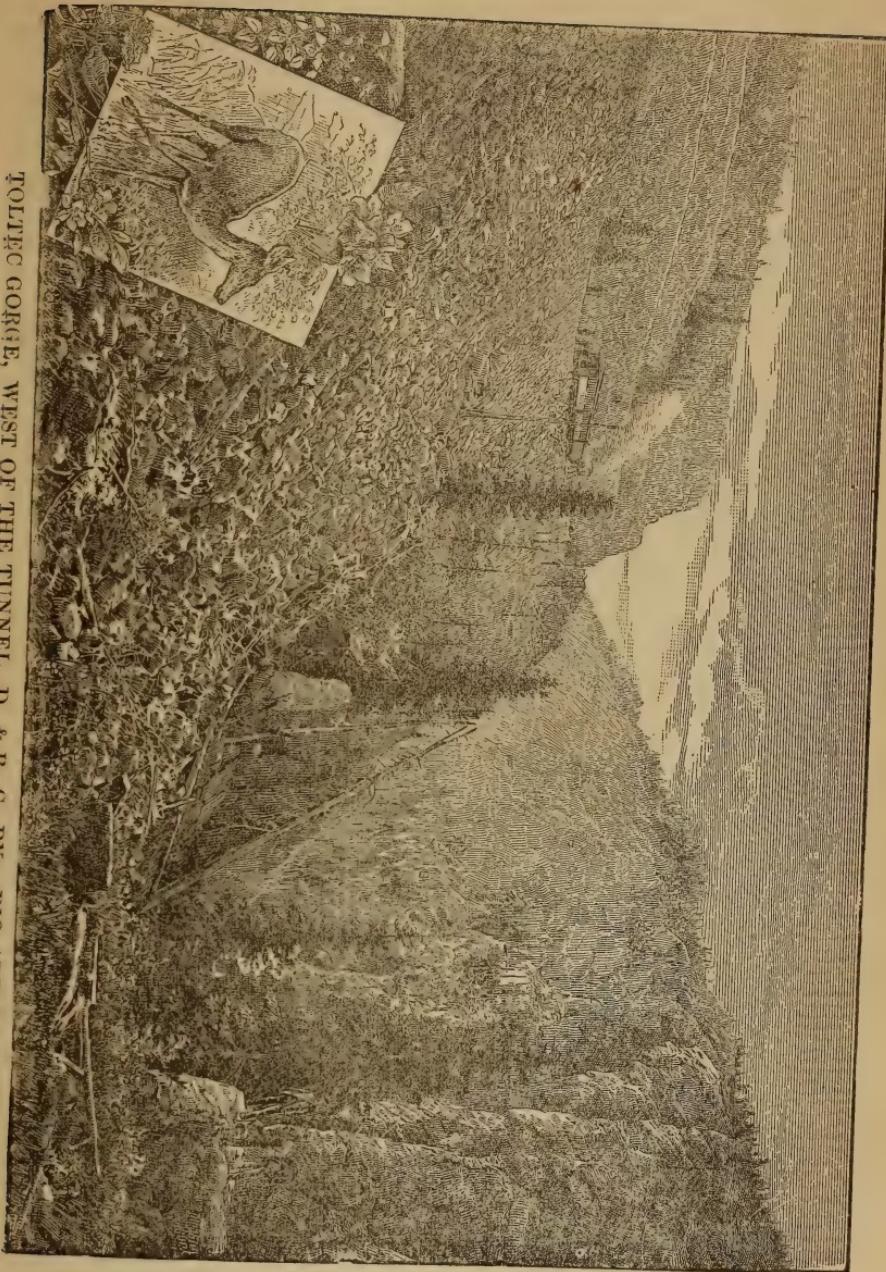
The Southern Pacific railroad extends entirely across the southwestern portion of the Territory, running almost due east from Stein's Pass, where it enters the Territory and connects at Deming with the A., T. & S. F., system and at El Paso with the Texas Pacific; it has 155 miles of track.

The Texas Pacific railroad, which is now completed to El Paso, Texas, has continuous railway connection through the State of Arkansas to St. Louis, and through Texas and Louisiana to Galveston and New Orleans.

The Texas, Santa Fe and Northern railroad connects with the Denver and Rio Grande railroad at Espanola and runs south-easterly to the city of Santa Fe. The building of the road to the latter point is well under way; from thence it is projected to the Pecos river and to Galveston and other gulf ports and to Laredo, thence to connect with the Mexican National railway. The Denver and New Orleans railway gives promise of building its line through eastern New Mexico.

Roads are also projected and chartered from Trinidad, in the State of Colorado, to Las Vegas and the Rio Grande, and

TOLTEC GORGE, WEST OF THE TUNNEL, D. & R. G. RY., RIO ARRIBA CO.



17

17

from Socorro, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to the Black Range and the Mogollon mining camps.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad is in course of construction from Galveston, and is expected to reach the city of Santa Fe in eighteen months.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad, from the Indian Territory west, will doubtless be built, and will strike the eastern boundary of the Territory near the Canadian river, and Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande.

Companies have been organized to construct roads respectively, from Deming to Silver City, (ready for the iron,) from Lordsburg to Clifton, Arizona, and from Nutt station to Lake Valley. [See tables of railway stations and distances among first pages of this book.]

THE OVERLAND TRADE

amounted in 1831 to \$15,000; in 1846 to \$1,752,250, and in 1876 to \$2,108,000. This trade has increased to a great extent, supplying now sufficient freight for four railroads, and will doubtless increase so as to render projected railroad enterprises profitable.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

The Territory has an average breadth of 335 miles; length of eastern boundary, 345 miles; length of western boundary, 390 miles; the whole covering an area of 121,201 square miles. By geographical divisions it is bounded on the north by the State of Colorado, on the east by the public domain and the State of Texas, on the south by the State of Texas and the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and on the west by the Territory of Arizona.

The Territory is divided into twelve counties, as follows:

NORTHERN TIER.

Colfax, with Springer as county seat.

Taos, with Fernando de Taos as county seat.

Rio Arriba, with Tierra Amarilla as county seat.

CENTRAL TIER.

Mora, with Mora as county seat.

San Miguel, with Las Vegas as county seat.

Santa Fe, with Santa Fe as county seat.

Bernalillo, with Bernalillo as county seat.

Valencia, with Los Lunas as county seat.

Socorro, with Socorro as county seat.

SOUTHERN TIER.

Lincoln, with Lincoln as county seat.

Doña Ana, with Las Cruces as county seat.

Grant, with Silver City as county seat.



SCENES IN ALBUQUERQUE.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

Santa Fe is the capital of the Territory and military headquarters and a commercial, educational, religious and political center. Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Silver City have been and still are developing very rapidly, and are each bidding stoutly for commercial supremacy. The following are enterprising and growing towns: Socorro, Georgetown, Las Cruces, La Mesilla, Springer, Raton, Los Lunas, Mora, Tierra Amarilla, Lincoln, White Oaks, Taos, Watrous, Cerrillos, Deming, Lordsburg, Lake Valley, Hillsboro and Kingston. All are either on railroads or stage routes. They vary in population from a few hundred in the last named to several thousand in the first named.

The population of the Territory, with the recent increase, may be set down at 130,000, or a fraction above one person to the square mile.

THE PEOPLE.

The masses of the people are simple in their tastes and habits, peaceable and law-abiding. Village settlements are the rule, this mode of living having been necessary, under past experience, as a means of protection against hostile Indians. They are generally engaged in agriculture on a small scale, and in

attending to herds and flocks. In a few instances agriculture is carried on quite extensively, and the flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are very large. The people engaged in the mining industry are generally those who have come to the Territory recently.

The people of New Mexico have frequently given substantial evidence that they are a well-disposed, patriotic, and liberty-loving people.

In illustration of their love of liberty and friendship for the government, the following instances are mentioned:

General Kearny occupied the country in 1846 without meeting an armed force or material opposition of any kind, although a few months later, under gross misrepresentations by a few restless spirits, a speck of war was developed, which, however, was easily suppressed.

In the convention, called in October, 1848, to consider questions with respect to local self-government, the convention adopted unanimously a petition and resolutions, among which were the following as translated:

We, the people of New Mexico, respectfully petition Congress for the speedy organization by law of a Territorial civil government for us.

Then a resolution :

We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders, and until the time shall arrive for an admission into the Union as a State, we desire to be protected by Congress against their introduction amongst us.

The resolutions have the more force when it is remembered that the best citizens of the Territory were elected to and served in that convention, and that more than two-thirds of the members were born in the Territory.

From 1848 to 1860 militia and volunteers of the Territory, under the command of native officers, were engaged in several successful Indian campaigns, notably 1854 and 1859.

In the same spirit and from like motives the Territory contributed to the Union armies over 6,000 volunteers during the war of the rebellion, who performed arduous, gallant and effective service against rebels and hostile Indians, and notably at Apache cañon, where the confederate troops were so completely discomfited that they at once abandoned the Territory.

Thus at their homes, in legislation, and in the army have the people given evidence of their love of liberty and fealty to the government placed over them by conquest.

The native population are not only law-abiding themselves, but are a reliable element to be employed in repelling Indian raids and suppressing domestic disorders ; they are seldom guilty of heinous crimes. Most of the desperadoes who have hereto-

fore infested the Territory, where adventurers from other localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration, since the advent of railroads, has been and now is rapidly on the increase. More than 10,000 people have come to the Territory for permanent settlement since the census of 1880. They are from every State and Territory in the Union, and a few from many of the foreign nations. As a body they are, like the mass of those who came here from 1846 to 1880, intelligent, patriotic, energetic, economical, honest and orderly.

The following table shows the distribution and locality of population according to the census of 1880.

NEW MEXICO.

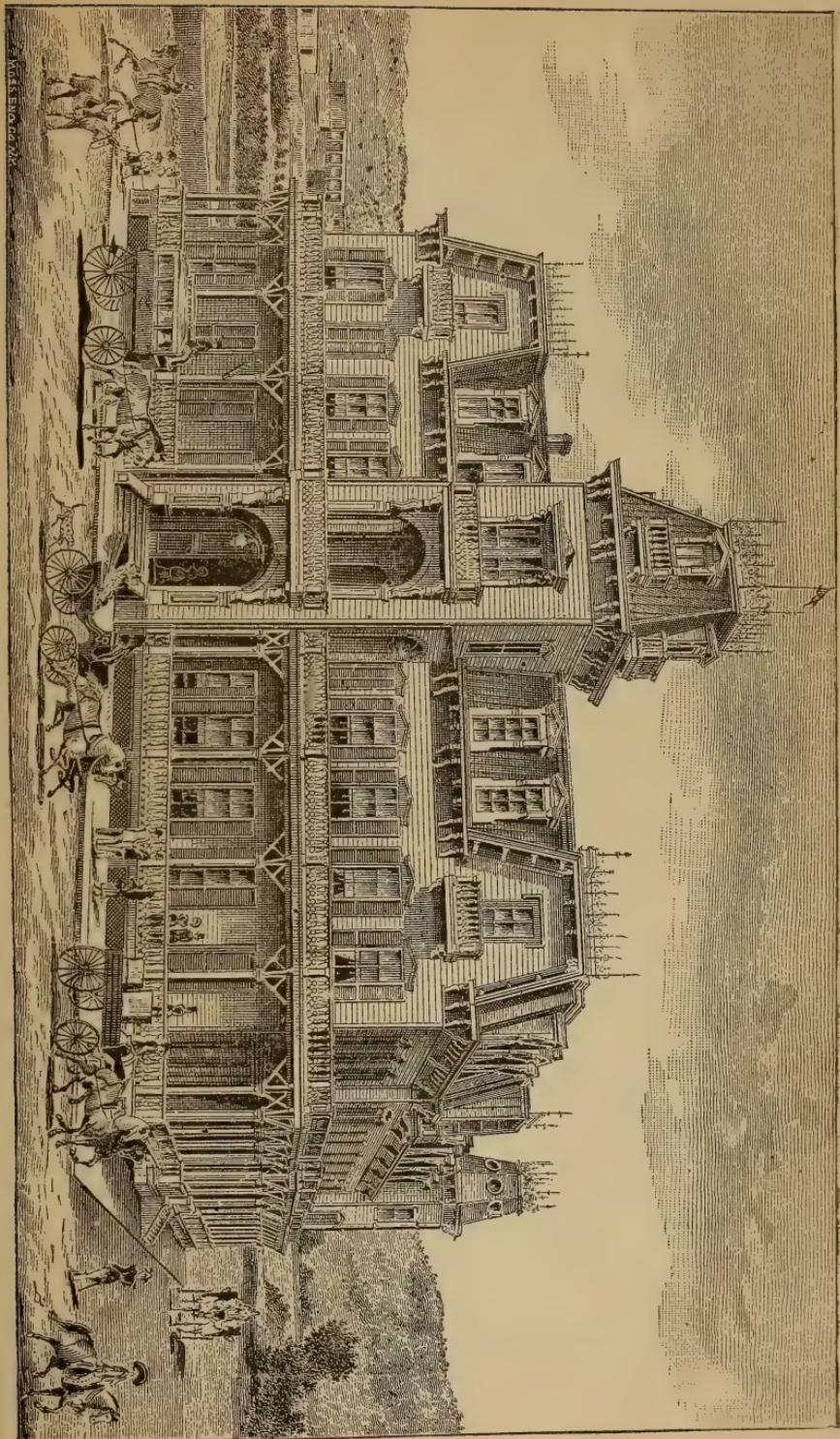
COUNTIES.	Total.	Male	Female	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.*
The Territory.	119,565	64,496	55,069	111,514	8,051	108,721	10,844
Bernalillo.....	17,225	9,087	8,183	16,842	383	12,514	4,711
Colfax.....	3,398	1,973	1,425	3,144	254	3,375	23
Dona Ana.....	7,612	3,958	3,654	4,743	2,869	7,587	75
Grant.....	4,539	2,844	1,695	2,536	2,003	4,404	135
Lincoln.....	2,513	1,552	961	2,303	210	2,448	65
Mora.....	9,751	5,033	4,718	9,542	209	9,423	328
Rio Arriba.....	11,023	5,735	5,288	10,837	186	10,215	808
San Miguel.....	20,638	11,048	9,590	20,051	577	20,439	199
Santa Fe.....	10,867	6,023	4,844	10,20	658	18,388	479
Socorro.....	7,875	4,230	3,595	7,506	369	7,804	71
Taos.....	11,029	6,021	5,008	10,872	157	10,401	628
Valencia.....	13,095	6,942	6,153	12,919	176	9,773	3,322

*Including in the Territory, 55 Chinese and 9,790 Indians and half-breeds; in Bernalillo county, 2 Chinese and 4,492 Indians and half-breeds; in Colfax county, 17 Indians and half-breeds; in Dona Ana county, 5 Chinese and 45 Indians and half-breeds; in Grant county, 40 Chinese and 9 Indians; in Lincoln county, 2 Chinese and 3 Indians, in Mora county, 86 Indians and half-breeds; in Rio Arriba county, 799 Indians and half-breeds; in San Miguel county, 5 Chinese and 96 Indians and half-breeds; in Santa Fe county, 2 Chinese and 359 Indians and half-breeds; in Taos county, 583 Indians and half-breeds; in Valencia county, 3,301 Indians and half-breeds.

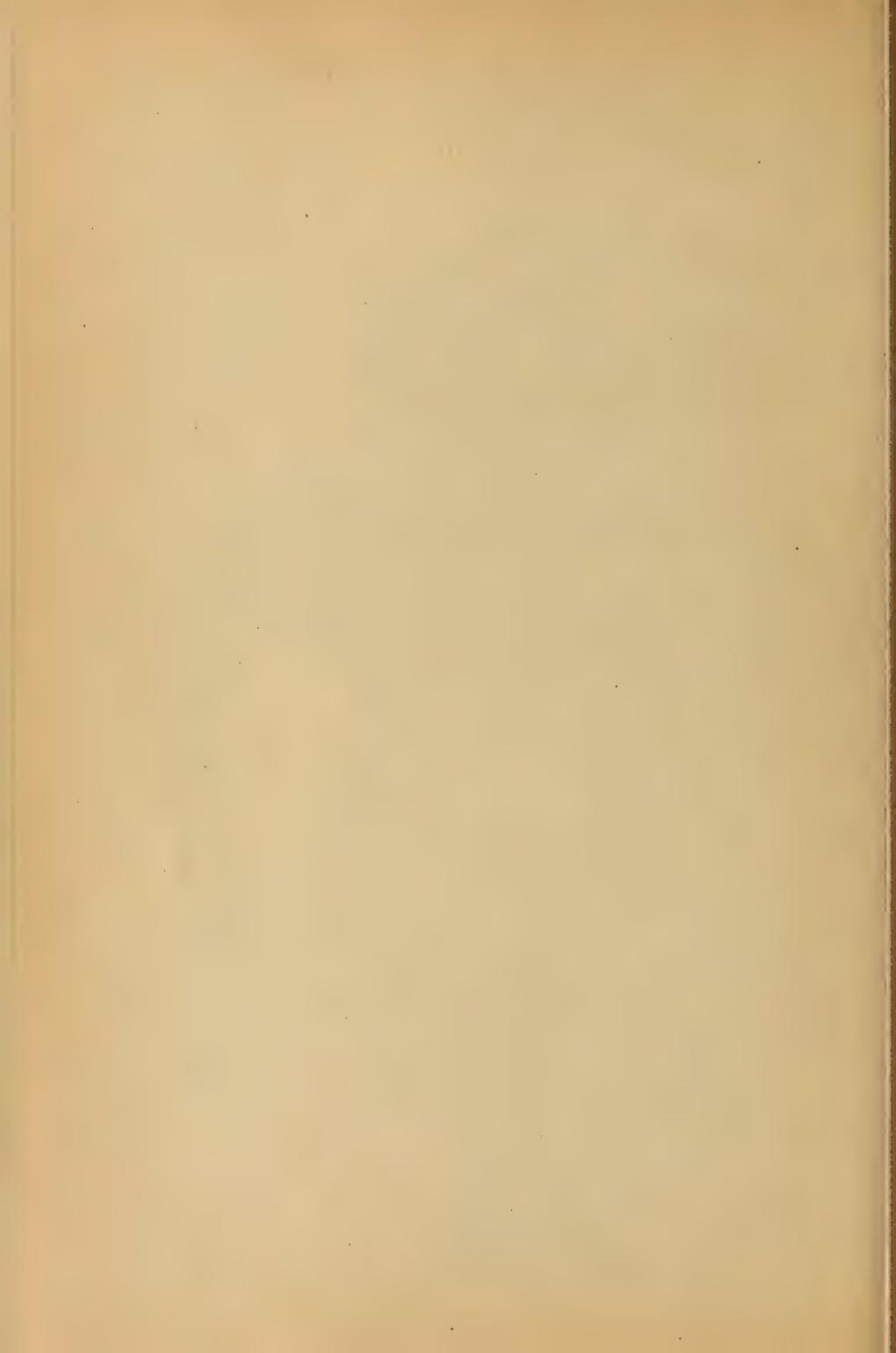
FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

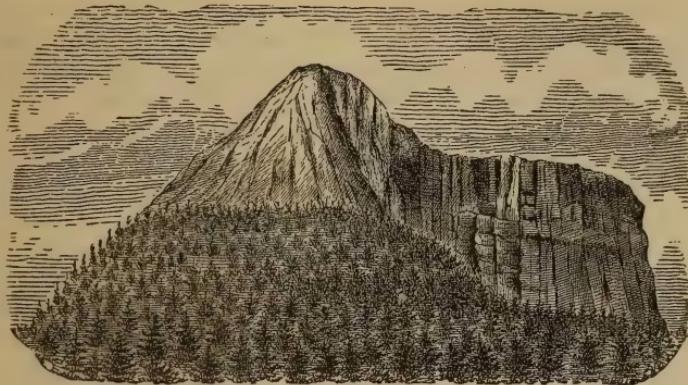
The surface is marked with mesas, valleys and mountains, foot-hills, bluffs, cañons and mountain parks. The mountain ranges, from north to south generally, break into spurs, buttes and foot-hills, diminishing in altitude, and graduating into mesas or high table lands.

In the northern part of the Territory the Culebra range looms up to the east into the Raton spur, and to the south is



PALACE HOTEL, SANTA FE.





ABOVE THE TIMBER LINE.

known, according to proximity to local towns, as Taos, Morá and Santa Fe mountains; to the west is the Conejos and Tierra Amarilla ranges. Southeast of the old city of Santa Fe and east of the Rio Grande, a broken range runs south, variously known as the Placer mountains, the Sandia, Manzana, Oscura, Jumanes, Fra Cristobal, Caballo, San Andres and Organs, the latter crossing the southern border of the Territory near El Paso. To the east of the above range is a series of high table-lands reaching to the mesa, known as the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains, and broken by the low mountains and peaks named on the maps as the Gallinas, Jacarillas, Carrizo, Capitan, Sierra Blanca, Guadalupe, Jarilla, Hueco and Sacramento.

On the west side of the Rio Grande, from the isolated peak near the northern boundary, known as the San Antonio mountain, another broken range runs south as follows, and known locally as Petaca, Valles, Jemes San Mateo, Ladrones, Oso, Magdalenas, Socorros, Gallinas, Southern San Mateo, Pinos Altos, Burro, Black and Mimbres ranges, and the Florida mountains near the southern border.

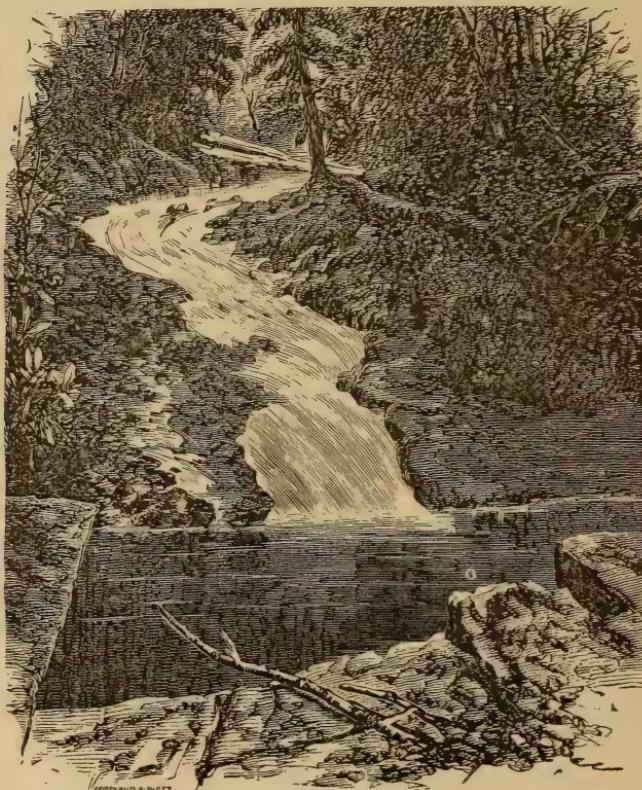
Farther to the west, and near the Arizona line, appears the continental divide, composed of mountains and peaks variously known as Tunicha, Chusca, Zuñi, Datil, San Francisco, Escudilla, Tulerosa, Luera, Mogollon, Pyramid, Stein's, Animas and Peloncillo.

These mountains, equably distributed as they are, furnish a large water supply, a great amount of timber, and are excellent shelter for stock during storms.

ALTITUDE.

The mesas and table lands in the northern part of the Territory are generally about 6,000 to 6,500 feet above sea-level. In

the central portion of the Territory the mesas attain an elevation of about 5,000 feet, and in the south about 4,000 feet. The fall of the Rio Grande from the northern border of the Territory to the point where it cuts the New Mexico, Texas and Chihuahua boundary is about 3,500 feet. The ranges generally rise from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the mesas and high table-lands. Mount Baldy, 18 miles from Santa Fe, is 12,202 feet high. Mount Taylor, in the Sierra San Mateo, is 11,200 feet high. Raton Pass, 7,893 feet; Costillo, 7,774 feet; Tierra Amarilla, 7,455 feet; Taos, 6,950 feet; Cimarron, 6,489 feet; Las Vegas, 6,452 feet; Glorieta, 7,587 feet; Santa Fe, 7,044 feet; Bernalillo, 5,104 feet; Albuquerque, 4,918 feet; Fort Wingate, 7,037 feet; Socorro, 4,655 feet; Silver City, 5,946; Fort Stanton, 5,800 feet; Las Cruces, 3,844 feet; El Paso, Texas, 3,662 feet; Tu-



ON THE RIO SANTA FE.

son, Arizona, 2,542 feet. Some of the mining camps are at an elevation of from 7,200 to 8,500.

At Kansas City, 849 miles east of Santa Fe, the altitude is 763 feet; Denver, 338 miles north of Santa Fe, 5,240.

WATER-COUSES AND EXTENT.

The Rio Grande is the main river of the Territory. It rises in southwestern Colorado, at an elevation of 11,920 feet; it runs southerly and centrally through the Territory, mainly through a broad valley. Its tributaries are, from the west: The San Andres, the Chama, Jemez, Puerco of the East, Alamosa, Chuchillo Negro, Animas and Polomas; from the east: Costilla, San Cristobal, Hondo, Taos, Picuris, Santa Cruz, Namba, Santa Fe, Galisteo, Tuerto and Alamilla.

The eastern portion of the Territory is drained by the Canadian river (Rio Colorado) emptying into the Arkansas river; its tributaries are: Cimarron, Mora, Sapello, Concha, Pajarito, Ute, Revuelta and Trujillo.

The Pecos river rises in the Santa Fe range and drains the eastern and southeastern part of the Territory, emptying into the Rio Grande. Its principal tributaries are: Vaca, Tecolote, Bernal, Gallinas, Salado, Yeso, Spring, Hondo, Feliz, Atrasco, Pañasco, Seven Rivers and Black.

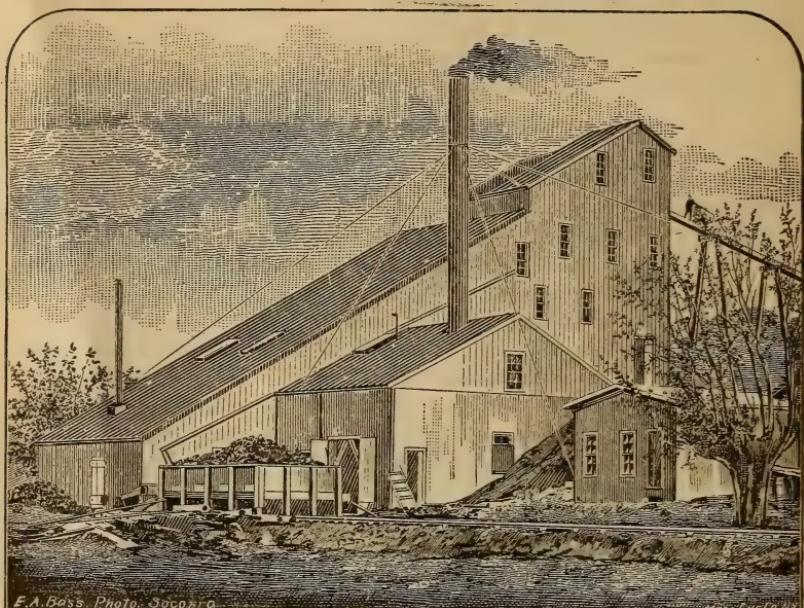
The northwestern part of the Territory is drained by the Rio San Juan, with tributaries as follows: Pinos, Navajo, Animas, La Plata and Manchos. The Puerco of the West, the Zuñi and Tularosa rivers are in the central west.

The Rio Miembres, Rio Gila and San Francisco are in the extreme southwest of the Territory.

Numerous small streams, arroyas and springs are to be found all over the Territory.

MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

The mineral wealth of New Mexico has been known to exist for centuries. Indeed the traditions and knowledge existing among the village Indians of Mexico at the date of the conquest by Cortez was of a great people and of great mineral wealth in Aztlan, (the white or bright land,) as the country far to the north since named New Mexico was known early in the sixteenth century. It was less than a decade later than the landing of Cortez that the shipwrecked Cabeza de Baca and party started from the gulf coast, somewhere between the cities of New Orleans and Galveston upon the forlorn hope of reaching the settlements of their countrymen in Mexico. During the weary



E.A. Bass, Photo. Socorro.

MOSS & ENCOY NY.

REDUCTION WORKS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

wanderings of this stout-hearted and persevering party, they penetrated to the heart of the continent at a point nearly twenty degrees of latitude north of the city of Mexico, and nearly the same distance north of the last settlement of the Spanish colonists. The journey was beset with all the perils and uncertainties of a trackless wilderness inhabited by savage tribes upon a tortuous route of thousands of miles, occupying five years in traversing. Nothing but the most subtle tact, indomitable will, dauntless courage and endurance of steel, could possibly have surmounted the difficulties. And not then, we are bound to believe, had the wanderers found less of humanity and hospitality, than was found, as related, among a people living in houses, tilling the soil and possessing provident care and methods of government, not to be despised among more pretentious civilizations. And thus it was that the first Europeans set foot upon the soil of New Mexico, and gathered information, which when reported to the Viceroy of Mexico, confirmed the wonderful stories and traditions that had previously been related of that "white and bright land," set on foot the expeditions of Niza, Coronado, Ruiz and Espéjo, and gave to the world the first knowledge of the mineral wealth of the country and that histor-

ical significance of which New Mexico and Santa Fe is the seat and center.

Espejo, who is regarded as the more reliable of the early explorers, frequently makes reference to the presence of precious metals. Thus upon or near the lower Rio Grande he speaks of "many mines of silver, which according to the judgment of skillful men, were very plentiful and rich in metal," and in another paragraph of "abundance of rich metals." At Paola, (Bernalillo Co.) of finding in their towns and houses, "many sorts of metals, whereof some seemed to be very good." At Zia he says: "They shewed them rich metals and the mountains also not farre off where they digged them." Of a mine he visited near Zuñi, Espejo says he "ooke out of the same with his own hands exceeding rich metals holding great quantitie of silver." Returning from Zuñi he "found twelve leagues east of Quires (Santo Domingo pueblo near Wallace station, A., T. & S. F. R. R.) a province of Indians called Hubates (old pueblos, Santa Fe county,) near mountains full of pine and cedar, who received them peaceably and gave them great store of victuals, informing them also of very rich mines which they found, wherout they got glistening and good metal and therewith returned to the town from whence they came."

That the mines of New Mexico were worked by the Spaniards to a considerable extent is amply attested in old abandoned shafts to be found all along the mountains from the Santa Fe range to the Organs, and elsewhere. They were worked by the Pueblo Indians under duress, from which imposed labors the latter revolted in 1680, drove their oppressors out of the country and kept contrall of the same for a number of years. Terms of peace were finally made and the Spaniards returned under stipulations that in their occupation of the country the pursuits of the people were to be confined to agriculture and stock. As a consequence, for many years, mining was wholly abandoned and but little attention has been given to mining in New Mexico until a comparatively recent date.

Since the American occupation, (1846) as reported by the Director of the U. S. Mint, the net production in precious metals of the mines of New Mexico down to and including 1881, have been in gold, \$10,350,000, and of silver, \$3,622,000, making a total of \$13,972,000.

The real general development of the mineral resources of the Territory only commenced less than five years ago. It was not until geological and mineralogical surveys had been made and reported by the general government and the coming of railroads and convenient transportation had become an assured fact,

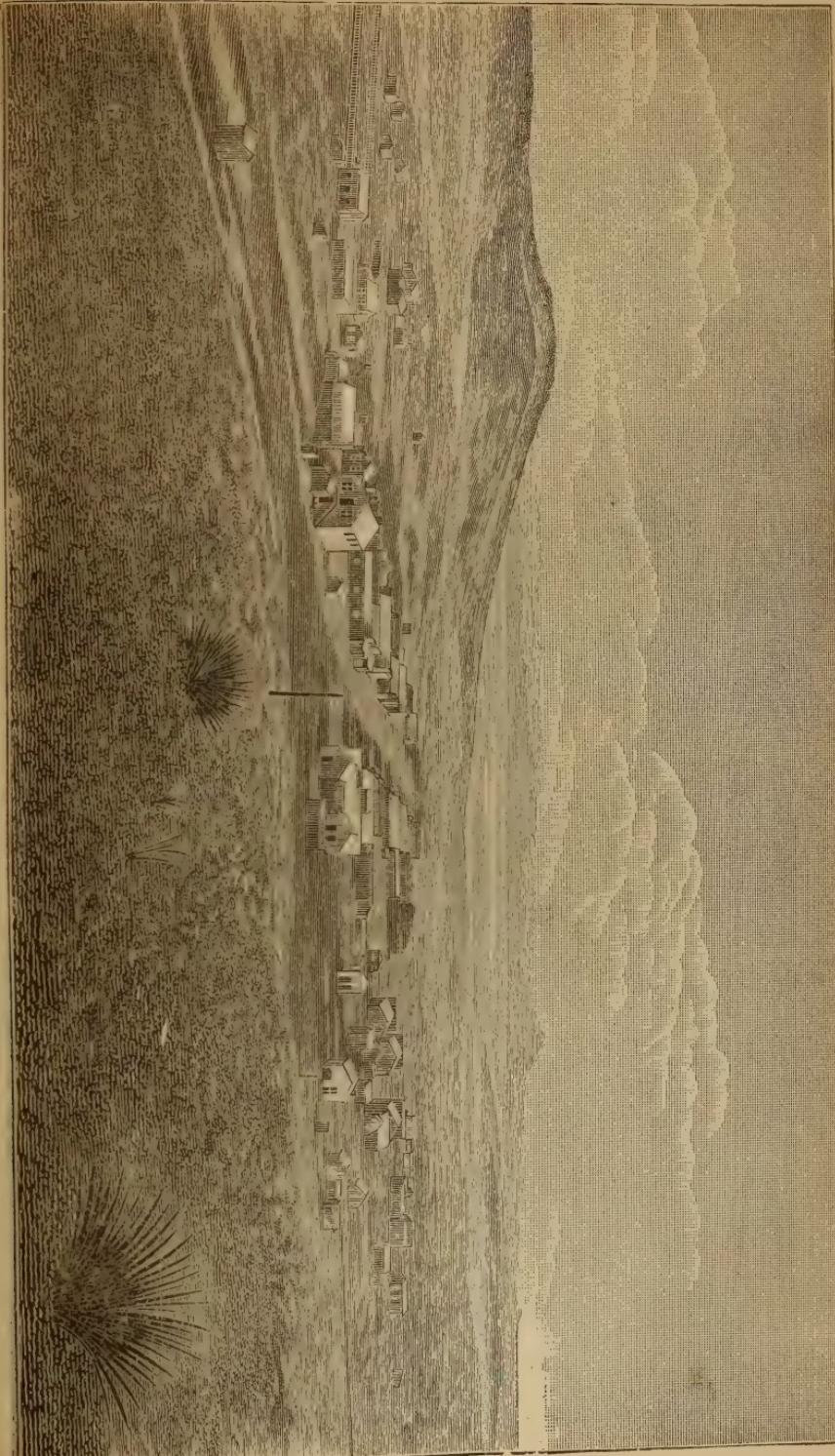
that development commenced in real earnest. Sufficient has thus been demonstrated at the beginning of 1883 to clearly establish beyond doubt that New Mexico is one of the richest and most permanent in mineral resources of all the States and Territories; that there is within its borders several mines entitled to rank among the most remarkable and richest in yield in the known world. And that there is still not only a broad and most inviting field for the investment of capital, but that the chances for the prospector are equal, or better if possible, than any of the developed finds that have preceded. The writer does not hesitate to predict that New Mexico is upon the eve of one of most remarkable seasons of prosperity, as represented in its mineral resources that has ever fallen to the lot of a mineral bearing section; and presents the following facts as ear-marks of the truth of the statement asserted.

Generally the resources of the Territory consists very largely, of not only its mines of precious metals, but likewise of copper, lead, manganese and iron, besides mica, salt, coal, gypsum, soda, lime, kaoline, cement, sulphur, plumbago, mineral paints, marble and building stones. Precious stones, such as turquoise, garnet, moss agate and emerald are found. Valuable mining properties are found in every county.

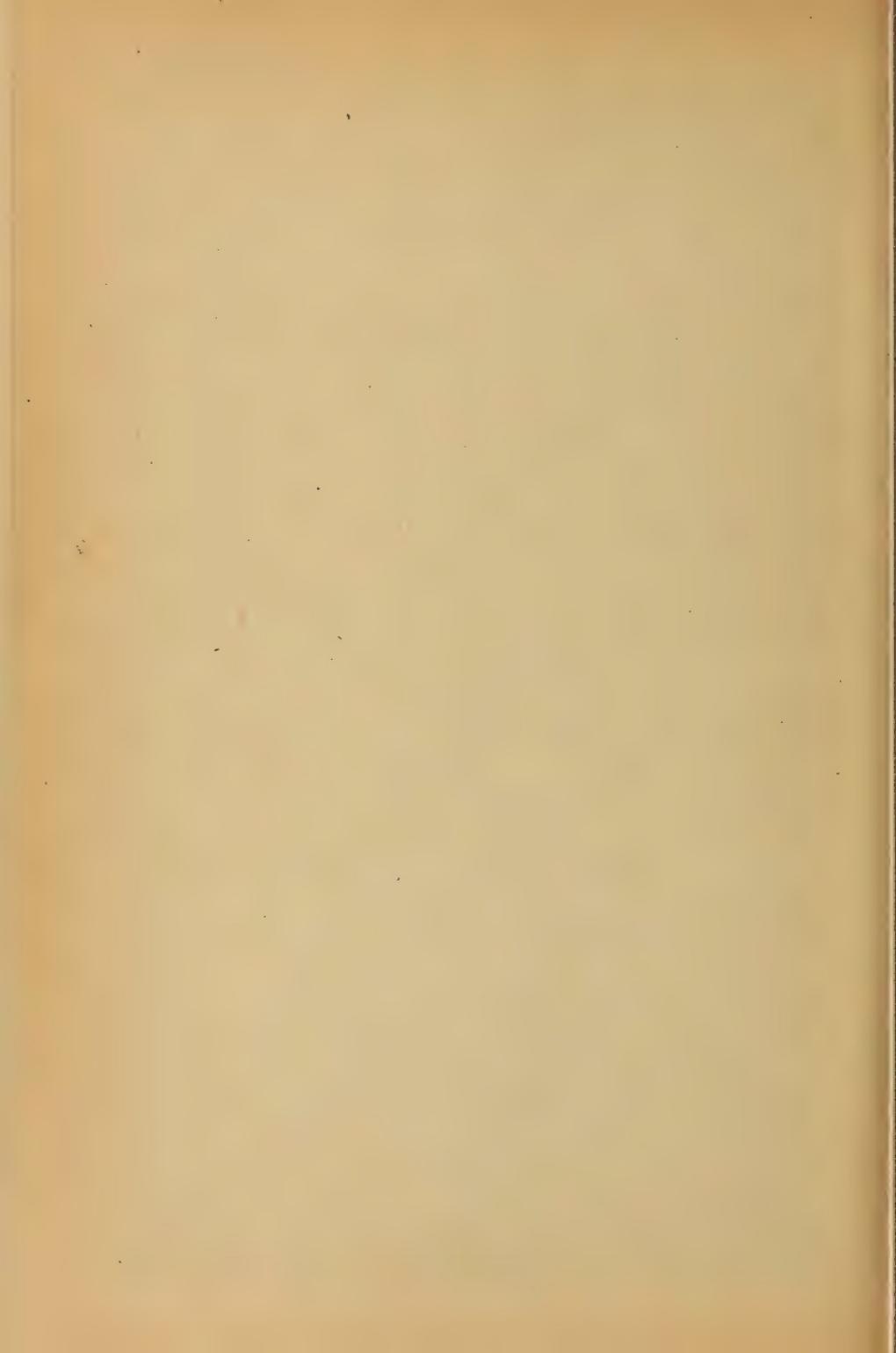
Iron, lead and coal are practically inexhaustible. The coal* fields of Raton and of Colfax county generally, the San Juan river, near Tierra Amarilla; on the Cerrillos and on the Rio Galisteo, near Santa Fe; Bernalillo, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad; near San Antonio on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad and in Grant, San Miguel and Lincoln counties are immense.

The following mining camps are mentioned, all in various stages of development: Moreno, Placers, Elizabethtown, Poñil and Raton in Colfax county; Ciengilla, Rio Cristobal, Rio Colorado, Arroyo Hondo and Picuris in Taos county; Rio Arriba, Chama and Tierra Amarilla in Rio Arriba county; Mineral Hill in San Miguel county; Cerrillos, Bonanza, San Pedro, Golden, Lone Pine, Gonzales, Old and New Placers in Santa Fe county; Tijeras, Hell Cañon and Nacimiento in Bernalillo county. Camps in the Ladrones, Oscuro and Manzana ranges in Valencia county; Magdalena, Socorro, Gallinas, Pueblo, Water Cañon, Clairmont, Cooneys, Chloride, Grafton, Fairview, Robinson City and Cu-chillo Negro in Socorro county; Hillsboro, Rincon, Lake Valley, Percha, Organs, Membrillo, San Andres, Upper and Lower Caballo and Tierra Blanca in Doña Ana county; Jicarillas, Sierra

*See appendix for extracts from reports on coal fields of New Mexico.



TOWN OF LAKE VALLEY.



Blanca, White Oaks and Nogal in Lincoln county; Silver City, Georgetown, Santa Rita, Pinos Altos, Shakspere, Gillespie, White Water, Central City, Cook's Range, Eureka, Victoria, Steeple Rock, Burro Mountains, Florida and Stonewall in Grant County.

A few reduction works, smelters and stamp mills have been erected and are in operation in nearly every county of the Territory. Other establishments of like character are being erected.

One superior advantage is the equable climate of New Mexico, which admits of the working of all its mines the year round. Mining developments are growing with increasing activity. We repeat that the vast and varied mineral wealth of New Mexico, has been so far established before the mining world during the past five years, as to leave no shadow of doubt of its presence and permanency. Where there are so many valuable properties well worthy of special mention, it becomes exceedingly difficult in a brief paper to enter upon the task without danger of exciting a feeling of unjust discrimination. (An alphabetical list of mining camps in New Mexico, and how to reach them, is given in the first pages hereof.)

AN ILLUSTRATION.

There is, however, one young giant among the mining camps which has so wonderfully and so recently come into existence, and the fact with reference to which, read so much like a chapter from the Arabian Night's entertainment, that we here transfer an extract from a paper prepared by an able pen, and in which statement the writer hereof, who has personally visited and examined the camp in question, is prepared to verify.

There are at Daly (now Lake Valley), not less than 7,000 tons of ore on the dumps, running from \$100 to \$20,000 to the ton; and in the mines, already uncovered and exposed to view, there are certainly not less than 20,000 tons more of the same kind and richer ore. We believe we saw, in the two hours it took us to view the mines, not less than \$15,000,000 worth of ore. That running from \$200 to \$300 to the ton is classed as low-grade in this camp. The pay begins at the grass roots and even in places at the croppings above the ground, and continues to a depth already reached of fifty feet, and along the hillside for a distance of probably 2,000 feet. The deepest shaft we descended was not over fifty feet, and the ore body was still pitching downward. Huge caverns have been excavated beneath the grass, with only a thin roof of limestone or porphyry from one to six or eight feet thick supported on timbers, which gives the place a wild, weird appearance, with its huge mountains of silver ore rolled one upon another by nature in her throes with some primeval volcano, and prepares one for the appearance, in some dark corner, of the genius who presides over nature's treasures. Instinctively one raises his candle to get a better view of the magic chambers. Here the rock is black and looks like iron slag from some huge forge; there it has a reddish cast, as though the internal fires to which it owes its origin had not yet cooled off; yonder the ore loses its characteristics as a rock formation and resembles a huge

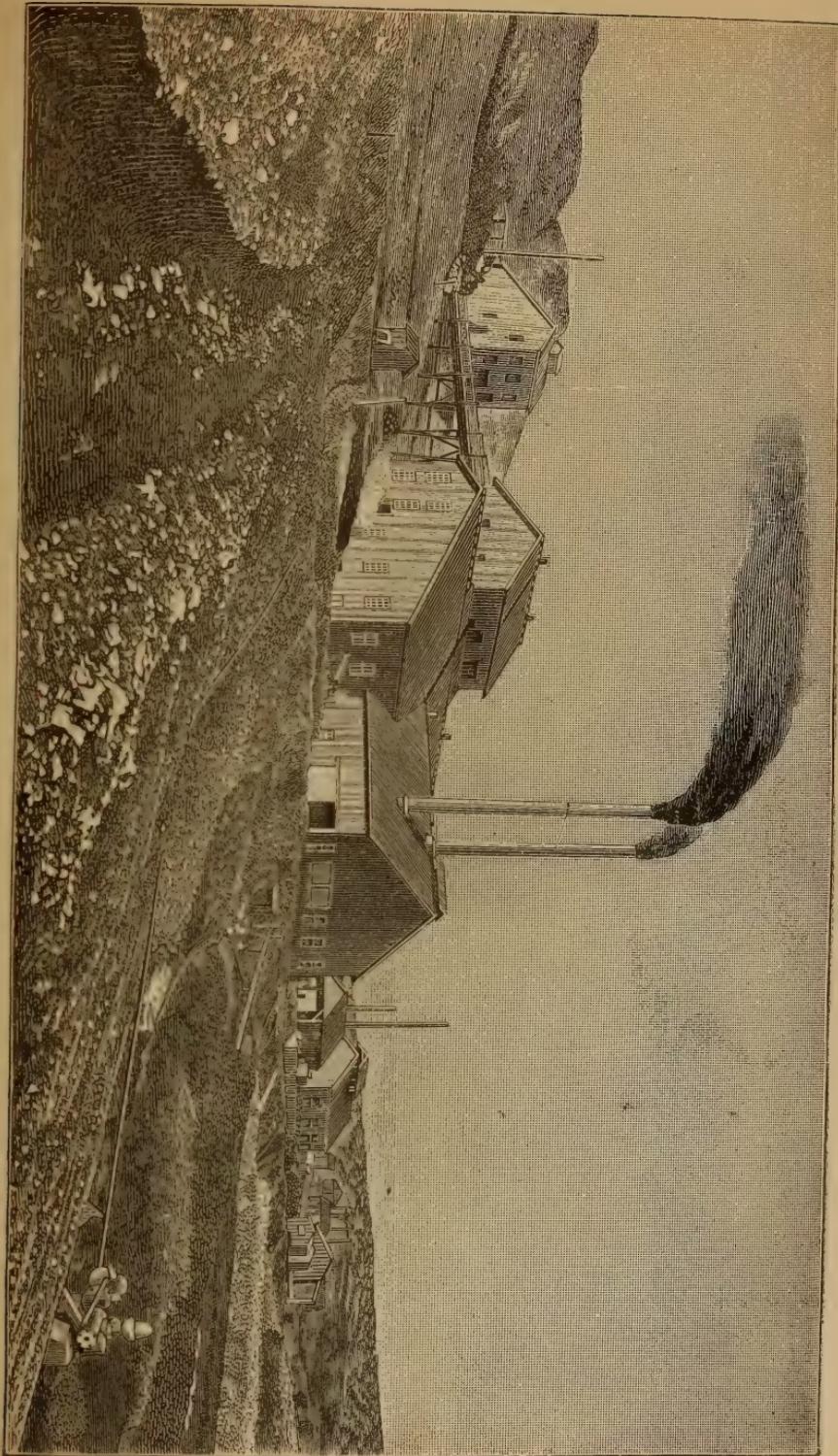
mass of soft quicksilver amalgam, both to the touch and to the eye; in another spot it hangs in beautiful, glistening, soft chloride crystals which feel damp in the hand, and when compressed yield to the pressure and assume the shape of the closed palm, like dough. The latter formation is more readily smelted than any ore we ever saw before, the flame of the candle sending the virgin silver dripping down the wall like shot. We had heard and doubted this story and were perfectly well aware of the fact that, according to the chemistry, it requires 1,873 degrees fahrenheit to fuse silver; yet we are now living witnesses to the fact that the flame of the candle held against the projecting crystals of chloride of silver in these mines, unaided by the blow-pipe, is sufficient to fuse them in half a minute. These chlorides run about \$27.00 to the ton; and we certainly saw of them and horn silver (equally as rich) a hundred tons. The chamber containing these crystals is called the Bridal Chamber; and it is here that Governor Safford, of Arizona, offered to give \$50,000 to be allowed to carry off and keep all the ore that he might by his own individual labor extract in ten hours. There is scarcely any waste rock. There are five piles of ore to one of waste; and it is with difficulty that rock is obtained for building the dumps to the height of a wagon without using ore for the purpose.—S. H. Newman, in *El Paso Lone Star*.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the erection of stamp mills and reduction works, \$60,000 of the amount in the erection of pumping works, to elevate the water two hundred feet, and to conduct the same two miles through iron pipes to the camp. The works are a success and now in operation. The \$7,000 chunk of the Lake Valley ore which was on exhibition at the exposition held at Denver last summer is well remembered.

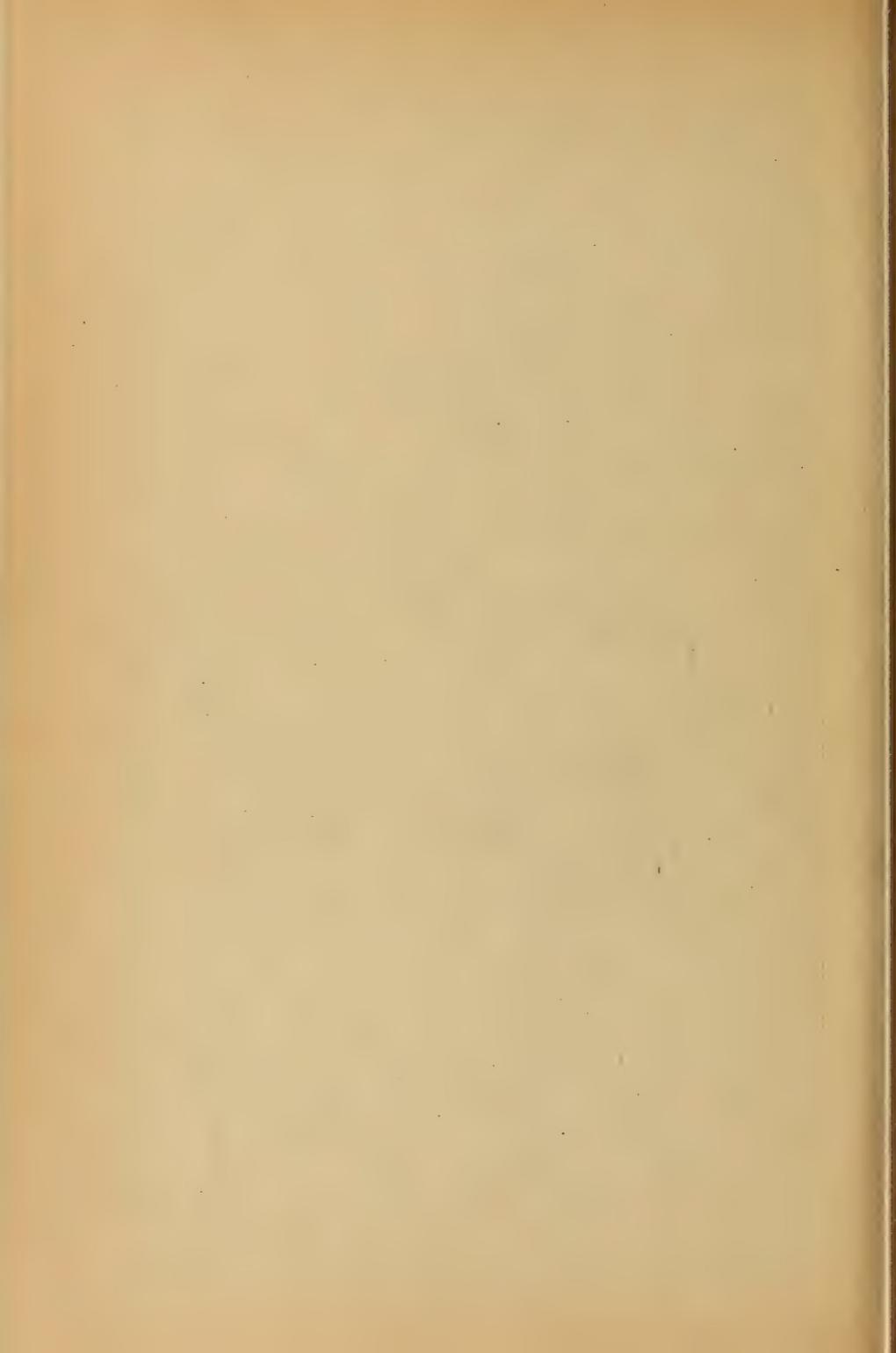
FIRST SIX MONTH'S YIELD OF ONE MINE.

The following is an authentic copy of the Treasurer's statement to the company, of all monies received by him to date from the sale of Sierra Grande bullion, one of the leading properties at Lake Valley, as vouched for by the *Mining World* of January 1st, 1883 :

1882.		
July 21.		\$ 17,110 34
" 29.		22,199 19
Aug. 5.		35,000 23
" 25.		27,954 48
" 18.		23,088 79
" 26.		48,261 83
Sept. 5.		51,814 68
" 8.		20,322 69
" 9.		22,263 99
" 14.		40,241 13
" 16.		2 131 02
" 27.		44,758 45
" 28.		5,835 00
Oct. 14.		24,842 39
" 14.		30,306 04
" 16.		19,728 27
" 19.		30,303 14
" 21.		63,212 59
Nov. 16.		55,477 45
" 24.		131,157 81
Dec. 8.		20,180 51
Total to date.		\$735,260 12



SMELTING AND SAMPLING WORKS, LAKE VALLEY.



A MORE RECENT ILLUSTRATION.

Northwesterly from Lake Valley about 25 miles, in the county of Grant, is another specially rich mineral district known as the "Percha Country," situate upon the head waters of the river of same name, and which river is here divided into three branches. The district, as developed at this writing, extends north and south for a distance of about ten miles in the foot-hills along the eastern base or slope of the Southern Black Range. Its southern extremity is the group of mines upon the South Percha, from whence the district extends north crossing the middle stream and group of mines at Kingston to the north group of mines, centering about the "Solitaire" claim upon the north Percha.

The first discovery in the district was made in the summer of 1881 and has since proved to be a very rich property. The claim is known as the "Bullion," the first assay of which averaged \$250 in silver to the ton. As reported by responsible experts at the beginning of the year, a shaft had been sunk 70 feet, out of which \$30,000 had been taken. The new town of Kingston, located near this claim, has sprung into existence within the past few months. Its size and importance will be somewhat apparent from the fact that it already numbers among its business establishments a healthy looking and ably conducted folio newspaper of eight columns to the page. Quoting from the report last referred to—"the ore in the Bullion occurs in continuous pockets in the lime and near to a dyke of porphyry; the gaugue of the pocket is quartzose, calcareous and argallaceous, carrying iron and copper pyrites and silver antomonide. The outercrop shows rusty and black."

Other mines near the Bullion are the Superior, the Comstock, John S. Phelps, Polar Star, Miner's Dream, Silver Queen, Iron King and Illinois, and a large number of other claims of greater or less merit, many of which are commanding the attention of capitalists. The first named claim adjoins the Bullion and has been already largely developed with the most satisfactory results by a California company, having for its president Governor Perkins, and George Hearst as a managing stockholder and director. Machinery has just been purchased by the company and will soon be in place for the thorough working of the Superior. As the manuscript was being placed in the hands of the printer, a credible report comes that at the depth of 166 feet a well defined contact vein of five feet was struck in the Superior, out of which \$5,000 was taken in less than twenty-four hours.

The Grey Eagle, for which there is a standing offer of \$85,000 whenever a clear title can be given, and the Ontario, averaging 93 ounces, are representatives of a large number of claims partially developed and situate upon and near the South Percha.

The developments upon the North Percha have been very remarkable, some of the finds within the past few months giving promise of ranking with the best. The most prominent of the latter is the Solitaire, showing sixty per cent. silver in the outcroppings. One specimen of float of solid silver weighing over one hundred pounds was found. The ledge has been discovered and rich developments are expected. The Sinclare is an extension of the latter. The Brilliant is also of the same group. Jefferson Raynolds, the banker, is part owner and vouches for assays of the same made at Denver, running per ton respectively \$1,700, \$800, \$400 and the lowest \$153. A selected piece run \$6,000. Of the district generally, experiences in development agree that: The mineral occurs in contacts between lime and porphyry, similiar to Leadville, with the exception in favor of Percha, that the contact is easily discovered; while in the Leadville region the prospector has often to sink blind through one hundred feet or more of wash or even a cap of porphyry.

POMOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE.

Agriculture is chiefly confined to the valleys, where irrigation can be made available. Some of the mountain parks produce the more hardy and short crops without irrigation.

There is more than sufficient agricultural land, which, if cultivated, would supply a home market equal in value to the highest industrial development of the Territory.

In horticulture sufficient has been demonstrated by amateurs to show the presence in various sections of the Territory of fruit trees in variety, of twenty years' growth and less, that are thrifty, clean and symmetrical in form, while their deep green foliage and prolific bearing give assurance of perfect health, and their superb flavor the highest adaptation of soil and temperature.

The range of fruits represented include those of Iowa, Illinois and Ohio, while the southern portion of the Territory also includes some of the semi-tropical fruits.

Experts in California fruits concede New Mexico to possess all the advantages of the latter in every essential of horticultural success. Especially is this a fact in the cultivation of the grape and in fruits indigenous to the northern States. New Mexico possesses all the advantages of the moderate temperature of the



VINEYARD AND FRUIT FARM, MESILLA VALLEY.

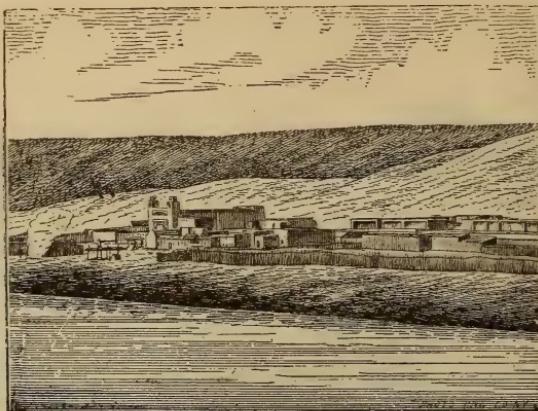
States named, with none of the disadvantages of the rigorous cold climate incident to the latter.

Under proper attention in cultivation, as reported at the Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe, the yield per acre of wheat is from 15 to 50 bushels; corn, 40 to 60 bushels; oats, from 35 to 45 bushels, and that of vegetables is simply enormous. A twelve acre field of corn grown in the Placer mountains without irrigation the past season, samples of which are on exhibition at the bureau, compare favorably with eastern cultivation.

ARABLE AREA—IRRIGATION.

The amount of land susceptible of profitable cultivation is approximated, and something about irrigation and methods is given in the following extracts from a paper issued by the Bureau, and heretofore published in another form:

The United States census for 1880 will speak for itself. With a population of less than 120,000, New Mexico numbers 5,053 farms, covering a total area in round numbers of 450,000 acres, twenty-five per cent. of which land is under immediate cultivation. While it is true there is less arable land in the Territory relative to its entire area, as compared with the relative area of either of the central states, or States located upon the



SAN FELIPI PUEBLO ON THE RIO GRANDE.

slopes of the Mississippi valley, there is no doubt but the breadth of arable lands in New Mexico is nearly or quite equal to the average arable area of the eastern and middle States, excepting the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and quite as valuable to the farmer and fruit-grower. This statement of facts will not be doubted when the water system of the Territory is considered; and which includes the Rio Grande del Norte, heading in the mountains of western central Colorado, from whence it flows in a southeasterly direction to the central northern boundary of New Mexico, and enters the Territory carrying a large volume of water, and then meanders in a southerly course through a generally broad valley of arable land for five degrees of latitude to its central southern boundary. Another part of the water system is the Rio Pecos, which heads in the mountains east of Santa Fe, and in like manner flows in an easterly and southerly direction to the south, an a line equally dividing the eastern half of the Territory for two thirds its length. The Rio San Juan in the northwest, the Rio Canadian in the northeast, and the Rio Gila and Rio San Francisco in the southwest and the numerous tributaries of them all constitutes the water system. The valleys bordering on these several water courses, where irrigation is practicable, and the mountain parks where irrigation is unnecessary, it must be understood, are distributed over an area of Territory covering, as New Mexico does, an aggregate of square miles equal to the whole area of the six New England States, the great State of New York and the State of New Jersey thrown in. Excepting in several of the mountain parks, irrigation is more or less, a necessity. Nor must agriculture in consequence be regarded as less practical or profitable as a business. The

soil is uniformly good for cultivation, and under ditch water is brought equally and with certainty according to the necessities of vegetation, thus avoiding the effects of drouths. Another and important advantage in cultivation by irrigation, is the fertilizers in the form of mountain wash, brought in suspension and solution, and deposited, and whereby the natural exhaustion coming from cultivation is annually repaired, and the producing qualities of the soil kept good without additional trouble or expense.



A GOOD HOME MARKET.

Agriculture is now and will probably remain secondary to other and permanent interests, for illustration, mining. Secondary, I mean, in the sense that the value of agriculture and market gardening is dependent upon a home market, which is assured in the growing importance, permanence and diffused presence of mining industry. This home market, it must also be remembered, receives the natural protection from eastern competition by an overland transportation of hundreds of miles intervening. To the demands of the mining camps for the products of the farm and garden, may be added similar demands from innumerable cattle and sheep ranches.

The range of products to which the arable lands of New Mexico are adapted are varied, ranging from the more hardy varieties bordering on the great lakes of the north to the semi-tropical fruits and vegetables of the gulf. In vegetables and

fruits, especially, there are some instances where the perfection in flavor, yield and size is astonishing.

But a small proportion of the arable land of the Territory has thus far been brought under cultivation, the latter covering only a few hundred thousand acres and the system of irrigation crude and improvident.

Few, or none, of the economical methods known to modern systems have been introduced. Water conduits of iron, whereby soakage, evaporation and the general wastage incident to the present system are avoided, have not obtained. Saving of the water wastage and the surplus of the rainy season through systems of dams and store reservoirs, have no place as yet in New Mexico. Deep fall plowing, whereby the crust of the adobe soil would be loosened and the melting snows of winter be permitted to find their way into natural reservoirs is seldom to be seen. Enough, however, has been thus demonstrated to shadow a vast increase in agricultural productions. Deep fall plowing to absorb and hold the melting snows and moisture of winter, added to the opportunities afforded by a mild climate for early planting, renders it practicable in many places to bring broad areas under cultivation, which otherwise would be too uncertain to warrant the attempt.

With modern methods in irrigation applied to the water supply and equitable distribution of the water, there is no reasonable doubt of the Territory or New Mexico, in its products of the soil, comparing favorably with the average State, as before stated, along the Atlantic slope.

In horticulture and viniculture, both tree and vine are of healthy growth, the fruit is of superior flavor and perfection, and compares favorably with the best. Grapes from New Mexico are already in demand and are shipped to eastern markets and sold at high prices. When horticulture shall have arrived at the same degree of development as that of the vine, it will likewise be in ready demand abroad as well as at home.

MARKET GARDENING.

Opportunities for market gardening are good in every portion of the Territory, and all kinds of produce commands unusually high prices. Prices at Santa Fe will average: Bunch of asparagus the size of a goblet, 20 cents; early radishes, 10 cents per dozen; new potatoes, two pounds for 25 cents; onions, 3 pounds for 25 cents; gooseberries, per quart, 25 cents; pie plant, 10 cents per pound; eggs, 40 cents per dozen; butter, fresh, 50 to 60 cents per pound; milk, 15 cents per quart; flour, \$5 per hundred pounds; corn, \$2.50; hay, \$30 to \$50 per ton, and all kinds of fruit in season in proportion.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.



The mesas and mountain parks supply food for stock. The grasses grow plentifully on the mesas, in the valleys and on the mountains, except in very dry seasons upon the mesas. The grasses, cured upon the ground in the fall in the dry atmosphere, retain their nutritious qualities and constitute the winter feed.

The mildness of the winter admits of stock feeding on the ranges the year round.

The practicability of sinking wells in many places now destitute of water is well known, and admits of bringing many square miles into use that are now outside of the immediate presence of water. Other square miles, now monopolized by those essaying to be the sole owners of water, may in like manner be taken possession of by stockmen, who will be to the expense of sinking for water. Windmills for raising water are also valuable and available. As every large mesa is more or less covered by deep arroyos or cañons, in the bottom of which water can be obtained a few feet from the surface, the whole area of the table lands can be made available for stock raising.

The Staked Plains, even, can be added to the grazing area by sinking wells and the use of windmills, as indicated.

PROFITS OF STOCK RAISING.

The following statement by Commissioner of Immigration, Whigham, of Colfax county, one of the best for stock raising, is valuable in this connection:

The principal industry of the county at present is raising cattle and sheep. The grazing lands of Colfax county are justly celebrated and are unrivalled in any section of the Rocky Mountains. No business has proved a more lucrative one here than stock raising. There are in Colfax at present, it is estimated, 75,000 head of cattle, 200,000 head of sheep and 7,000 head of horses and brood mares. The following table will not be out of place, as not only giving an estimate of the profits in the cattle business here—and it is indorsed by cattlemen hereabouts as a fair exhibit—but will also give current prices of common stock, with which it starts, and the price of the improved also.

Let us say the stock raiser makes a purchase in September of a herd composed of the following grade and class:

CAPITAL INVESTED IN STOCK.

150 young cows and calves, at \$25.....	\$2,250.00
100 two-year-old heifers, at \$12.....	1,200.00
100 two-year-old steers, at \$12.....	1,200.00
75 yearling heifers, at \$7.....	525.00
75 yearling steers, at \$7.....	525.00
10 high grade bulls, at \$75.....	750.00
	\$6,450.00

CAPITAL INVESTED IN RANCH, ETC.

Ranch, corrals, etc.....	\$250.00
Horses and equipments.....	250.00
<hr/>	
	\$500.00

SUMMARY ACCOUNT FOR FIVE YEARS.

End of year.	No of stock.	Value.	Sales-3-y'r-old steers.	Expenses	Bank account.
First.....	539	\$7,140.00	100 at \$18.00. \$1,800.	\$680.00	\$1,120.00
Second.....	655	8,465.00	75 at 18.00. 1,350.	750.00	600.00
Third.....	855	11,200.00	60 at 18.00. 1,080.	850.00	230.00
Fourth.....	1,063	14,620.00	100 at 22.50. 2,250.	1,100.00	1,150.00
Fifth.....	1,321	18,477.50	130 at 22.50. 2,925.	1,500.00	1,425.00
Total.....					\$4,525.00

Value of stock.....	\$18,477.50
Value of ranches, horses, etc.....	1,000.00
Bank account.....	4,525.00
	<hr/>
Capital invested.....	24,002.50
Profit in five years.....	6,950.00

Profit in five years..... \$17,052.50

In the above table we have added \$500 to the value of the ranch, horses, etc., at the end of the five years, which is a low estimate of the money charged to "expenses" which went for the purchase of additional horses. The increase of cattle has been reckoned at 85 per cent. allowing 5 per cent. of loss from natural causes in young stock. The improvement in stock bred from fine bulls has been reckoned at 25 per cent.

While the cattle business is generally regarded as attended with less risk and more certain in its results, many claim for sheep raising a larger profit. Our observation—from fourteen years' residence in New Mexico and Colorado—is, that where it is desired to invest a large capital without giving a close personal attention to the business, cattle would be preferable, but where a man desires to invest a small or moderate capital in either business and give it his whole time, more money and quicker returns would be made by purchasing sheep. The annual wool clip is a timely, certain and good income to those who wish to invest the larger part of their capital at once.

The present prices of sheep and wool are as follows:

Common Mexican ewes, young.....	\$	1.50
Common Mexican wethers.....		1.25
Graded Merino ewes, young.....		2.00 to 3.00
Graded wethers.....		2.00 to 3.00

It is difficult to give quotations of wool, as they are constantly varying; prices this year, however, have been from 15 cents per pound for the lowest grade of Mexican, to 24 cents for the choicest improved, unwashed. The wool clip varies from 2 to 6 pounds on flocks of ewes and wethers. The general average in this county on all flocks would be 3 1-2 pounds. The net increase of sheep is 80 per cent.

The price of horses, broke to saddle or harness, varies from \$40 for the ordinary stock pony to \$50 for a good carriage horse.

Commissioner of Immigration Lea, for Lincoln county, writes: "The profits on stock raising are 50 per cent." These statements are substantially true in every part of the Territory.

VEGETABLE YIELD.

Commissioner Whigham, of Colfax county, states as follows:

In the production of many vegetables this county excels, especially in onions, beets and cabbage. Onions were grown here which were 7 inches in diameter and weighed 4 pounds each, and the delicacy of their flavor gives them peculiar excellence. Irish potatoes grow remarkably well throughout the mountains, 400 bushels to the acre having been frequently raised, and 200 bushels is an average crop; these potatoes are very fine, and the amount of potato land is practically unlimited. Cabbages have been grown at Cimarron which weighed from 30 to 37 pounds. A pumpkin grown on the Vermejo weighed 80 pounds.

The above may be taken as applicable to the whole Territory, except as to potatoes, which are generally confined to mountain parks.

FRUITS AND SHADE TREES.

From the report of Commissioner Hazledine, Bernalillo county, we copy :

Until within a few years but slight attention has been paid in this part of the valley to the culture of fine fruit trees. Small July and October apples, red. (wild) plums, fair pears, good peaches, excellent apricots and enormous quinces have been raised successfully by the descendants of the Spaniards from time immemorial; also by the Indians of several of the pueblos.

Experience has proven that the finest apples and pears can be raised in this locality by grafting into the native stock. Set out the stock where it is to remain, and the second year cut off near the ground and graft into it with scions from fruit-bearing trees of the varieties desired.



SCENE IN ALBUQUERQUE.

In this way fruit-bearing trees can be secured much sooner than by planting the standard or dwarf tree from the eastern nurseries. Trees grafted as stated need tying to stakes for the first two years, to protect them from the high winds prevailing in the spring months; and all fruit trees on account of these winds should be pruned down and the branches kept as near the ground as possible. I have known trees grafted near the ground in April to grow seven feet in height by the fall of the leaf the same year, and stem just above the graft bulb to increase from the ordinary size of an apple scion to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. All fruit trees are healthy in this valley if properly cared for, and yield enormously. The apricot and peach blossoming so early in the season, are uncertain crops, but the other tree fruits of the temperate zone are almost sure. In the lower valley the

fig and almond do well, and as far north as Valencia I have known fair crops to be raised.

NURSERIES.

Nurseries are needed in this portion of the valley, and no legitimate business would yield better financial results. In them should be raised for sale, not only fruit trees of all kinds and shrubs, but also a good assortment of evergreen and deciduous trees for shade purposes. Though but few countries need shade trees more than New Mexico, scarcely any have less. Its chief reliance is the cottonwood, which, though a rapid grower, is not desirable near a residence at the season of the year when the inevitable caterpillar breeds in its branches. The ailanthus does well and I should suppose the catalpa and silver leaved maple would also.

THE FRUIT-TREE BELT.

In this belt may be included, not only the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos, but also the higher lands on either side, and an extensive range to the north of this county. I remember that when the peach crop failed in the Rio Grande valley (in 1869, I think), the only peaches we got that year were from the Indian pueblo of Jemes, which has an altitude several hundred feet greater than Albuquerque and is about 40 miles farther north. Most excellent apples are raised at Santa Fe, and could be, I have no doubt, in many of the valleys in the mountains to the east, west, and north of us.

WOOL AND CATTLE PRODUCTS.

In a careful estimate based upon railway shipments, and from inquiries made at the centers of the wool trade in 1879, by Maj. T. B. Brooks, the yield of wool amounted to 10,500,000 pounds, produced by 5,000,000 sheep, being an average of a trifle over two pounds to the head. The value of the wool in local markets is from 10 to 20 cents per pound. The yield from native sheep is placed at 1 pound per head, and from thence through half-breed blooded stock and up to fine Californian Merinos, 6 pounds per head. The annual increase in sheep will average 80 per cent., worth on the ground from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

The number of cattle in the Territory is estimated at 500,000 head, yielding for market about 90,000 head annually, worth on the ground from \$12 to \$20 per head.

The marginal value on stock during the past year, by reasons of abundant rains and good pasturage, may with safety be placed at 20 per cent. advance on above figures.

The improvement of the breeds of cattle and sheep will greatly enhance the profits, and this fact has become so apparent that it is believed in a short time the cattle and sheep will equal those of the best grazing regions of the United States.

HORSES.



Horses in New Mexico are strong and healthy. Though small in size, they are better adapted to the uneven surface of the country than large ones. The grasses are nutritious, and horses thrive on them as well or better than they do upon the blue grass of Kentucky. They are numerous throughout all portions of the Territory, but there is no sufficient data from which to estimate their number.

ber; the proportion of horses to the number of people is much larger than in other countries. They can be cheaply raised, as they can subsist the entire year by grazing.

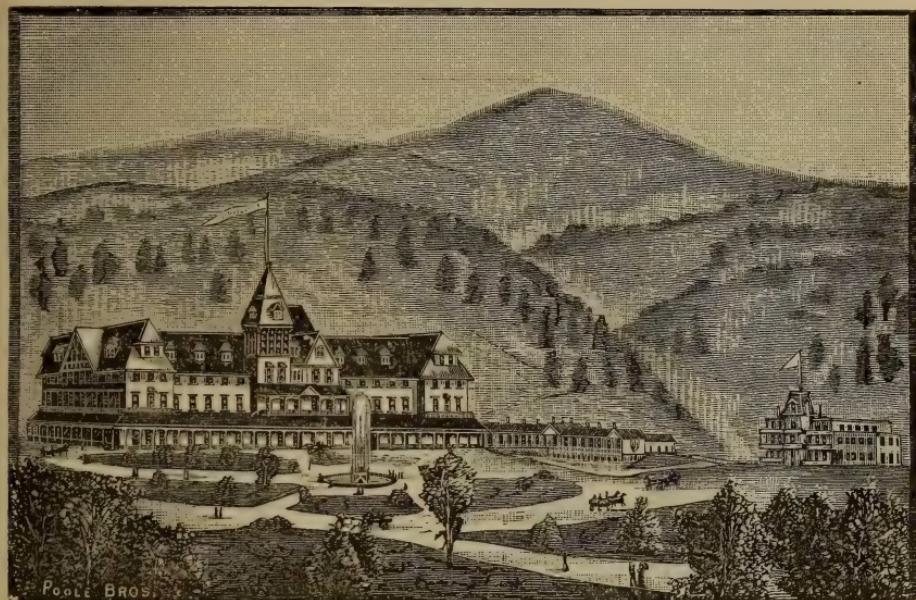
THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The laws of the United States, relating to the disposition of public lands, are well adapted in a country like New Mexico to place in the hands of a few men a monopoly in stock raising. The Territory suffers most from a want of permanent water. There are in many places small streams and springs, which supply water to large herds of stock. These are located under the homestead laws, or otherwise obtained, with a view to controlling the lands for miles around. Persons thus possessed of the water have the benefit of pasturage of large tracts, which belong to the government, without cost. If the policy were so changed that the public domain could be surveyed into tracts relative to the water supply for the same, and into tracts suitable to a yeomanry or to a homestead system, stock-growing monopolies would be prevented, and the country generally could be settled and occupied by stockmen having families on the ground, and what is more, having an abiding, personal and immediate interest in good order, low taxes and the permanent prosperity, and growth of the Territory.

The existing laws thwart their own purpose (which is to distribute lands among the people to the fullest extent possible) in all this dry and mountainous region. Their practical operation is to reinstate the Spanish and Mexican land grant system—those manorial estates which have excluded the poor from the possession of landed property, and cursed so many countries.

TIMBER.

Timber abounds in ample quantities and is well distributed for local purposes. With care in the prevention of forest fires the supply for home consumption and something for export would hold out indefinitely. It consists of pine, cedar and piñon; the latter especially valuable for fire wood. Ash, oak, maple and black walnut are also found in sections.



MONTEZUMA HOTEL AND BATH HOUSES, LAS VEGAS SPRINGS.

A SANITARIUM.

That the Territory has superior sanitary advantages, as represented in high altitudes, equable temperatures, dry atmosphere, generous sunshine and mineral and hot springs, is manifest.

Pulmonary complaints generally experience prompt relief, if the disease is not too far advanced when the patient seeks the benefits. Frequent instances of aggravated cases in consumption, however, have received relief and life prolonged to ripe old age, simply by approaching the high altitude by slow stages,—taking from thirty to ninety days en route from the Missouri river. The experience of Dr. Josiah Gregg, an old Santa Fe trader, and author of the “Commerce of the Prairies,” is a conspicuous illustration of this class of cases. The story is told in his book. Dr. Gregg, in brief, crossed the plains with a

caravan of merchandise and was three months en route. He started on the trip in desperation—as a last chance. Upon arriving in Santa Fe his relief was so satisfactory that he at once engaged regularly in the trade and continued the business many years, enjoying comparatively excellent health.

The advantages of open air life on the plains, particularly as experienced in travel and camp life, is efficacious.

Asthma, as a rule is not benefited, although when “depending on derangement of the stomach,” as stated by Prof. E. R. Peaslee, “is sometimes cured.”

The best season for consumptives to avail themselves of the benefits of the climate is in June, the more aggravated cases approaching the higher altitude by easy stages.

Rheumatism, cutaneous and venereal diseases experience speedy relief by a few days’ or weeks’ bathing in the springs and drinking the waters. Sun stroke, it is said, never was known in the Territory; this by reason of the low humidity in the atmosphere.

Heart diseases and nervous complaints would be out of place in this rarified and electric atmosphere. In the mountainous and more humid sections rheumatism is more aggravated; while persons coming to the country afflicted with it experience great benefits in the dry and more sunny sections.

Along the lower Rio Grande malarial diseases have appeared periodically. The first known was in 1821, and since, respectively, in 1857, 1877, and again in a milder form during the past year. This will no doubt be overcome by proper drainage.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATE.

The comparative death rate, as given in the census reports of 1860 and 1870, makes New England 25, to Minnesota 14, the Southern States 6, and New Mexico 3.

Dr. Lewis Kennon, a physician of experience, and for many years employed in the army, says: “The lowest death rate from tubercular diseases is in New Mexico.

Medical statistics of the United States army in the six years from 1849 to 1854 referring to the respiratory system, says: “New York, New England and the regions about the great lakes, exhibit the largest ratios, and Florida, Texas and New Mexico the smallest, being in the ratio of cases per 1,000 of mean strength: New England, 4.8; New York harbor, 5.9; great lakes, 4.5; Atlantic coast of Florida, 2.3; gulf coast of Florida, 6.9; Texas southern frontier, 4.0; western frontier of Texas, 3.9; New Mexico, 1.3.” Hammond’s hygiene testifies to the fact that ‘New Mexico is by far the most favorable residence in the

United States for those predisposed to or affected with phthisis." We are indebted to the Smithsonian report of 1876 for the above quotations.

THE EXTREME PURITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The amount of ozone (electricity) in the Rocky Mountain regions, especially in this altitude, is relatively much greater than in the central and sea-board states.

Indeed ozone will not tolerate impurities and cannot remain in its presence. Hence, the extreme purity of the atmosphere. In illustration, raw meats are cut up and dried, preserved and stored for future use. In spite of the absence of any system of sewerage at such centers of population, among others, as Taos, Santa Fe, Socorro and Silver City, beyond natural drainage and the cleansing coming from occasional copious showers, there is an extreme healthfulness among the people. This fact has made the saying proverbial of the native population that: "It is a country where none die except with their boots on," and of the octogenarian that he "dries up and is blown away."

HUMIDITY, RAIN, TEMPERATURE.

By reference to the reports of the chief signal office of the army it will be seen, that at the signal service station at Santa Fe and upon the high line of the continent, humidity ranges a large percentage less than in either the Central, Atlantic or Gulf States. The average is 80 per cent. upon the New England coast and 33 per cent. at the Rocky Mountain stations.

The year ending June 30, 1875, is cited as an average year as to rainfall.

	Rainfall in inches.
Santa Fe.....	16.68
Denver, Col.....	15.24
Salt Lake City.....	20.24
San Francisco.....	21.54
Colorado Springs.....	15.24
Galveston	46.44
New Orleans.....	74.98

The temperature for the year ending June 30, 1875, in the extremes stood as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

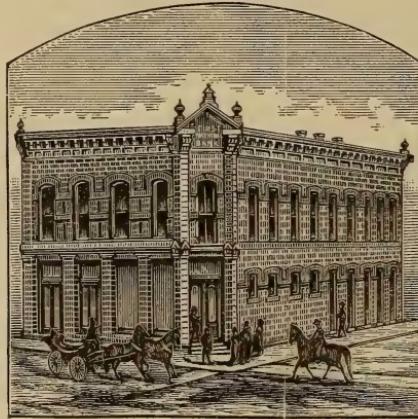
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Santa Fe.....	Aug. 2nd, 89°	Feb. 24th, 2°
Denver, Col.....	July 4th, 102°	Jan. 9th, 29° below zero.
Colorado Springs.....	July 11th, 98°	Jan. 13th, 25° "
Salt Lake.....	July 1st, 98°	Jan. 16th, 5° "
San Francisco.....	Sept. 14th, 89°	Dec. 26th, 40°

The monthly maximum velocity (miles per hour) of the wind at Santa Fe in 1876, stands 24 each for June and December, to 32 in March, and rising to 38 in October. (Forty-five miles to the hour is set down as a gale.) The following is the meteorological summary at Santa Fe, N. M., for seven years:

[Compiled from U. S. Signal Service Records.]

Year.	Mean Barom- eter.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rainfall. rain or snow fell.
		Mean	Max	Min	Prevailing Direction.	Highest veloc- ity (Miles per hour)	
1874	29.756	48.9	89	0	E. & S. W.	42	19.83
1875	29.753	48.6	90	2	S. W.	50	7.58
1876	29.796	48.1	89	-1	S. W.	38	15.07
1877	29.809	48.3	90.5	2	S.W.&N.W.	43	11.10
1878	29.799	47.6	97	-2	N.	38	19.55
1879	29.843	50.6	95	-13	E.	32	11.44
1880	29.81	46.6	88	-11	N.W.	32	9.89

The amount of rainfall at Santa Fe in 1881 was 21 inches, and vegetation was greatly benefited.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LAS VEGAS.

MINERAL AND MEDICINAL SPRINGS OF NEW MEXICO.

The mineral and medicinal springs of New Mexico are numerous and are found in nearly every section of the Territory. They are deservedly popular and universally known in the southwest, and by everybody familiar with the locality, as possessing, in a pre-eminent degree, for many complaints, the medicinal properties sought at the great health resorts of the world.

For centuries, not only the people of New Mexico but northern Mexico, and laterly from central and southern Mexico,

and from all points near New Mexico, have traveled in private conveyances long and weary journeys, beset by hostile Indians, in order to avail themselves of the curative properties of these springs. Conspicuous among those visiting these springs in early days were the Franciscan and Dominican friars.

Now that the railroad has entered New Mexico from every point of compass, with lines running conveniently near to several of these springs, they are placed within easy and comfortable reach of the world. Good hotels and bath-houses and superior accommodations have recently been provided for the rapidly growing demands of invalids and tourists.

Analysis of several of the springs have been made by competent persons, and are herein presented for the consideration of those interested.

THE DISEASES IN WHICH THESE WATERS ARE EFFICACIOUS AND BENEFICIAL.

The following is copied from a statement prepared by the physicians of one of the springs most resorted to, and may be accepted as equally applicable to either of the other springs open to visitors :

"The following ills are almost invariably cured, while many sufferers with other diseases not curable, have received great benefit from bathing in and drinking these waters : Chronic and acute rheumatism, gout, scrofula, stiff joints, skin diseases as a class, ulcerations and enlargements of the glands, general physical debility, mental exhaustion, spinal disease, sciatica, lumbago, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, and all neuralgic or nervous affections, catarrh or ozena in all forms, dyspepsia, liver diseases, early stages of Bright's disease, diabetes, goitre, specific locomotion, ataxia, spurious vaccination, and all blood poisons and female diseases. Pulmonary diseases, not too far advanced, are very successfully treated, both the purity of the atmosphere and the mild, equable temperature no doubt contributing largely to the general good result in such cases."

Referring to the same subject in Wheeler's United States Geological Survey, Prof. Leow says:

"Science as well as experience has demonstrated beyond a doubt that for consumptives the climate of New Mexico far surpasses that of Minnesota, California or Florida."

HOTELS AND BATH HOUSES, AND HOW TO REACH THEM.

Las Vegas Hot Springs has two new hotels and bath houses, and is fitted both by nature and art for a pleasure as well as health resort. It is immediately connected with the Atchison,

Topeka and Santa Fe railroad by a branch railway running to Las Vegas station, six miles away.

Ojo Caliente (Taos county), Joseph's, near the ruins of an ancient Indian pueblo, has hotel and bath house, and is connected by daily stage with Barranca Station on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, twelve miles away.

Jemez Hot Springs, in the cañon, twelve miles above the Indian pueblo of the same name, has a new hotel and bath house and is connected by stage with Bernalillo Station on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; distance forty miles.

Hudson's Hot Springs has a well established hotel with bath houses, and is connected by railroad with Deming Junction on the A., T. & S. F., and Southern Pacific; distance 25 miles.

(Analysis of Joseph's Ojo Caliente.)

Of this group of springs there are four in number, of nearly the same analysis, of which the analysis is here given of No. 1. It has a basin twenty feet long, nine feet wide and a temperature of 114.5° Fahrenheit. In one hundred thousand parts of water, as analyzed by Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, copied from a business circular, are contained parts, as follows:

CONSTITUENTS.

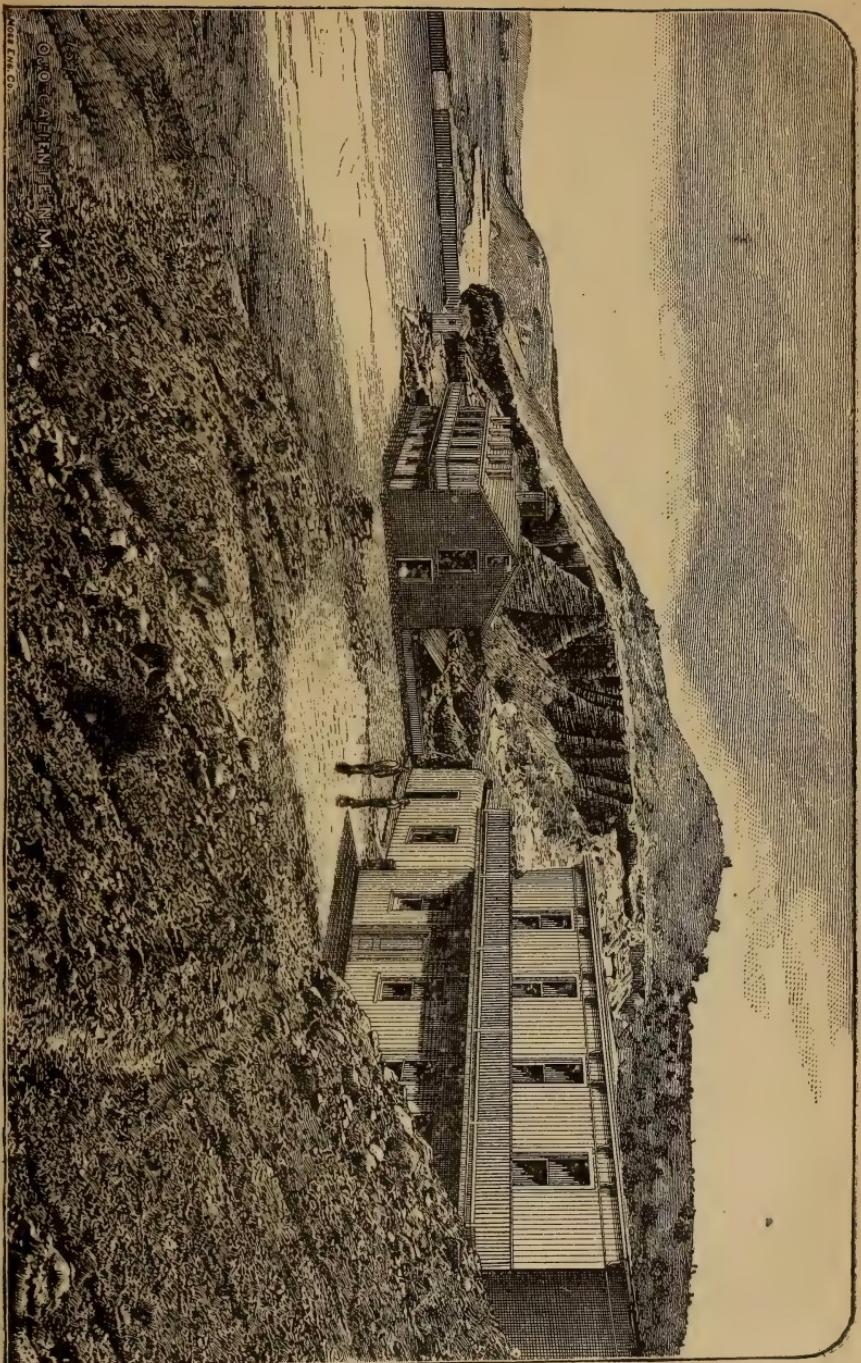
Sodium carbonate.....	196.95
Calcium carbonate.....	4.29
Iron carbonate.....	20.12
Sodium chloride.....	40.03
Lithium carbonate.....	1.22
Magnesium carbonate.....	6.10
Potassium sulphate.....	5.29
Silicic.....	4.10
Arsenic.....	10.08
Total.....	288.09
Gases, carbonic acid.	

Prof. Leow says of the waters : "They are of good quality." The flow is copious.

There are a number of soda springs three miles above Ojo Caliente on the same stream, located upon the bluff, and whose collective flow descends in considerable volume and forms an interesting veil or sheet of water as it breaks over the brow of the bluff. A cave beneath the latter has been found, having on all sides, deposits from the water. Its depth is about forty feet and six by eight feet in size. The bluffs are likewise of the same formation.

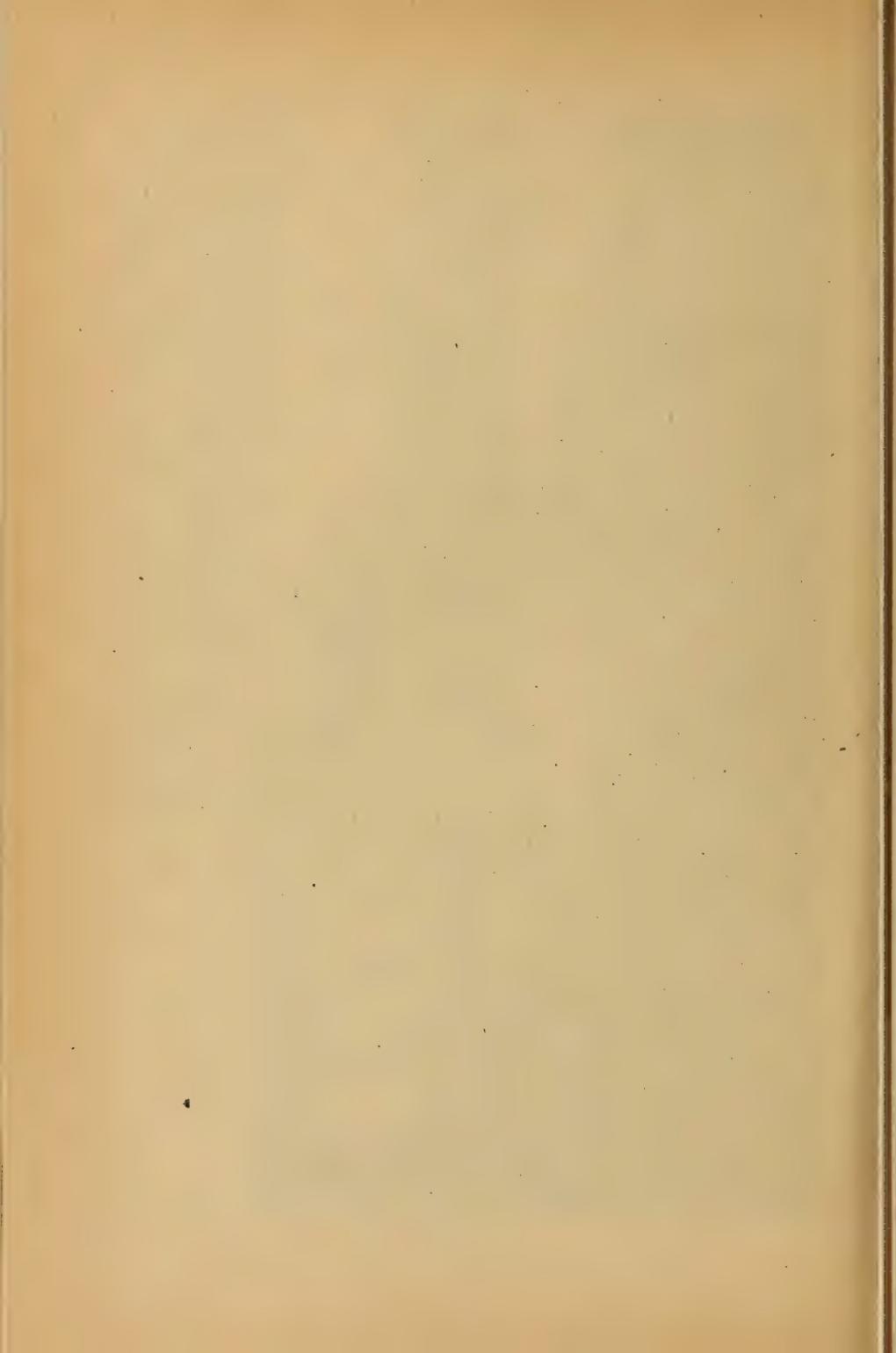
JEMEZ HOT SPRINGS.

There are two distinct groups of warm springs in the valley, two miles apart. The springs of the lower group consist of six in number. The chief of which is :



JOSEPI'S OJO CALIENTE, TAOS COUNTY.

JOSEPI'S
OJO CALIENTE, N.M.
W. COOPER & CO.



A geyser with a surface of sixty square feet, and an aperture of one square foot; the temperature is 168° F.; large quantities of escaping carbonic acid keep the water in violent agitation; thick deposits of snow-white crusts are formed, consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime. This spring yields about fifty gallons of water per minute.

(*Analysis by Prof. Leow.*)

The water of the geyser contained in 100 parts:

Chloride of sodium.....	0.1622
Sulphate of soda.....	0.0035
Carbonate of lime.....	0.0641
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.0103
Potassa }	
Lithia }	Tra
Silicic acid }	
Sulphate of lime }	
Total amount of salts.....	0.2401

Tests were made for iodine in the evaporation of residue of several gallons of the water, but none was detected.

SAN YSIDRO SPRINGS (NEAR JEMEZ.)

Its waters are rich in carbonic acid and of very agreeable taste.

(*Analysis by Prof. Leow.*)

It contains in 100 parts:

Chloride of sodium.....	0.3072
Sulphate of soda.....	0.1639
Carbonate of lime.....	0.0670
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.0248
Carbonate of iron.....	0.0008
Potassa }	
Lithia }	Tracers.
Silicic }	
Total.....	0.563

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS.

The temperature of these springs range from 90° F. to 130° F., and there is a large number of them. No. 1 has a basin six feet deep, five feet long, four feet wide; taste, weak saline; no odor observable; bubbles of carbonic acid constantly rising; yield, about fifteen gallons per minute.

(*Analysis by Prof. F. V. Hayden.*)

It is copied from the business circular of the Springs.

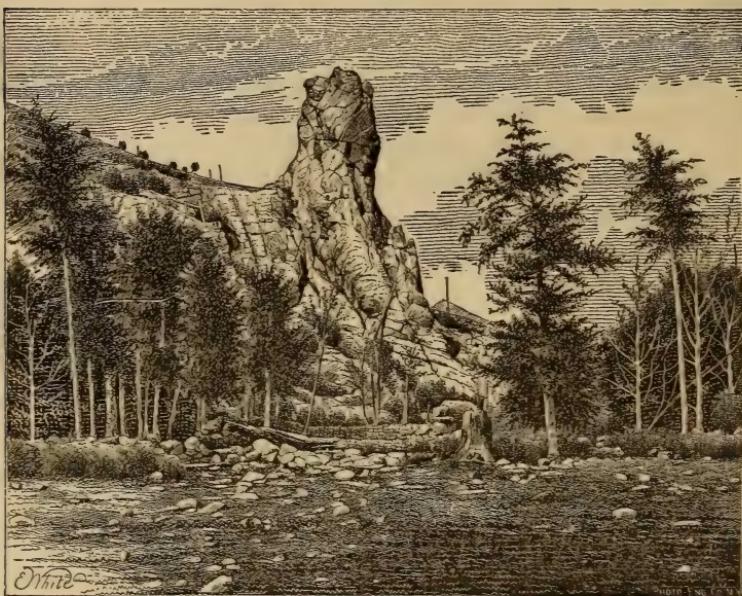
Constituents.	Spring No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Sodium carbonate.....	1.72	1.17	5.00
Calcium "	1.08	10.63	11.43
Magnesium "			
Sodium sulphate.....	14.12	15.43	16.21
Sodium chloride.....	27.26	24.37	27.34
Potassium.....	Trace	Trace	Trace
Lithium.....	Strong	Trace	Strong
Silicic acid.....	1.04	Trace	2.51
Iodine.....	Trace	Trace	Trace
Bromine	Trace	Trace	Trace
Temperature.....	130 F.	123 F.	123 F.

There is another, but a cool mineral spring, three miles northeast of Las Vegas and two miles east of Green's ranch. It showed the following composition :

(*Analysis by Prof. Leow.*)

In one hundred thousand parts of water are parts as follows :

Sodium carbonate.....	120.00
Calcium carbonate	13.73
Magnesium carbonate }	
Sodium sulphate.....	5.26
Sodium chloride.....	6.41
Silicic acid.....	Trace.
Total.....	145.42

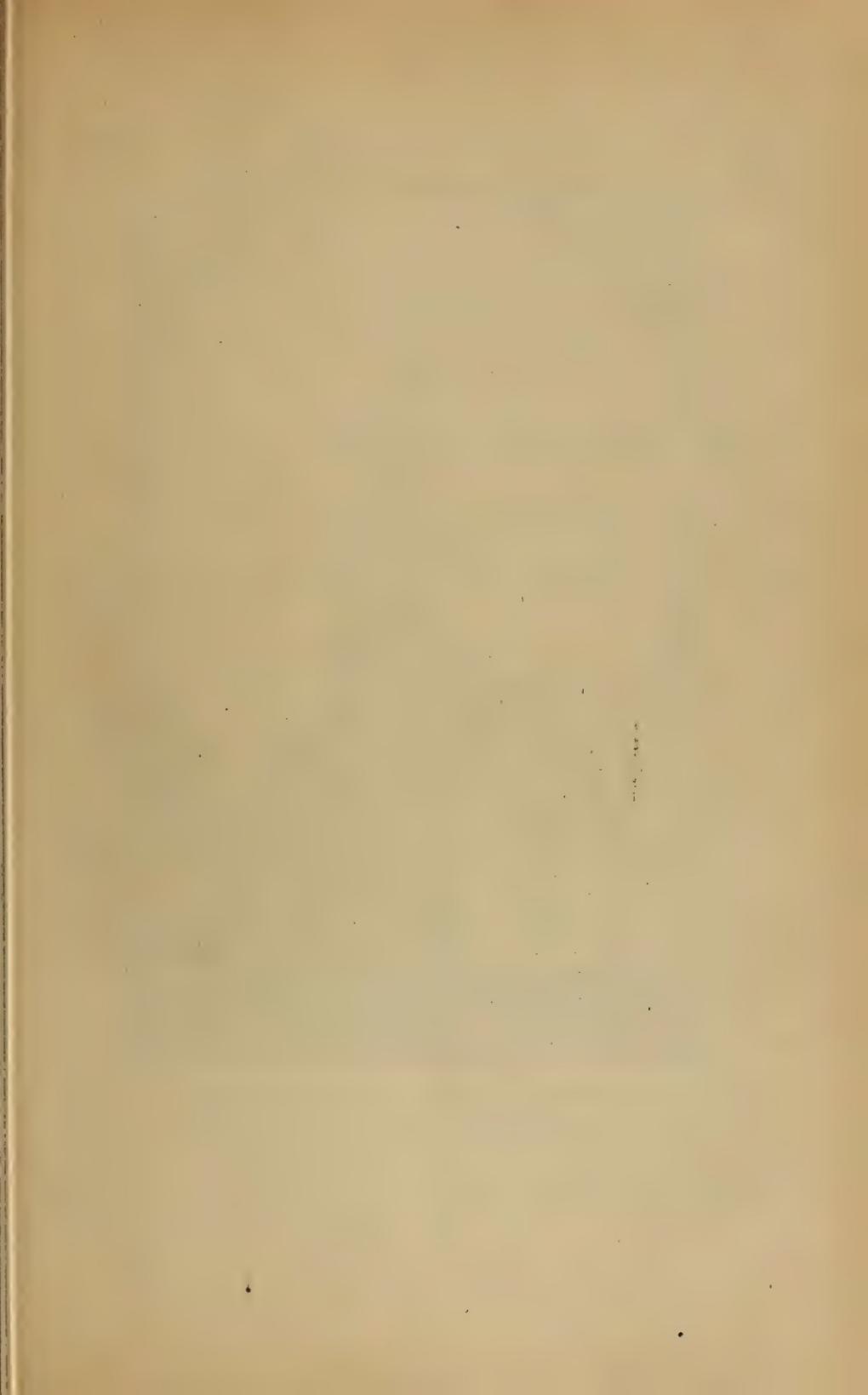


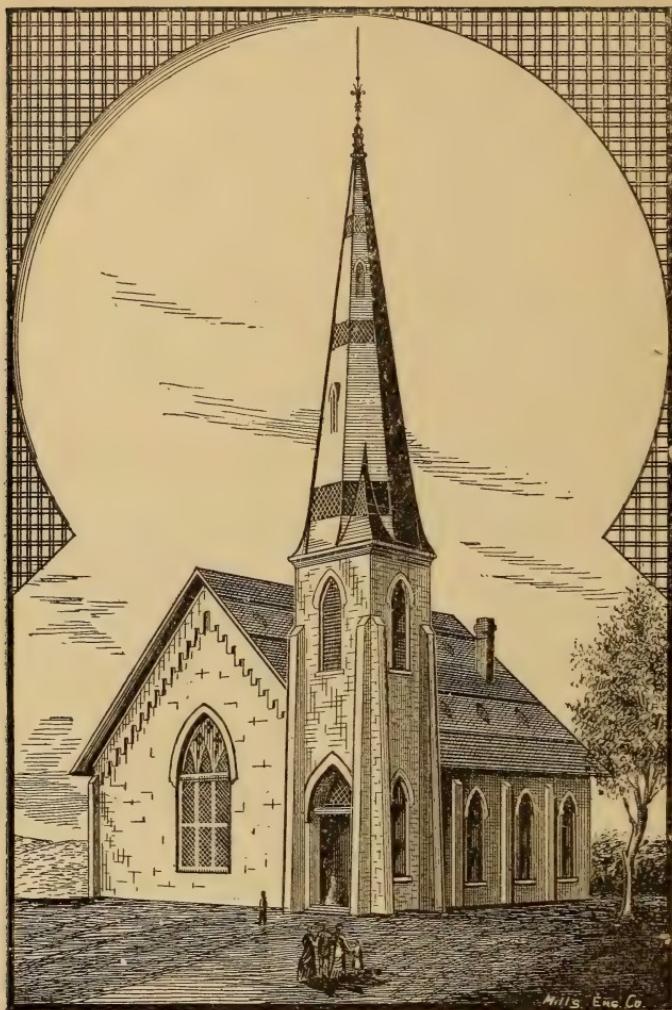
MONUMENT ROCK, RIO SANTA FE.

SANTA FE SPRINGS.

Four miles east of the city of Santa Fe, in the cañon of the same name, are two mineral springs well known to the Mexicans, and which, in generations past, were much resorted to by Franciscan friars and others in cases of general debility and in nervous complaints. With the general changes incident to revolutions and conquest during the past two generations, these springs have been almost wholly lost to memory.

The attention of a physician at Santa Fe was recently called to them, and upon some inquiry and a casual examination, he





Mills Eng Co.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1867—83, SANTA FE.

Originally erected by Baptists, 1853; new structure erected in 1881.
First Presbyterian Church in New Mexico.

was prompted to make a careful analysis such as was possible with the means at hand. Taking one gallon of water, the result was as follows: 21½ grains of solid matter dried by a temperature of 212 F.

CONTENTS OF THE SOLID MATTER.

Proto Oxide of Iron.		Medium.
Lithium.		do
Magnesium.	Carbonate.	Prominent.
Potassium.	do	do
Sodium.	do	do
Chlorine.	Acid.	Proportionate.
Carbonic.	do	do
Sulphuric.	do	do

The flow from each of these springs is copious. They are situate at an altitude of about 7,500 feet, with surroundings of pine and cedar trees.

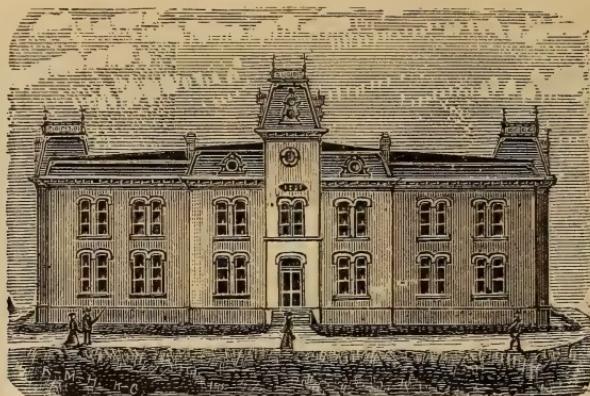
Analysis of the southern springs have none of them come to hand although every effort has been made to obtain them.

The following, upon religion and private schools, was prepared by the writer for and published in the Blue Book of New Mexico for 1882.

RELIGION.

The prevailing religion is largely Roman Catholic. The Territory, with the State of Colorado and the Territory of Arizona, constitute an Archeepiscopal See or province of this faith, with Santa Fe as the metropolis, and His Grace, the Most Rev. John B. Lamy as primate. The Jesuits, as an organization, are represented in considerable force, having a provincial of the order and an ably conducted newspaper on the ground. The Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Loretto the Sisters of Charity are likewise represented in considerable force. In addition there is a large force of priests. Protestant denominations are represented by the Episcopals in a new missionary jurisdiction, including New Mexico and Arizona, with the Right Reverend George Kelly Dunlop as primate, residing at Santa Fe, and having six clergymen in the jurisdiction.

The Presbyterians and Methodists are represented in the principal towns by a dozen or more clergymen each and communicants to the number of 700 each, and probably five times as many more in sympathy with them if not all attendants at church. The Baptists, Congregationalists and Southern Methodists have each a couple of clergymen on the ground, and bid fair to become permanent. The Mormons have also gained a foothold on its domain.



LAS VEGAS ACADEMY.

EDUCATION.

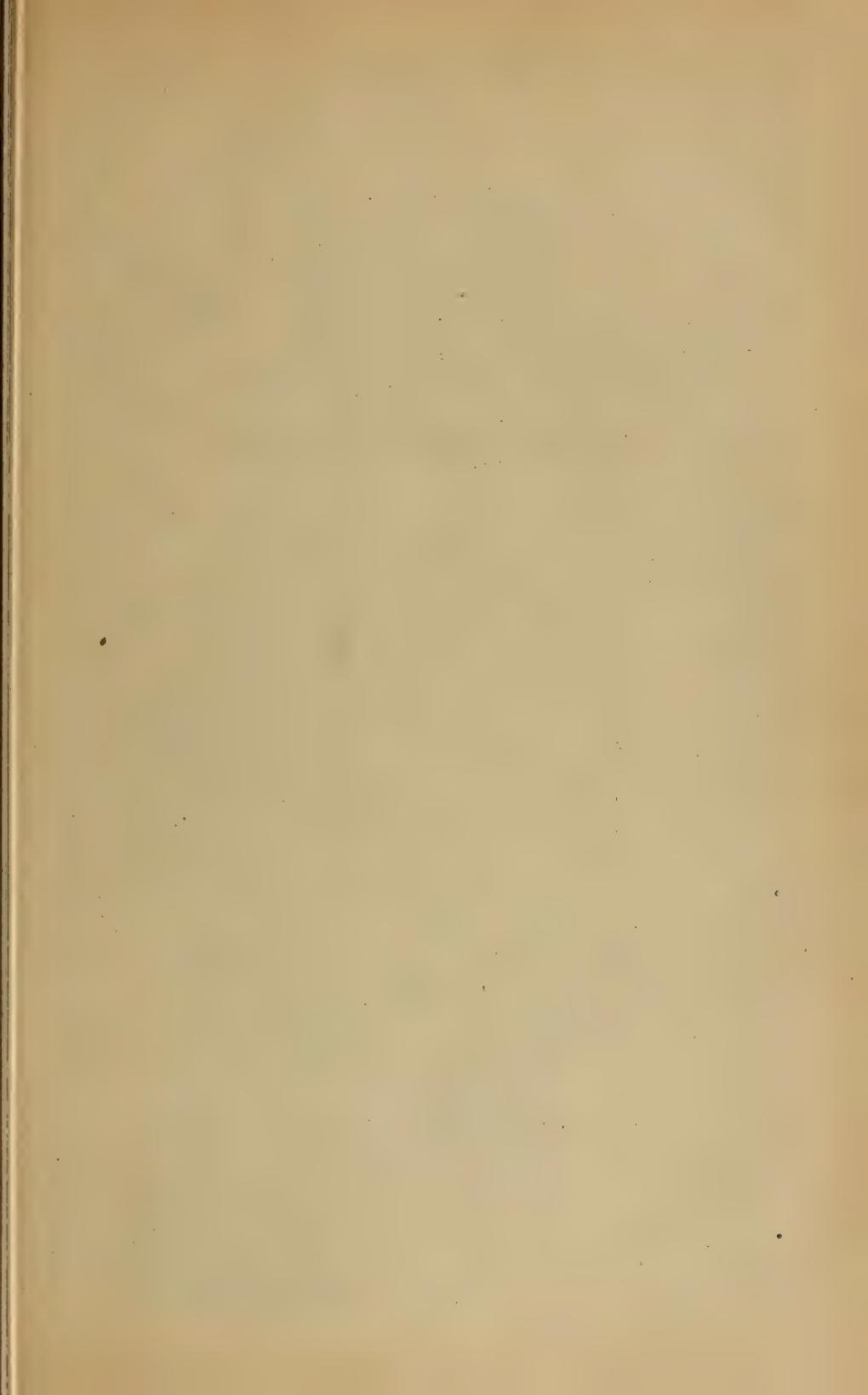
All the protestant denominations have Sabbath schools connected with their churches and probably command an aggregate attendance of 2,000 children. The Roman Catholics are represented in all the more important towns and neighborhoods by parochial and academic schools, variously under the charge and control of the Jesuits, Christian Brothers, Sisters of Loretto, or Sisters of Charity, and largely supported in most of the counties by the public school funds. This church and its orders have erected fine edifices, especially at Santa Fe, Las Vegas and Albuquerque. The Protestant denominations are also represented at the capital and in the larger towns by primary and academic schools which constitute an important feature in the present educational facilities in the Territory. Commodious school buildings have been erected for their accomodation at Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Las Vegas.

The latter schools are supported wholly either by private contributions or by tuition fees, much of the money coming from abroad.

Governor Sheldon, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1881, remarks as follows with respect to public schools and land grants :

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

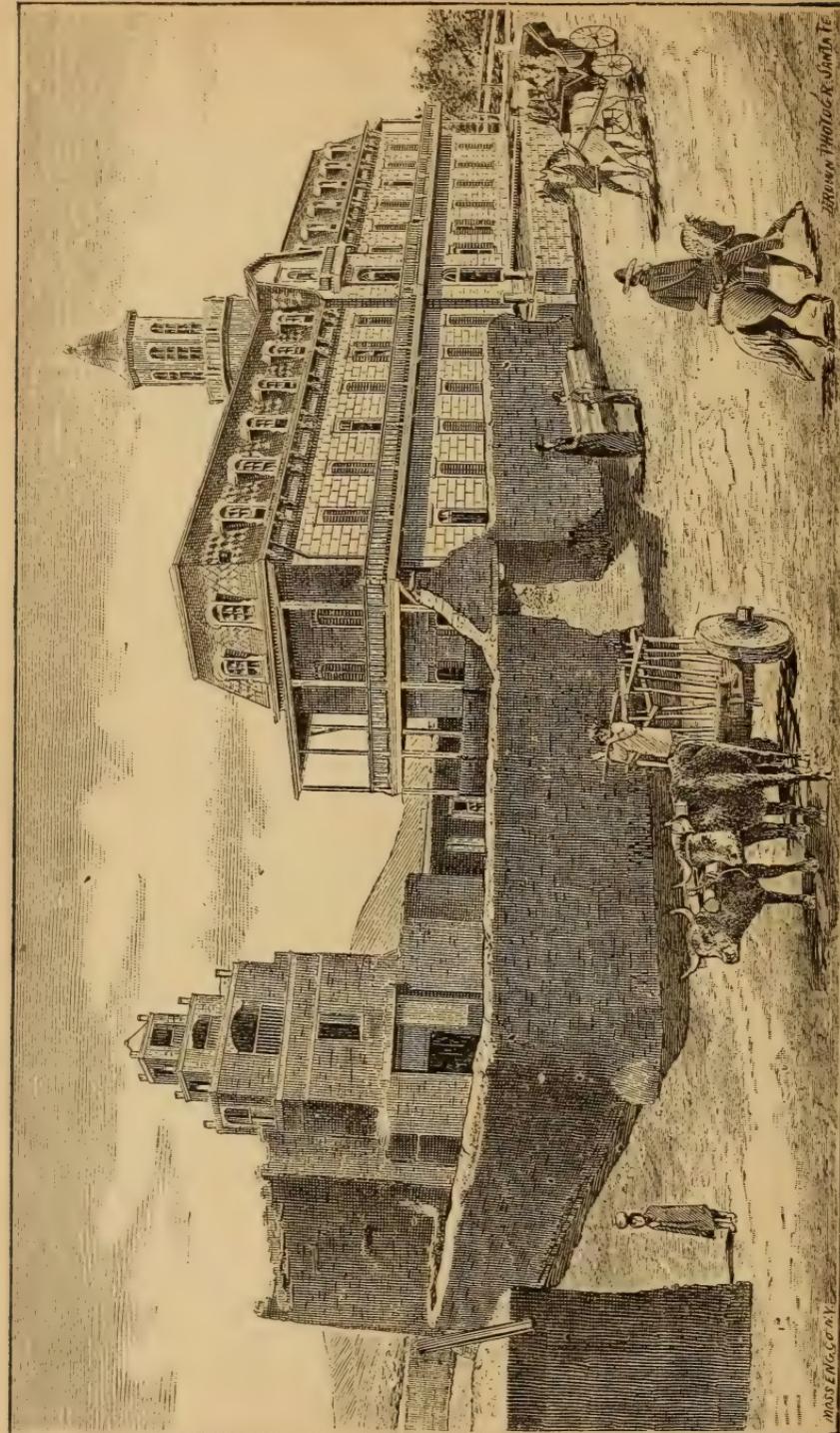
In a country where population is sparse it is not unusual that schools are neglected. This Territory, until within the last twelve months, has been remote from the densely populated and highly developed sections of the United States, in consequence of the absence of the means of rapid transit by railroad. The



SAN MIGUEL CHURCH, 1613; COLLEGE, 1880, SANTA FE.

BROWN PHOTOGRAPHIC

MISS ENGGEBAY



masses of the people have been poor, and only the few have been enabled to send their children away for instruction. Education, therefore, has been partial, and the absence of libraries and newspapers has left the masses of the people less intelligent than those in other parts of the nation, who have been favored with better advantages.

From time to time the legislature has passed acts relating to this subject, and from them can be drawn by a person disposed to liberally construe statutes in favor of schools a respectable school system. There are a good many defects, however, to be remedied, and yet there are some excellent features.

Education is compulsory for five months of the year, and the law contemplates that schools shall be open for all children, without regard to religious creed, nativity, or condition.

One-fourth of the taxes raised in the several counties is set apart for school purposes. The machinery of the school system is not very complete, but the chief trouble lies in neglect to execute the law. In some localities it is not executed at all, and in others but indifferently, although more or less money is collected for school purposes in every locality. There are some difficulties in the way of prosperous schools very hard to overcome; they are, scattered population, except in the towns, and the prevalence of two languages among the people. Only a few of the natives can understand or speak the English language, and the same is true as to the bulk of those who have immigrated since the acquisition of the country in regard to the Spanish language. It is desirable that in every nation there should be homogeneity of language, and it may be wise to require the teaching of the prevailing language in all the schools. Yet, to adopt such a rule here, would prevent a majority of the children from being educated in the public schools. The disposition to encourage education is creditible, as judged by the laws on the subject, from the fact that there are a good many flourishing private schools in the Territory and from the general sentiment of the people, this feeling is rapidly growing, and the influx of intelligent and enterprising people will give it a greater impetus. Intelligence is becoming more general through the agency of newspapers, which are now established in all the principal towns, and many of them are entitled to great respect for ability and enterprise. As a Territory, New Mexico is in a condition of pupilage, preparatory to assuming the position of a state, it may be wise for Congress to deal with the subject of schools so far as to see that the true American idea, that the system shall give ample and equal advantages to all classes, be carried out, and that such system be maintained, whenever necessity seems to

demand it, by contributions from the national resources or the imposition of a sufficient tax upon the property of the Territory.

LAND GRANTS.

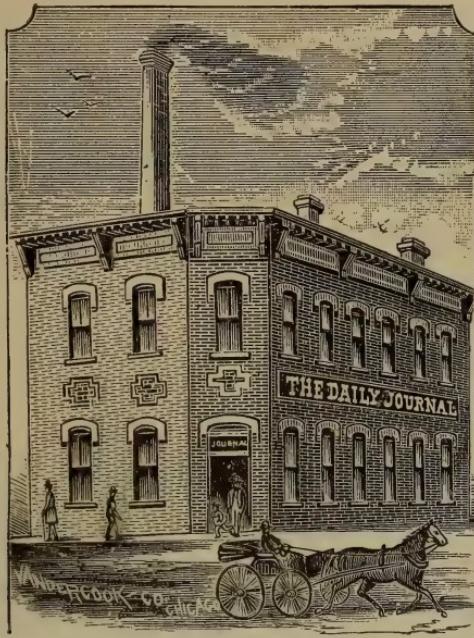
New Mexico seems to have been well covered with grants of land, real or pretended, while under the dominion of the Spanish and Mexican governments. The lands embraced in these, having been withdrawn from entry and sale, are effectually in mortmain until the questions as to their validity is finally settled. Title to these lands is uncertain, and their settlement and development are prevented to a great extent. Quite a number of these claims are unconfirmed, and little or no effort has been made to procure their confirmation. Charges of fraud and crime are made as to some that are confirmed, such as forgery of papers, perjury, subornation of perjury, and false and erroneous surveys. This fact and the lapse of time challenge the utmost scrutiny into those which may be presented in the future. It would be the greatest blessing if an early day could be set when the land grant incubus should be entirely removed from this Territory. It seems to me that it would not violate the stipulations of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo if a time were fixed within which applications for confirmations should be made, and if not made within such a period, that they be forever prescribed.

I respectfully suggest that the period be short and follow the precedent of the last act relating to the confirmation of grants in Louisiana and Missouri, which was three years.

MODERNIZING.

To mention a few human activities added or to which force has been given during the past three years; civic societies are represented in Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Good Templars and Knights of Pythias. An annual Territorial Exposition was organized in 1881, at Albuquerque, which has held two exhibitions with encouraging results and has a third appointed with success assured. One hundred postoffices have been established, chiefly within the past two years. Educational facilities have been largely increased. The Historical Society has been revived at Santa Fe. Gaslight, water works, the telephone and horse railroads are among the modern improvements found at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Albuquerque and elsewhere. Thirty stamp mills and reduction works have been erected or are in course of erection in various mining centers. Grand hotel edifices with first-class appointments and substantial business blocks and fire proof warehouses are to be seen in all the principal

towns. Manufactories of various kinds are springing up and a general look of permanence is apparent.



SCENES IN ALBUQUERQUE.

Newspapers during the past three years have more than doubled in numbers, quadrupled in quality, and in circulation undoubtedly command a dozen times the number of readers that they did prior to that date. Where there were no dailies then there are now eight, some of which in quality are equal to the best upon the high line of the continent. There are likewise 2 semi-weeklies, 27 weeklies, 1 semi monthly and one monthly. All this and 12,000 of skilled industrial operatives have followed in the wake of the building and operating of a thousand miles of railroad.

ADIOS.

Thus is presented the whole question of the importance of New Mexico in its resources and advantages. Wealth seeks investment where there is profit, and is unerring in its judgment as no other representative of human intelligence can be. Among the visitors and immigrants attracted to the Territory during the past two years have been the most distinguished personages of the land in every walk of life. Commerce, the professions, skilled labor, capitalists and public officers have all been represented.

Immigration has set in, capital is concentrating upon the land and the grand opportunities represented in New Mexico's mines, vines, valleys, mountains, mesas, and its great health-giving properties, its majestic mountains and sublime scenery are being possessed and enjoyed by the industry, intelligence and wealth of the world. Just here it may be assuring to know that opportunities are very far from being all taken and interesting to be reminded, that the area of New Mexico, as before stated, exceeds that of solid New England by 57,523 square miles, and that the Territory equals in area New England and New York combined, with New Jersey thrown in.



SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO BOUQUET.

MINES AND MINING.

BY COUNTIES.

As Reported upon by the Commissioners of Immigration for the respective counties, to the Bureau of Immigration.

Most of these reports were made a year ago, and consequently do not in such cases include recent discoveries and developments of which there are many.



BERNALILLO COUNTY.

(*Prof. Charles S. Howe, B. S.*)

Until within a very short time New Mexico has been comparatively unknown. The cause of this may be found in its isolation, by reason of not having railroad communication with other States. History informs us that soon after the conquest of Old Mexico, the Spaniards pushed up into this region, conquered it and worked on an extensive scale its mines and placers. Ruins of old cities and towns, with their churches, turreted and loop-holed for defense, are found scattered all over the country. Many of them are in mountainous regions where the only industry possible was mining. They could not have been built for defense, because the cities are large and some of them must have contained thousands of people. Numerous ruins of smelters are also found, giving indisputable evidence that mines were

once worked on a large scale. Two hundred years ago the Indians, who had been enslaved and forced to work these mines, broke out in rebellion and drove the Spaniards from the country. So intense was their hatred toward those places in which they had been forced to labor, that they filled up every old mine so that no trace could be found of them. A number of years after the Spaniards were allowed to return to the country, but only on condition that the mines should never be opened or worked. This condition seems to have been faithfully kept, and for many years mining was wholly abandoned in the Territory. During the early part of this century we hear of some of these old mines being opened and new ones being discovered, but they were never worked to any great extent. The Indians were hostile, transportation was expensive, and the methods of working ore very crude. It is only within a short period that the mines of New Mexico have begun to attract attention.

Bernalillo county contains some of the most valuable of these old Spanish mines. Several districts have already been opened and work enough done to prove their richness. The greatest variety of minerals abound within the limits of the county. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and lime are found in large quantities. Granite and sandstone for building purposes are found in numerous places. Immense masses of crystallized gypsum are found in the southern part of the county. The value of this mineral as a fertilizer and for use in the arts is too well known to need explanation.

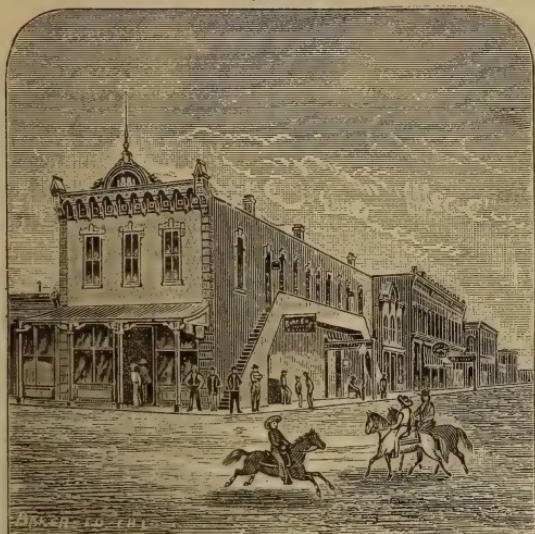
COAL.

On the Rio Puerco, about twenty miles from Albuquerque, several veins have been opened which vary from four to eight feet in width. In Tijeras cañon one vein is nine feet thick and very pure. Other veins are known to exist in these and other localities, but they have never been opened. There has been no demand for coal here until within a short time and consequently none has been taken out.

MINING DISTRICTS.

HELL CANON

is situated twenty miles east from Albuquerque, on the west side of the Sandia mountains. This mining district was discovered in the summer of 1879. The ore is a decomposed quartz carrying free gold, some silver and copper. The Manzanita is a lode of gold-bearing quartz from fifteen to twenty feet wide. Already a shaft fifty feet deep has been sunk, and a tunnel thirty-feet in length dug. The ore runs from twelve to twenty-



SCENE IN ALBUQUERQUE.

dollars to the ton. One of the best known mines in the camp is the Star, owned by Messrs. Strahan, Thomas and others. It was discovered in August, 1879, and from the first gave proof of great richness. It consists of a free milling quartz ore, and the vein is fully eight feet wide. Assays from this mine have shown from \$128 to \$164 to the ton. One of the earliest discovered lodes was the Milagros. This was the first to call the attention of miners to Hell cañon, and it has since fully sustained its reputation. Three miles from the cañon is the Golden Chariot lode, a true fissure vein, with well defined walls. North of the cañon are several galena veins found in a granite formation. One of these, the Indiana, assayed one hundred and seventy ounces silver on the surface. It is not claimed for this district that the ore is extremely rich, but that there is an immense quantity of it, and it is easily worked and milled. Water enough to run several mills can be obtained up the cañon and the sides of the mountains are well wooded.

TIJERAS CANON.

Tijeras cañon cuts its way through the center of the Sandia mountains, and has long been the principal route from the Rio Grande eastward. It lies only twelve miles from the river and is connected with it by a fine hard road. The ores are copper, lead and silver. Galena has also been found, some of it rich in silver. This is one of the districts which has just been discovered, but which will soon command attention.

NACIMIENTO

is an organized mining district with a recorders office. For years the Mexicans and Indians have brought very rich specimens of copper ore from the Jemez and Nacimiento mountains. It was known that there was a rich body of mineral there somewhere, but no systematic effort was made to discover it until 1880. A fine property was found on the west side of the Nacimiento mountains. The copper occurs as copper glance and gray copper in the ledges of sandstone. The white and red sandstone runs parallel with the mountain side, and for a distance of ten miles, shows traces of copper. In some places the copper occurs as fossils, mostly of trees, but in others it is in immense lodes of conglomerate. A small amount of silver is found with the copper on the surface, and seems to increase with the depth. The Nacimiento company now own over a dozen claims, on all of which large deposits are found. On the Eureka a tunnel one hundred feet long has been dug. At a distance of fifty feet from the surface a large vein of conglomerate, twelve feet wide, averaging twenty-five per cent. copper, was struck. From that point the tunnel has followed the vein along the dip. This vein can be easily traced for over five hundred feet along the surface, and the indications are that it runs along near the surface for the distance of a mile. The Copper Queen shows a smaller vein, but is much richer. It runs over fifty per



WOOL WAREHOUSE, SPRINGER.

cent., and parts of it as high as sixty per cent. In all of these mines there is an abundance of ore that will run forty per cent. copper. During the last few months, other prospectors have gone into the camp, and over a hundred claims have been staked out. Large veins of fine bituminous coal are found within a short distance of the mines, and wood and water are close at

hand. The Nacimiento company expect soon to have a smelter in operation and be ready to ship bullion by next fall.

The mountains seem to be full of rich veins which only wait the labor of the prospector and miner to be discovered and developed. For the miner and capitalist there can be no better section of country than this.

COLFAX COUNTY.

(*Harry Whigham, Commissioner.*)

Of the mineral productions of this county we have gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, manganese, plumbago, fire-clay and coal. The gold mines are situated in the Moreno valley, and at the head of Ute creek, on the Poñil and on the Cimarroncito. The most important mines in the Moreno are placers. These were discovered in 1868, and have been worked continuously ever since. This district includes many rich gulches, of which the following are the most important: Willow, Humbug, Grouse, Michigan and Big Nigger. These have all been worked by hydraulics with great success. There is on the bars between the gulches and in the valley of the Moreno a vast area of land which has not been worked, all of which prospects fully 50 cents to the cubic yard. Numerous lodes of gold quartz have been discovered in this district, but few developed to any great extent. The water for working the placers is brought principally by a large ditch from the head of a neighboring stream in the Sierra Madres. On Ute creek there are also rich placers which have been worked since 1869. But the principal mines in the Ute creek district—which is divided from the Moreno by the Baldy range of mountains—are the quartz lodes. Chief of these is the Aztec, which was discovered in 1869, and worked the following year with a yield of some six or seven hundred thousand dollars. It is a good vein of free milling ore. There are a number of other lodes which have been worked for years past, and some recent discoveries which promise well. Principal among the latter are the Rebel Chief, Mountain Queen, and discoveries at the head of the Poñil and on the Cimarroncito. The two former are gold quartz. On Poñil the ores run 50 per cent. in copper and high in silver and gold; they are veins about three feet thick and are regarded as important discoveries. On the Cimarroncito a number of gold lodes have been discovered, and it seems more than likely that this may prove an important district. There is a 15-stamp mill at the head of the Poñil owned by the New Mexico and Rhode Island Mining Company. The aggregate yield of gold in this county since the discovery in

1868 is variously estimated between two and three million dollars. Mining here is regarded as but in its infancy, and there is every confidence that the future annual yield will greatly exceed the past.

In the vast area of its coal beds, however, we think Colfax county will find in the future its greatest commercial importance. (See general article elsewhere upon the coal fields of New Mexico.)

DONA ANA COUNTY.

(*A. J. Fountain, Commissioner.*)

The mining industries of Doña Ana county have recently assumed an importance that dwarfs all others. It has been known for many years that valuable mineral deposits were contained in all of its mountain ranges, but their extent and richness was not until recently suspected.

THE ORGANS.

The Organ mountains lie about eighteen miles east of the Rio Grande. The district at present is ahead of any in the county in the amount of development work and prospecting being done. All that is now needed to place the various mines on a paying basis is a couple smelters, and it is very probable that they will be erected within a few months.

The principal composition of the mountain mass in sight at the different elevations, and as shown by the line of breakage discernable at points varying in distances, is syenite doloritic limestone proper, and is combined with other minerals, sandstone, arbolite and porphyry, with now and then talc, porphyry and quartz in mass; and in several places it bears evidence of having undergone a roasting, the residuum filling the surrounding cavities. Again, the usual combination of quartz and feldspar, that in the different localities are more or less mineralized, from the cap rock of the clearly defined veins that ramify the mountain mass, extending from the summit to the plain on either side of the mountain, within the mineral belt range proper, for such these mountains have, for a distance of at least twenty miles long and six wide, counting from summit to each side of the mountain plain.

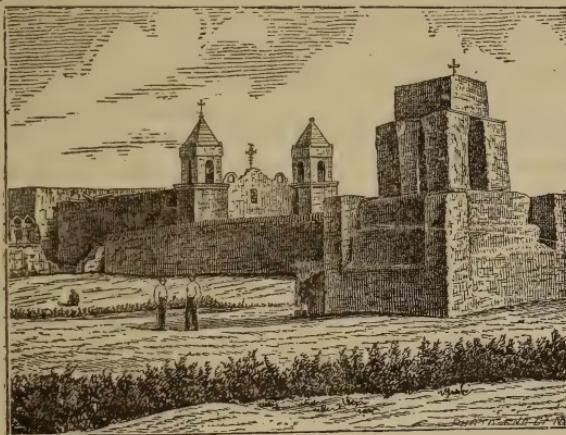
These mountains have a coal formation in the upper cap of the wavelet before named, that can be tapped several times in three miles, and then has its incline under the plain.

The following are among the best known properties in the range on which work is now being steadily prosecuted.

The Hawkeye has a shaft down about thirty feet and shows white quartz with antimonial silver, galena and sulphurets of iron. It has a vein of about two-and-a-half feet in width, following the lead with a black wall of syenite. The ore is said to assay from \$100 to \$350 in silver.

The Memphis is in lime formation. The main shaft, No. 1, at this examination is one hundred feet deep. It has a cross-cut of fifty-three feet running west, eighteen feet all in ore. At the 100-feet level a cross-cut is being run, one is now in thirty-four feet. The ore vein on the west side of the wall is perfect, pitching five inches to the foot. On the east of the wall it is all in ore and its quantity is unknown. The mine is not yet in shape that a computation can be made. The character of the ore is very flattering for developing into a good paying mine. The ore of this mine is copper stain carbonates and galena, carrying silver. It is said assays have been made of this ore varying from \$40 to \$200.

The Modoc and the south extension of the same lode, called the Lebanon, are claims which show up good ore bodies, consisting in part of galena, carrying silver, copper and a little gold. The Modoc has a tunnel projected sixty feet in the mountain mass, which is now thirty feet from the summit, with contact well defined, and has every appearance of developing into a good mine.



SHRINE AND CHURCH, SANTA CRUZ.

The Stevenson mine is an old one, but at this time no work is being done upon it. As an evidence of its early use, in the long ages past, not far from the Modoc and to the southeast, is an old ruin, with walls about two feet high, showing that at

least a four-room house had an existence, and near this are the remains of an old smelting furnace, and around it is found a quantity of antimonial silver. Nothing like it has yet been found in these mountains; so the inevitable conclusion follows that the source of this mineral is undiscovered, if in these mountains, or else the ore was imported from some far off district, yet unknown.

The Merrimac is situated one mile and a half north of the Hawkeye and three-fourths of a mile east of the Sylvia. It is said to be one of the best leads in the district, and is claimed to carry sixty per cent. copper and sixty-six ounces of silver. It has a fissure vein with syenite walls on one side and limestone on the other, and has an eight-feet development shaft. The matrix has in it iron, silver, oxide of copper and galena.

The Black Hawk, on the northern part of the mountains is an incline shaft of about forty-five feet, following the vein dipping to the northeast in a fissure, mineralized all the way. The shaft is five by six, copper indications. They claim to have an assay of two ounces gold, \$50 silver, and two per cent. copper, i. e., \$100 of the copper per ton.

On the south end of Mineral Hill, on the east side of the mountains, and about eight miles north of Shedd's ranch, are a series of claims called the Uranus, Vulcan, Lady Hopkins and Pocotempo. All these claims have a heavy iron capping, and carry both gold and silver. There are now several shafts in about ten feet, but preparations are being made to run a 300-foot tunnel to bisect and cut the several veins that cross the mountain and also through the several claims.

It will not be very long before capitalists will be directing their attention to these mountains, and with one or two good mills in operation, Las Cruces and Mesilla will become thriving places.

Lake Valley.

Considering the amount of development, the Lake Valley mining district certainly has as flattering an outlook as any in the Territory, and is located in the foot hills of the Black Range, upon its southeastern slope, twelve miles northwest of Nutt Station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, said station being twenty-seven miles north of Deming. The general formation of the district is fossiliferous lime streaked with strong strata of porphyry, and the pay material seems to be cased between lime and porphyry, the contact showing more perfectly where the greatest depth is attained. Of the ores, an iron carbonate strongly impregnated with chlorides and sulphides of

silver predominates, though lead, carbonates, antimonial lead and antimencial silver are found in considerable quantities. The entire precious metal-yielding area of this district does not embrace a space of over two miles square, and decidedly the best portion of this is covered by the claims of the Sierra Grande, Sierra Bella, Sierra Plata and Sierra Apache companies. Although these four companies are separate corporations, the leading lights of all are the same men, and who in mining affairs have a national reputation.

Among the entire list of properties, probably the Lincoln of the Sierra Grande, shows the greatest amount of development, and contains in sight the largest bodies of ore, actually measuring in places twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet of very high grade ore.

Next in point of development are the Stanton of the Sierra Plata, and Columbus and Emporia No. 2 of the Sierra Bella companies. All of these show vast bodies of ore equally as rich and almost as large as those of the Lincoln. The Kohinoor of the Sierra Apache, although not as much developed as the above described claims, shows upon the surface even more flattering than any of them. There are at least two thousand tons of ore upon the dumps of these properties, all having been extracted from the drifts, cuts and winzes, (no stoping being done), and its estimated value made from close samples and tests, is far in excess of the original purchase money, which is popularly supposed to have been \$500,000. Numbers of leading mining experts have recently examined these properties, and it is stated that none of them have estimated the ore reserve to be seen, at less than \$5,000,000.

The ores of these properties are assorted into about six classes, running less than 40 ounces of silver per ton, and, marvelous to relate, large proportions of it reaching, 5,000, 10,000 and even 15,000 ounces of silver per ton.

After a great many working tests it has been determined that at least ninety per cent. of the ore of these mines is free milling, consequently a large force of men are employed in grading space for mill platts, and machinery is being purchased to arrive at an early date.

Thus, twelve miles northwest of Nutt Station, at Lake Valley, in Doña Ana county, New Mexico, is situated the grandest deposit of silver ore ever discovered. In comparison with it, the treasure which the genii of the wonderful lamp and ring laid at the feet of Aladdin sinks into insignificance; and the story of the Peruvian Inca, who filled his prison cell with precious metal to satiate his relentless captor's avarice, will no longer

pass for fable when the wealth of this marvelous mine becomes known.

THE DISCOVERY.

A little more than three years ago a miner by the name of Lufkin, then living at Hillsboro, New Mexico, fifteen miles northwest of Lake Valley, or McEvers' ranch, as it was then called, in company with a companion, started out on a prospecting trip in the foot-hills of the southern extremity of the Black Range. They had no luck for some weeks; but finally, at a point about two miles west of McEvers' they discovered a large body of black ore croppings extending over a hundred acres of Territory and indicating plainly the presence of mineral of some kind. The big, black bodies of ore, cropping out above the surface, showed that, whatever the nature of the mineral to be found, it was certainly in immense quantities. They sank several prospect holes and soon satisfied themselves that they had "struck it rich" in silver; but, as their "grub stake" was by this time exhausted, they returned to Hillsboro and got employment, one as a cook and the other as a miner, saved up their wages for several months, in order to have a "grub stake" when they should go again to work on their claim.

In a few weeks the Indian war broke out upon the country and mining operations in that section were suspended. Finally, however, through the assistance of Hon. J. A. Miller, of Grant county, N. M., who was then the post trader at Fort Bayard, Lufkin and partner were enabled to develop their mines sufficiently to prove that they were first-class; and then a rush began towards the new district. Claims were located on all sides and quite a mining camp sprung into existence. Ore running as high as \$1,000 per ton was exposed, and Mr. Miller began to look around for means to better develop the mines. The result was that about a year ago Mr. Miller effected a sale of the principal mines in the district to a syndicate of New York capitalists for \$225,000, Lufkin and his partner receiving \$25,000 of the amount.

(Reference has been made on a preceding page to the erection of stamp mills and reduction works which are now in active operation, and for many months [from January 1882] have been almost daily showing an out-put of bullion running up into the thousands.—ED.)

The present article has already stretched out to undue proportions, and we will only add, in closing, that the history of the world contains no parallel in this New Mexican mine. Not a thousand persons have yet seen it, and probably not one-tenth

as many more will feel disposed to accept without reserve our statements; but they are all true, nevertheless. The rich developments we have described are situated at a point of junction of two claims called respectively the Lincoln and the Stanton by the locators, but now absorbed into the Sierra Plata and Sierra Grande groups by the New York company.

THE JARILLAS.

The Jarillas mountains, now known as the Silver Hills district, are about twenty miles east of Shedd's ranch which is on the eastern slope of the Organ range. They are about twelve miles in length from north to south, and present every appearance of being a volcanic upheaval in the midst of the arid plain, some sixty miles wide, which lies between the Organ and the Sacramento ranges.

The Silver Hills have sprung into fame only since the first of January last, though they have long been known to be rich in mineral and many attempts have been made to prospect and develop them; but owing to the want of water which had to be carried from Shedd's ranch, every effort proved futile.

At length a band of daring prospectors invaded this hitherto inaccessible region, and succeeded in surmounting its difficulties.

The lodes generally extend northwest and southeast. At the south end the capping is mostly iron, in some of its numerous forms. These cappings are gold and silver bearing; but most of the miners think as soon as the cap rock is removed, the principal yield will be gold. This supposition seems to be well grounded as placer gold is found in nearly all the gulches. Some silicious lime is also found in the south. As you pass to the north, the iron capping gives way to that of silicious lime, and the prospect for gold decreases while that for silver and copper increases. But while this rule holds good in the main, like other rules it has exceptions. So we are not surprised to learn that some claims at the south run high in silver and copper.

Several claims have been sold, without development, for \$500 each, while others have been bonded at \$20,000. Interests have also been sold in some claims at good figures, where the locators were too sanguine to sell outright, but not rich enough to develop alone.

All the ore is impregnated, to a greater or less degree, with copper in its various forms, and yields well in gold and silver. We have had reports of assays running as high as 76 per cent. in copper, and from 15 to 79 ounces in silver. Of gold we have no specific report, but as before intimated the prospect is very

good. It is said that from four pounds of ore from the Refugia mine, smelted in the rudest manner, two ounces of silver were obtained.

A well has been sunk to a depth of ninety feet in Dogtown, about five miles west of Jarillas, at the bottom of which is a bed of sand and red clay sufficiently wet to squeeze water from it with the hand. If this bed be perforated, and sand and gravel found below, water will undoubtedly follow, and probably rise almost to the surface. If so, we predict for the Jarillas a boom such as has not been known since the palmy days of Leadville.

Mining in the Jarillas, prior to the recollection of the oldest visitants, and indeed prior to any well authenticated history of this country, has left its traces in numerous dumps of rejected ore, evidently considered worthless in comparison with that which was probably packed long distances for reduction by the rude methods then known, but which will yield a handsome profit under present modes of treatment and advantages of transportation. The old shafts, or more properly "gang ways," from which the ore has been carried on the backs of peons, have yielded to the mouldering influences of time; and the work of denudation which has been going on for decades, perhaps centuries, has filled them up and almost obliterated from them every trace of human industry. Even the old ore piles were covered with wash from the mountains above, so that they were only found by mere accident. At other places, great excavations have been made for that highly-prized and valuable gem, the turquoise; and, judging from the numerous small specimens found in the old debris not without success, but as civilization advances, the demand for, and hence the value of, mere ornaments decrease, so that it is not likely that it will ever pay again to work these deposits for turquoise.

Some speculative minds believe these traces of ancient mining have been thus obliterated by the pueblo Indians, to keep their Spanish conquerors from using their enforced labor to enrich themselves; while others deem it of more recent date, and claim that they were concealed by the Mexicans about the time of the cession of New Mexico to the United States. But for ourselves, we prefer to attribute the obliteration to natural causes.

THE POTRILLAS.

This is a small range of mountains near the Mexican line, about thirty-five miles southwest of Mesilla. Many valuable mines have already been discovered in this range.

THE SAN ANDREAS AND SAN NICHOLAS MOUNTAINS.

These mountain ranges offer a fine field for the prospector; they are the northern extension of the Organ range, and are known to be rich in valuable mineral. But very little prospecting has yet been done in these ranges; in fact it may be said, notwithstanding the rich discoveries made in Lake Valley, Hillsboro, the Organs and the Jarillas, that the mines of Doña Ana county have not been yet fairly prospected. I have myself with a horn spoon and a canteen of water, washed gold out of the sand in a dozen cañons of the Jarillas mountains, and I am informed by reliable gentlemen that they have done the same in San Andreas range, yet I know of no placer claim having been located in either of these ranges.

The prospector in Doña Ana county need have no apprehension that his mineral discoveries may turn out to be within the limits of somebody's land grant, *for not a foot of mineral land in this county is covered by a grant.*

GRANT COUNTY.

(*From Burchard's U. S. Mint Report, 1881.*)

This county, at present, as for many years, recognized as the principal mineral-producing portion of New Mexico, is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the Territory. It is very extensive, and beautifully diversified by elevated grassy plateaus, mountain ranges and peaks, and fertile valleys. The first discovery of gold made in the county was in 1859, near Pinos Altos, about nine miles north of the present site of Silver City, the county seat, and for several years thereafter from 1,000 to 2,000 men were actively engaged in gulch mining at this place. The placers are represented to have been very rich and of considerable extent. Washing is still carried on upon a small scale by persons without capital, Mexicans principally, who manage when not prevented by a scarcity of water, to make good wages at the work. In addition to gulch mining, much work has been done on lodes, and many good mines have been located in the mountains contiguous, among the most important of which are the following, viz: Pacific Nos. 1 and 2, Aztec, Asiatic, Chicago, Langston, Mountain Key, Lamiena, Grande, Arizona Nos. 1 and 2, Mogul, Atlantic, Victoria, Helen's Lode, Martin and Helen's Extension. Many smaller veins have produced rich ores, but are now either worked out or can no longer be made to pay, owing to a change in the character of the ore, to iron pyrites and sulphurets, for the reduction of which the owners do not possess proper facilities, their machinery having hitherto

been confined to the arastras, which was found to work well in the soft surface ores. In fact nearly all the mines in this locality are said to be in about the same condition, and the owners are now awaiting the advent of capital to furnish the necessary machinery to once more transform the camp into the busy community it was during the prosperous times of 1859 and 1860. The amount of gold produced here during the year 1881 was about \$25,000, about equally divided between gulch and lode production.

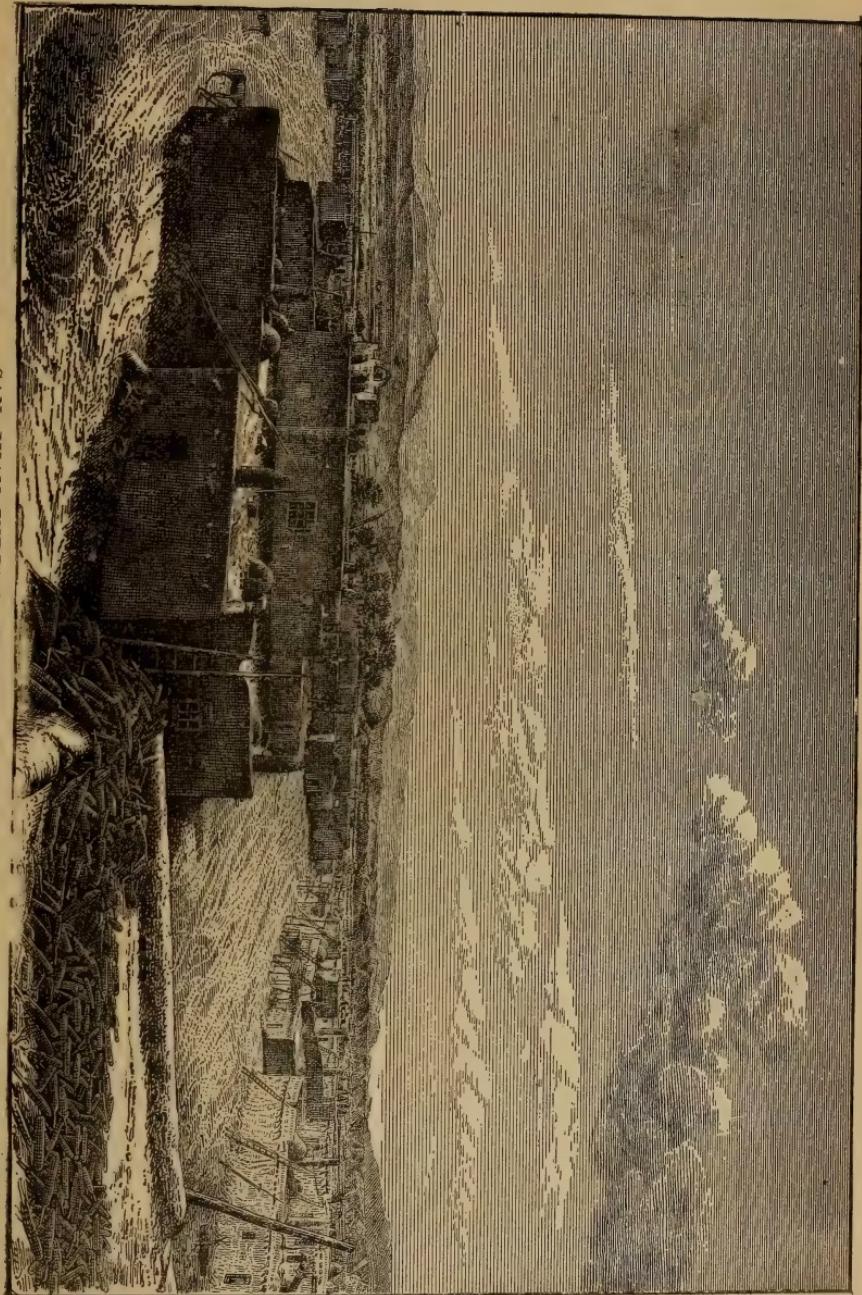
The entire production of the placers since their discovery is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in value. A few persons estimate a still greater amount, but the probabilities are that the smaller amount is excessive. The mines mentioned are reported to have produced about \$1,500,000 during the same period.

There is no record of the discovery of gold, in any considerable quantity, in any other portion of Grant county, except in the Mangos Valley, near the Burro range of mountains, where gold-bearing rock of high grade and in large quantities has, at a comparatively recent period, been discovered. A number of mines have been located in this valley. But little development and no output have thus far been made. The locality belongs to the Mogollon range of mountains, which have long been known to prospectors to be rich in mineral resources, besides being well supplied with wood and water. A railroad from the town of Socorro, on the Rio Grande, is expected at an early day to penetrate this region, when it is confidently believed this portion of the Mogollons will develop into a rich mining district.

CHLORIDE DISTRICT.

Numerous valuable silver mines have been worked for many years in the vicinity of Silver City, and have produced large quantities of bullion. Among the most prominent are the Seventy Six, Providentia and Two Ikes. No labor other than "assessment work" has been done on the latter or any of the smaller mines of "Chloride Flat" for a year or more past. The Providentia and Two Ikes are still, however, regarded as very valuable mines, the surface ores having only heretofore been removed, and work on them has been suspended largely on account of the expense of deep mining, and the lack of capital to supply the necessary machinery. Before the opening of the Seventy-Six mine, these two furnished sufficient bullion to supply the wants of the entire population for a number of years. This was before the day of careful statistical records. The value of the production can therefore only be estimated. A low

SAN JUAN INDIAN PUEBLO, D. & E. G. R.



estimate of the Providentia puts the amount at \$350,000, and that of the Two Ikes at \$300,000.

The Seventy-Six is a well developed mine, having a shaft of about 200 feet in depth, and drifts in various directions to the extent of nearly 12,000 feet, in all of which there are said to be bodies of fine ore.

The entire yield of the mine, as shown by the books of its owner, has been \$1,260,000 during the twelve years it has been actively worked. The mine produces some very high grade ore; specimens, weighing hundreds of pounds, giving assays of 3,000 and 4,000 ounces to the ton, but when so found it is very refractory.

Connected with this property is a 10-stamp mill, somewhat out of repair by reason of long service, but the new management will no doubt soon put it in thorough order and fit it with all the modern appliances for the treatment of ores. There is a second mill at this place, of like capacity and in good order, owned by a Wisconsin company, but it has done little or no work during the year. The cause of this is not plain, as the supply of water has been better than for years past, and the mines of the locality are said to be able to produce more ore than both mills could treat. The district has no smelter at present, and yet it would seem that one might be made to pay, as plenty of rich ores are produced that can only be successfully worked by the smelting process.

In connection with the Seventy-Six, and now a part of that property, there is another mine, the Seneca, which has been a good producer in the past, but which has not been worked for several years. Its total production is reported at about \$92,000 worth of bullion.

As in the case of the gold production of Pinos Altos, and for the same reasons, it is difficult to say to what points this bullion has been shipped. The following is an estimate made by the owner of the mines, and is believed to be as nearly correct as it can be made, to wit :

To New York.....	\$750,000
To Santa Fe.....	175,000
To old Mexico.....	250,000
Sold in Silver City.....	85,000
Unknown.....	90,000

Of the above bullion sold in Silver City and "unknown," probably the greater portion was shipped to New York, as the banking firms of Messrs. Porter and Crawford, of Silver City, who have been heavy purchasers of the precious metals for many years, have shipped, of silver alone, about \$1,175,000 to their New York correspondents. Aside from this firm there are

about a half dozen others that have been extensive dealers, and whose shipments have generally been made to that city.

Of the large amount represented as shipped into old Mexico, it is reported that the bullion was exchanged for supplies, such as cattle, corn, meal, beans, &c., necessary for the support of the population.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT

is the next silver mining section of Grant county in the order of importance; in fact it is a question in dispute whether it does not take precedence. It is almost due east of, and about 25 miles from Silver City. The discovery of silver at this point was made in 1872, since which time it has been thoroughly prospected, and many good mines have been opened, of which the following are among the best: Naiad Queen, McGregor, Mc. Nulty, Satisfaction, Satisfaction Extension, Commercial, Potter, Lou and Casey. There are many others of less note on which only assessment or development work is being done, but most of these named are being actively worked, and yet not to their full capacity, it is said, owing to the expense attending the reduction of their ores. Only the higher grades have thus far been treated, for this reason, while large quantities of low-grade ores, running from twenty to thirty-five ounces to the ton, are left in the dumps of the respective mines.

The Mimbres Mining company has two stamp mills on the Mimbres river, about three and one-half miles from Georgetown, where the greater portion of the ore produced is reduced. One of these is a 10 and the other a 5-stamp mill. The former is nearly new and has a capacity of 25 tons per day of twenty-four hours. This mill is supplied with all the modern improvements, and is run by either steam or water power. This latter cannot, however, be relied upon, as at times the ditches and dams are destroyed by freshets, while at other periods the volume of water is so depleted by irrigating acequias and by evaporation, as to render steam, as an auxiliary, necessary. The other mill is old and worn, but still effective and capable of reducing about eight tons of ore per day. In connection with this mill there is a rude Mexican furnace and smelter used for smelting concentrations and ores that cannot be properly treated by other processes.

The large mill of the company was in operation only one hundred and eighty days during the year, owing to the causes mentioned, but notwithstanding the difficulties and obstructions encountered, the output of bullion for the year, as ascertained from the company's books, amounted to \$250,000 in value.

The output of the McGregor for the calendar year 1881, was \$20,000, and for the entire period from 1873 (when discovered) to December 31, 1881, about \$225,000.

The total production of the district of Georgetown, since the first discovery of silver, is estimated to amount to \$1,500,000 in value, believed to be a conservative estimate, arrived at by aggregating the known shipments made by the different producing mines and mills.

The mines of this section are reported by experts to be very rich in medium-grade ores, and the output of the future, if the processes of treatment become sufficiently cheapened to warrant the working of the lower-grade ores, will no doubt far exceed that of the past.

The deepest shafts of the mines of the district have only attained a depth of about 300 feet; it may, therefore, be regarded as only in a partially developed state. Of course nothing can be predicted as to what results may follow from deeper workings, but the mine owners are confident, and it may reasonably be inferred that the camp will be a prosperous one for some time to come.

BURRO MOUNTAINS.

Valuable discoveries of rich silver lodes have, within a recent period, been made near Bullard Peak, of this range, which is some 20 miles southwest from Silver City. A great deal of prospecting, and some development work, have been done, and the explorations have induced many to believe that this will develop into the richest mining section of Grant county.

The Blue Bell mine has been worked to a greater extent than any other prospect of the range, and has a shaft 45 feet deep, on a vein 2 feet in width, which is said to be a perfect network of wire and plate silver.

The Silver Glance and Black Hawk are more recent discoveries, and the indications are that they will prove even richer than any of the prospects yet developed. A piece of ore weighing fifteen pounds is reported to have been taken from the Black Hawk, three-fourths of which was solid silver. Assays running as high as \$15,000 to \$19,000 per ton are well authenticated. In fact, native silver, in wire form, has been found in a number of the prospects, and while it is not claimed that quantities of this ore abound, still enough has been found to indicate the discovery to be a very valuable one.

As yet there has been no output of bullion from these mines. In fact, the camp is so new that no reduction works of any kind have yet been completed. In the Stevenson sub-district of this

range a smelter is now being erected for the treatment of the ores of its mines, which are generally high-grade copper carrying a fair per cent. of silver. This range of mountains is well wooded and has a plentiful supply of water, which will insure, in time, the building of mills and other works.

In the south and east end of this range are located the sub-districts of Givens and Cow Springs, which on account of the free milling character of the ores found, and the extent of their mineral-bearing area, promises to become productive. In addition to these and almost in the same general locality, being a little south and almost between the two, discoveries of sand carbonates have lately been made which give assays from surface sand of \$24 to the ton. The ease with which these ores can be mined and reduced will make this discovery valuable.

SHAKSPEARE, OR VIRGINIA DISTRICT*

is located about 25 miles southwest of the Burro Mountains, near the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, and in the Pyramyd range of mountains. The mineral-bearing area is about 20 by 8 miles in extent, and is said to be very promising.

The Superior has been opened by a shaft to a depth of 185 feet, and drifting along the vein in both directions has been commenced at the 100-foot level. The vein is of a uniform width of five feet. The mine is reported to have 1,000 tons of ore on its dump, smelting returns of which show \$66 to the ton.

The Atwood is developed to a depth of 115 feet and shows on its dumps a large quantity of ore of the same character as that of the Superior, but mill returns indicate that it is considerably richer, \$130 to the ton being reported.

In point of development the Last Chance takes precedence over the rest, it having over 1,500 feet of shafts and driftings. In some of the levels fifteen feet of ore are exposed, and the veins, it is said, will average six feet throughout the entire mine. There are estimated to be 2,500 tons of ore on the dumps, and a number of car loads have just been sent to the smelting works at Pueblo, Colorado. Returns are reported as averaging \$70 per ton. The ore is argentiferous galena in character, carrying chlorides and native silver.

The Viola is on the same vein as the Last Chance, and while it doubtless is a very valuable mine it has not been so extensively developed. It has several shafts, the deepest having attained a depth of 135 feet. Sufficient drifting has been done to show a five foot width of ore, similar in character to that of the Last Chance, but richer in native silver. Ores have been shipped to smelters, but returns have not been received.

A smelting and refining company is now erecting smelting furnaces and reduction works for the treatment of all kinds of ores. The work is being pushed as vigorously as possible, and the company will be ready at an early day to commence work. Already a price-list has been issued and the purchase of ores at their assay value will commence within a short period.

LORDSBURG DISTRICT

is adjacent to the Shakspeare, and is located on an open, grassy plain, with no surface surroundings to indicate the mineral deposit, which was accidentally struck by the railroad company in boring an artesian well. The character of the ore is said to be sand carbonates, being entirely different from those of Shakspeare, only two miles distant. In boring to a depth of 425 feet, the drill is reported to have passed through nearly 300 feet of this deposit. At this depth, water was struck, and black sand was forced to the surface, which upon examination showed rich traces of gold. An effort was made to keep the discovery secret until its true value could be determined, in order that the whole might be appropriated by the few privy to it. This effort was partially successful.

The work of developing the discovery has now been underway for some time, and parties interested seem perfectly satisfied with the result. At a depth of about 125 feet, where the ore body was first penetrated, assays made showed the value to be \$3, \$12 and \$15 per ton.

Every foot of ground was staked off as soon as the discovery became known, and companies were at once formed to develop the deposit. A shaft was commenced at a point some 70 feet distant from the original drill hole. This shaft is double compartment, 6 by 10 feet, and has reached a depth of 150 feet. A stringer of ore running into the shaft is known to have been encountered, and indications are so favorable that the superintendent is said to have bonded a number of adjacent claims to eastern parties. The assay value of the ore found was kept a profound secret.

There are adjoining claims, parallel to each other, and lie across the railroad track. On the Lordsburg, the shaft is 5 by 7 feet, and has been sunk to a depth of 151 feet. It is located about 500 feet south of the railroad. At a depth of 117 feet ore was struck, an assay of which showed \$4.58, \$22 and \$172 and an assay at the bottom of the shaft, which is said to be in an ore body of unknown dimensions, yielded 78 ounces of silver to the ton. Drifting, to ascertain the extent of this deposit, will not be commenced until a depth of 250 feet has been attained. At

the same time the ore body was struck water was encountered, which has become too strong to permit of the work going on with the present hoisting apparatus; it has, therefore, been temporarily suspended to enlarge the capacity of the hoisting and pumping works, which will be completed in a few days. The formation is peculiarly strange, and the rock has no mineralized appearance. The stratifications cross each other in every direction. The ores thus far found are free milling, but it is believed they will finally become smelting in their character.

THE SAN SIMON AND GRANITE GAP DISTRICTS

are located in the Stein's Peak range of mountains, 25 miles west of Shakespeare, and from 5 to 10 miles south of the Southern Pacific railroad. Both districts have been somewhat developed, and the latter especially has produced some very good smelting ore, but until reducing works are erected it is not likely that any extensive development will take place in either district, as the ores are hardly rich enough to bear transportation over rough roads any considerable distance for treatment.

STEEPLE ROCK.

This is a new district, near the border of Arizona, in the northwest corner of the county, and about 15 miles north of the Gila river. It covers an area of about 10 miles square. The ores are said to be uniform in character and of high average grade, principally of gray copper, silver glance, horn and brittle silver, and black sulphurets. The pay streaks occur in a porphyry formation, and run from 5 to 18 inches in width.

The Eagle is the most important development of the district, and shows a solid ledge of 5 feet, with an 18-inch pay streak.

The Rappahannock, the southeastern extension of the Eagle, shows a vein of like character, within which is another 2 feet wide, of soft carbonates of copper, with kidneys of peacock copper, from which assays of 260 ounces of silver and 68 per cent. of copper to the ton are reported.

The Maud S., is another promising claim, which has produced ore that assayed \$200 to the ton. A contract has recently been let for the sinking of a 100-foot shaft on this vein.

Three miles to the northwest of these locations is the Carlisle, a gold mine which is reported to have a ledge 40 feet in width, from which assays running as high as \$15,000 to the ton have been had.

This district is located in what are known as the Gila mountains, which are a part of the Mogollon range referred to in notes on the Mangus Valley discoveries.

VICTORIA.

This is a small and compact district, located about 2 miles from the village of Gage, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad. The ores of the district are principally sand carbonates of high grade, and are reported to exist in large quantities.

EUREKA

is another small district, located near the railroad, which is reported to be a producer of rich ore. The erection of reduction works has been contemplated for some time, and but for the lack of capital a smelter would now probably be in blast at this place. A contract has been made with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road for the transportation of a car-load of ore a day from this place to the smelting works at Pueblo, Colorado.

LONE MOUNTAIN.

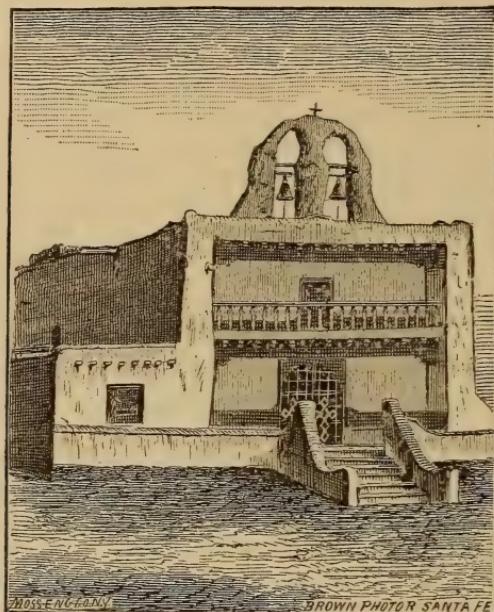
This is comparatively an old mining district, and is located about 7 miles from Silver City, a little south of east from that point. The most important mines at present are the Crozet and Walker. The mineral-bearing area is still being prospected and developed, with hopeful feelings. The ores are similar in character to those of the mines of Silver City, and sometimes streaks are found of extraordinary richness. Two steam mills at this place, one of 10 and the other of 5-stamps, have been running at irregular intervals during the year. They are, however, sadly out of repair, and their usefulness is nearly over. The production of bullion for 1881 is reported at about \$10,000, and for the entire time, since the first discovery of the district, about \$100,000 in value.

CENTRAL CITY

This district is nine miles from Silver City, and situated on a flat or mesa leading down from the mountain in which are located the celebrated Hanover and Santa Rita copper mines. These mines cover a space some five miles in length from north to south, by half that distance in width. Granite is the predominating "country rock," interspersed with limestone and slate. The country is covered with a thick growth of pine, piñon, cedar, and oak. The entire table is checked with gold and silver-bearing leads, and the numerous ravines cutting through the flat furnish an unfailing supply of the purest mountain water.

Here are found inexhaustible bodies of low grade ore mostly gold-bearing, and now that mills and other works for reducing low grade ores are being erected in the county these mines are attracting considerable attention. There are thousands of tons

of ore in the district that will pay from \$10 to \$40 per ton, and the day is not distant when Central City will be one of the most important and thriving mining districts in New Mexico. These bright prospects have started up a considerable work and a number of companies are sinking shafts.



SPANISH MISSION CHURCH OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

SANTA RITA COPPER MINES.

Of all our Territorial acquirements from Mexico, no portion has attracted so much attention, so much worthy interest, or possessed such historic fame as the copper mines known as Santa Rita del Cabres. This camp is located five miles east from Fort Bayard, which lies between the town of Central City and the copper mines, and is really in the district of Central City.

The mines were discovered by Lieut. Col. Carrasco, of the Spanish army in 1800, through the medium of a friendly Indian. Col. Carrasco, not possessing the means to work them was assisted by Don Francisco Manuel Elguea, a wealthy merchant of Chihuahua. In the beginning of 1804, however, Col. Carrasco sold the mines to Señor Elguea, who immediately commenced working the property extensively, and on his first shipment of copper to the City of Mexico, was enabled on account

of the extraordinary quality of the metal to make a contract with the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage for the full annual product of the mines. The copper was transported from the mines to the City of Mexico, a distance of 1,000 miles, on pack mules to Chihuahua, from thence by wagon. One hundred mules, carrying 300 pounds each, were continually employed.

While the Santa Ritas are undoubtedly the richest deposits of red oxide of copper known, they are strictly the most peculiar and really singular copper mines of the world. They are not veins or lodes. But in sinking a shaft the miner continually meets with veins of sheet copper (native) from one-eighth of an inch to two inches thick all through the country, or white porphyry rock. Again he frequently meets with boulder or nugget copper in lumps weighing from 20 to 150 pounds. These lumps are kidney shaped, and by the miners called kidney ore.

These mines appear inexhaustible, and now bid fair to become more famous than in ancient times; for there is a stir in the camp at present which indicates earnestness. A new superintendent with a large force of men has arrived.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

(*Commissioner Dolan.*)

The mountain ranges are along the western border of the county, running north and south.

White Oaks is the center of the mining section. Considerable has been done towards opening the mines in this region. Capital has just begun to take an interest in development, and from what has been done so far the mines promise to be a source of great wealth to the country.

The famous Homestake mine is situated in this camp, and with the mills now nearly ready for operation, it is expected large quantities of gold will soon be produced from this and other valuable properties in the district.

There are several mining camps in this county. In close proximity to White Oaks, are the Nogal, Vera Cruz, Jicarilla, Gallinas and Rio Bonita, that promise rich results of treasure as soon as means are provided for their reduction, and it is expected that another rich mining section will soon be open to occupation by throwing open a part of the Mescalero Apache Indian reservation and which will also open an extensive agricultural and grazing section.

Lincoln county has an additional source of wealth to all the above in her extensive coal fields. In the region of White Oaks there are large bodies of coal, of a superior quality for cooking,

and aside from the demand for it for purposes of reducing ores, the Texas Pacific railroad is from necessity obliged to build a road to these coal fields to supply the demand for their own consumption; and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is also reaching out its line of road to avail itself of the rich deposit.

In addition to the coal the mountains are heavily timbered with pine, spruce, piñon and cedar, and an abundance of lumber for building and other purposes can be readily obtained.

MORA COUNTY.

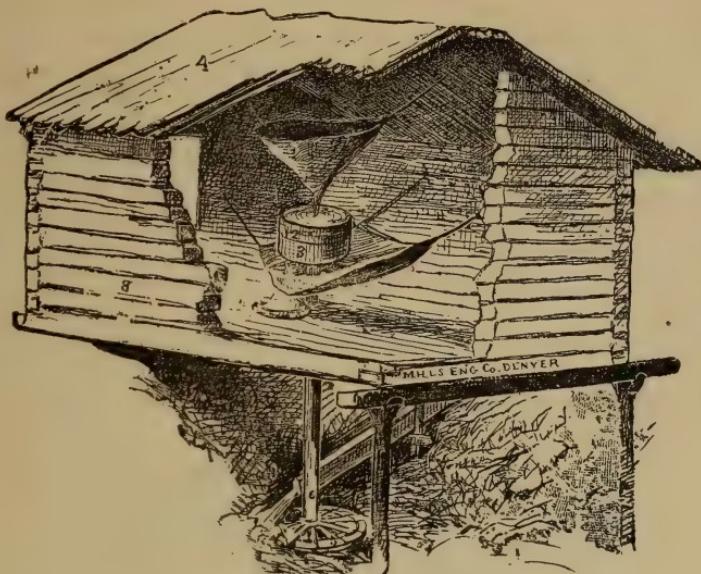
(*Commissioner Kroenig.*)

The mineral wealth of this county is believed to be enormous, but being on the "Mora grant" is thus far undeveloped; alluvial gold has been found in various places, also silver, copper, antimony, iron and coal. A coal oil spring has recently been discovered twelve miles from Mora, the county seat of the county.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

(*Commissioner Eldot.*)

Now a few observations concerning the mineral wealth of New Mexico, and especially of Rio Arriba county. Writers of late, have so expatiated upon the mineral resources of their respective counties and districts, that the financial world regards with distrust any statement in the slightest degree tinged with enthusiasm. How far this distrust may be justified it is not for the writer to say, but knowing its existence and fearing to arouse any suspicion of good faith by indulging in a rosy-hued narrative of the mineral veins of Rio Arriba county, he prefers to let the subject pass, without any attempt of a detailed description. The mineral veins of Rio Arriba county speak for themselves in tones more eloquent than pen can command. The citizens of Rio Arriba county have not been desirous to organize a mining boom, but it may be said, that for the man of moderate capital and good business qualifications, no better mining inducements can be found in any country than those this county has to offer. Our mountains contain illimitable treasures, in the shape of lead, iron, copper, silver, mica, and gold, and in the near future this beautiful county is destined to be known throughout the civilized world as the second and greater California, the true Eldorado of the universe. Rich old mines are found in almost every direction. Some of these mines were worked centuries ago by the Spaniards, as the remains of their old works and smelters



MEXICAN GRAIN MILL.

testify. The old shafts have been filled up, however, as is true of all the mines which were worked previous to 1680, by the native Indians, who had been made to work them under conditions of great hardship, and after thirteen years rebellion the Spaniards were only able to regain their ascendancy by a compromise with the native races, the chief feature of which was, that there should be no mining done in the Territory. Where millions were once taken out of these mines with the aid of rude machinery and an imperfect knowledge of mining; with our improved machinery and better knowledge of mining it is not going too far to say, that we may be able to extract other untold millions.

Baron Von Humboldt, said that "the wealth of the world will be found in New Mexico and Arizona," while another writer made the following remark: that "while the mineral wealth of New Mexico has not been developed, it is an established fact, that the mines of Montana and Colorado on the north, Arizona and California on the west and Old Mexico on the south have been developed rich in gold and silver."

"The geological formation is such that New Mexico must be rich while the evidence of history shows this Territory to have been a rich mining country, when the New England co'lonist was struggling for existence with the Indians. The simple

fact is, that New Mexico in the near future will develop into the richest mining country in the world. The surface indications of the mines of New Mexico, are far superior to those of Colorado, Montana or California, while in every instance the deeper the shafts have been sunk in the mines, the richer the ores." According to ancient and authentic documents, the diezmo or tenth part of what was annually extracted from a single old mine in this same county, amounted to several million dollars, and there is no doubt that this Territory will soon be recognized by all nations of the globe as the great treasure house of the entire universe.

The coal mines at Almargo, 25 miles northwest from Tierra Amarilla, are at present putting out about 225 tons of first-class bituminous coal per day.



PLAZA HOTEL, LAS VEGAS.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

(*Commissioners Koogler and Prichard.*)

The minerals found in this county are similar to those found in many other portions of the Territory, and constitute, mainly, gold, silver, copper, coal and iron. The mineral wealth of the county is already an assured fact, and by judicious investment and management, within a comparatively short time the yield from precious metals will be enormous. Our mountains are almost wholly unexplored, but so far as prospecting has gone, the results have been surprisingly flattering.

Gold can be panned from the sands of any of the streams and arroyas running down from the mountains. Gold and sil-

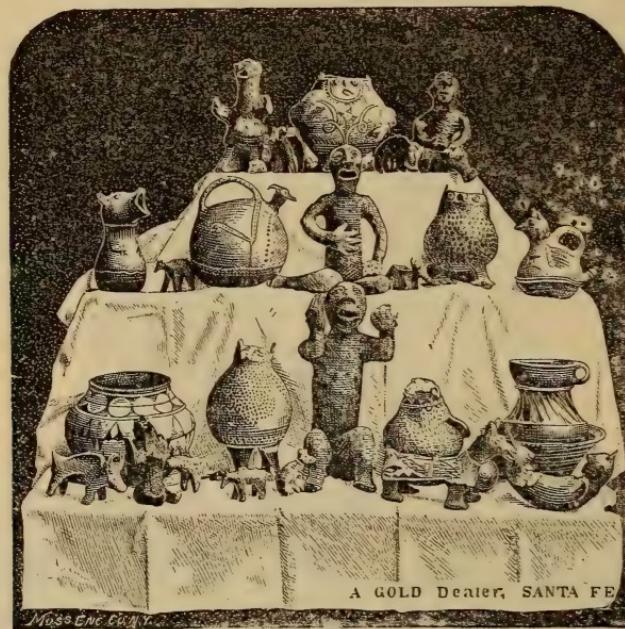
ver-bearing veins have been recently discovered in the Tecolote mountains, twelve miles from Las Vegas, and work is being pushed rapidly and systematically in their development. Several mining districts have been organized known as "Mineral Hill," "San Carlos," "Sweepstake," "Blue Cañon," etc. The ore carries silver and gold principally, and although generally pronounced low grade, with occasional exceptions, is abundant and easily accessible. The miners in these districts are sanguine, and steps have been taken looking to the introduction of machinery for treating these ores. A large vein of copper ore, having some silver and gold, has recently been discovered in these mountains and traced for many miles. These discoveries are just west of the Tecolote river. Still further west, however, in the mountains along the Pecos river important discoveries of mineral have been made recently. The discoverers are quite enthusiastic over the finds, and old miners and experts pronounce them to be as rich mineral prospects as have yet been found in New Mexico. The facts are that the mountains are mineral bearing throughout, and all that is required is a thorough investigation to demonstrate beyond a doubt the great value of the deposits. Good indications of mineral exist, above and near the Las Vegas Hot Springs, Rincon, del Tecolote, Sapello and various points. Float native copper has not only been found in the mountains, but likewise down the Pecos as far as Santa Rosa, and also in the arroyas in the vicinity of Fort Bascom. So far as the mineral in San Miguel county is concerned it is a virgin field known to exist, but little prospected.



OUTFITTING HOUSE, OVERLAND TRADE.—1820-1883.

But little attention was given to it previous to the advent of the railroad, a little over two years ago, as stock raising, mercantile pursuits, and trade engrossed the whole attention of the people and was found remunerative. Now, however, prospecting is industriously prosecuted by a few with good results. Coal has been found in various places in this county, and of good

quality. The supply will be equal to the demand in the near future, and as these coal fields are in close proximity to Las Vegas, where its consumption is greatest, fuel will be hereafter materially cheapened. The mica industry promises to be of considerable importance in this county. The value of good mica mines is too frequently underrated or not understood. Good mica is always a marketable commodity. In fact, the demand is always greater than the supply. There are very few localities indeed where marketable mica is found. New Hampshire and North Carolina furnish about all the mica that is sold in our markets not shipped from abroad. Mica is worth from 50 cents to \$8 per pound, the price between these sums depending upon its clearness, toughness and size. Some of the mica now being taken from the table lands are of excellent quality.



INDIAN POTTERY.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

(Commissioner Greene.)

The districts in which the greatest amount of work has been done and which are rapidly attaining celebrity in the mining world—the Los Cerrillos and the New Placers—are situated in the southern part of the county. Of the mineral resources of

the ranges to the north but little is known, as no prospecting of any amount has yet been done there.

BONANZA CITY.

This is the first of the Cerrillos camps reached on starting south from Santa Fe. The town site of Bonanza was located in the spring of 1880. Since that time the town has had a steady growth. The water here is of the best quality and plenty of it.

Among the valuable improvements at Bonanza is the Gonzales Reduction Works, owned and operated by an organization of Santa Fe capitalists. The building is 30 by 54 feet and two stories high, with an additional building 24 feet square for the engine and boiler. The purpose of these works is to treat the ores of the camp by concentration, the machinery used being the Bradford patent.

The company have put in a fifty-horse power engine, with three jigs and a slime table or "buddle." The latter is for treating the dust or powdered ore. This gives them a capacity of from thirty to forty tons per day of twenty-four hours.

These reduction works were started up in the latter part of the month of April of the present year, and their success has more than equalled the expectations of the promoters of the enterprise. By this process ore that would not pay to smelt is concentrated at a trifling expense per ton to three times its original value, after which it can be smelted, leaving a large surplus for the mine owners, and at the same time paying the reduction works well.

One and one-half miles south of Bonanza is the noted "Marshall Bonanza" mine, owned by the consolidated Bonanzas Mining, Milling and Smelting Company, also a Santa Fe enterprise. They have a continuous vein of 4,500 feet in length and from four to five in width. The company have developed the property by going down until they came to water at a depth of 167 feet. Levels have been run just above the water line, from the main shaft 200 feet, and the south about the same distance. The company have also sunk an air shaft 500 feet north of the main shaft, the depth of which is 142 feet. Upon this shaft they have erected a "whim," and are running a level south to meet the one coming from the main shaft. By this means a fine current of air will be furnished to the mine and to all the levels. This ore is principally galena, and while it cannot be classed as high grade ore, the quantity in sight and the width of the vein, (from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet) will assuredly make up in quantity what it lacks in quality. The building over the mine is 30 feet wide by 70 long.

The engine is a twenty-five horse power, which is used to draw up the ore.

Just above this mine and close up to the foot-hills is the Aztec. There have been four shafts sunk there, one of them to a depth of 71 feet, besides a tunnel 42 feet long, and numerous cross trenches, showing the direction of the lode. The quality of the ore is fine, being composed mainly of chlorides carrying silver and gold. The proprietors are now working a tunnel diagonally inclined to cut the lode which the main shaft is on.

CABONATEVILLE.

About five miles south of Bonanza City, in about the centre of the Los Cerrillos district, is located the mining town of Carbonateville. This camp was once the scene of extensive mining operations by the Spaniards, as is evidenced by the old Mina del Tiro (Mine of the Shaft) and the immense dumps about the Turquoise mountain. Of late the many veins which are found all through the mountains about this town have been opened up in several places and the amount of mineral discovered appears to be inexhaustible. The town of Carbonateville is now a flourishing village, and when reduction works are put up in its vicinity, the camp will be the scene of great activity. Considerable capital has been invested here and the results thus far attained have been very satisfactory.

Among the mines which have been pushed during the last six months and which have particularly bright futures before them is the Bonanza No. 3, owned by the Tennessee and Cerrillos company, now near the head of the list, or among the very first of the valuable mining properties of the district. The mine is the deepest one in the district, being down two hundred and sixty feet, and the ore is very fine. The company has pressed work as fast as money could make it go, and has the satisfaction of securing a true fissure vein of galena with walls as well defined as possible.

The Chester mine is just now causing the greatest excitement. It is down only fifteen feet, the work on it having been recently commenced. A large body of ore which appears to be black decomposed quartz was struck. The ore has been repeatedly assayed and runs high in silver, some assays being secured as high as three thousand dollars. One specimen brought into Santa Fe assayed \$550. Experts state the ore will run high all the way through.

The owners of the Cash Entry mine are sinking three shafts, two on the main vein and one on the other. Machinery will be put in at once and operations commenced on a larger scale.

SANTA FE COUNTY MINES.

The Great Western mine is down two hundred and fourteen feet. It has a very large body of ore which runs remarkably well. The property is held at a good figure and will be one of the best supporters of reduction works in the district.

The Pretty Betsey mine is receiving machinery and the ore is looking well. The owner intends putting in machinery, an engine and a steam drill. When he has completed these improvements he will proceed with the further development of the mine with all possible speed.

The Sinduda tunnel is being driven rapidly. As yet, however, no ore has been struck, but the owners are not discouraged and work on their property proceeds steadily.

The Good Hope mine is down seventy feet. It has been sold to an English company.

The New England tunnel, situated about 2,000 feet south of the Bottom Dollar, is 3,000 feet long by 1,500. It was located for the purpose of prospecting for blind leads, and some of the finest veins in the district can be traced through it, prominent among which is the famous old Spanish Ruelana, working two shafts 150 feet deep. The tunnel also cuts the veins of the Great Western, Annie Laurie and Chicago, at a depth ranging from 100 to 600 feet below the surface.

No work has yet been done on the Mina del Tiro, which is claimed to be one of the most valuable properties in the camp, on account of some dispute about the ownership, but when this is settled the old shaft, already down over two hundred feet, will be cleaned out and machinery put in.

The scarcity of water in the immediate vicinity of Carbonateville has operated much against the success of the camp, it having to be hauled from Bonanza City. In several places wells have been sunk to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet without meeting any water, but the fact of its presence in conveniently large quantities in the shaft of the Mina del Tiro, leads many to believe that it will yet be struck by going down a hundred or so feet more.

TURQUOISE.—(Historical.)

In the center of this district rises the dome of Mt. Chalchuitl (whose name the Mexicans gave to the turquoise, its much valued mineral), the summit of which is 7,000 feet above tide, and is therefore almost exactly on a level with the plaza of Santa Fe, across the valley of the river of that name to the northeast. In the other direction this mountain has its drainage into the valley of the Galisteo, which forms the southern boundary of the Cerrillos district. The age of eruption of these volcanic

rocks is probably tertiary. The rocks which form Mt. Chalchuitl are at once distinguished from those of the surrounding and associated ranges of the Cerrillos, by their white color and decomposed appearance, closely resembling tuff and kaolin, and living evidence to the observer familiar with such phenomena of extensive and profound alteration ; due probably to the escape through them at this point of heated vapor or water, and perhaps of other vapors or gasses, by the action of which the original crystalline structure of the mass has been completely decomposed or metamorphosed, with the production of new chemical compounds. Among these the turquoise is the most important. In this yellowish-white and kaolin-like tufaceous rock the turquoise is found in thin veinlets or little balls of concentrations called "nuggets," covered with a crust of nearly white tuff, which within consists generally as seen on a cross fracture, of the less valued varieties of this gem, but occasionally afford fine sky-blue stones of higher value for ornamental purposes. Blue-green stains are seen in every direction among the decomposed rocks, but the turquoise in masses of any commercial value is extremely rare, and many tons of the rock may be broken without finding a single stone that a jeweler, or virtuoso would value as a gem.

The observer is deeply impressed on inspecting this locality with the enormous amount of labor which in ancient times has been expended here. The waste of debris excavated in the former workings cover an area of at least twenty acres. On the slopes and sides of the great piles of rubbish are growing large cedars and pines, the age of which—judging from their size and slowness of growth in this very dry region—must be reckoned by centuries. It is well known that in 1680 a large section of the mountain suddenly fell in from the undermining of the mass by the Indian miners, killing a considerable number, and that this accident was the immediate cause of the uprising of the Pueblos and the expulsion of the Spaniards two centuries since.

The irregular openings in the mountain, "wonder caves," and the "mystery," are the work of the old miners. It was this sharp slope of the mountain which fell. In these chambers, which have some extent of ramifications, were found abundantly the fragments of their ancient pottery, with a few entire vessels, some of them of curious workmanship, ornamented in the style of color so familiar in the Mexican pottery. Associated with these were numerous stone hammers, some to be held in the hand and others swung as sledges, fashioned with wedge-shaped edges and a groove for a handle. A hammer weighing over twenty pounds was found to which the wyth was still attached, with its oak

handle—the same scrub oak which is found growing abundantly on the hillsides—now quite well preserved after at least two centuries of entombment in this perfectly dry rock.

The stone used for these hammers is the hard and tough hornblende andesite, or propylite, which forms the Cerro d'Oro and other Cerrillos hills. With these rude tools and without iron or steel, using fire in place of explosives, these patient old workers managed to break down and remove the incredible masses of these tufaceous rocks which form the mounds already described.



RIO GRANDE BRIDGE AT ALBUQUERQUE.—(1,600 feet long.)

That considerable quantities of the turquoise were obtained can hardly be questioned. We know that the ancient Mexicans attached great value to this ornamental stone, as the Indians do to this day.

The familiar tale of the gift of the large and costly turquoise by Montezuma to Cortez for the Spanish crown, as narrated by Clavigero in his history of Mexico, is evidence of its high estimation.

It is not known that any other locality in America has furnished turquoise in any considerable quantity. The origin of the Los Cerrillos turquoise, in view of late observations, is not doubtful. Chemically it is a hydrous aluminum phosphate. Its

blue color is due to a variable quantity of copper oxide derived from associated rocks. It is found that the Cerrillos turquoise contains 3.81 per cent. of this metal. Neglecting this constituent, the formula for turquoise requires: phosphoric acid 32.26, alumina 47.0, water 20.5—equals 100.

Evidently the decomposition of the feldspar of the trachyte furnishes the alumina, while the apatite, or phosphate of lime, which the microscope detects in this section of the Cerrillos rock, furnished the phosphoric acid. A little copper ore is diffused as a constituent of the veins of this region and hence the color which that metal imparts.

HUNGRY GULCH.

Hungry Gulch, one of the principal mining camps of the Cerrillos district, is situated about three miles west of Carbonateville and near the abandoned pueblo of San Marcos. Work is being steadily prosecuted on all the claims located—which include about every part of the available mineral land in that section. Work is plentiful, the demand for miners largely exceeding the supply; and experienced men can command high wages. The ore found here is high grade, running considerably above the average, and there are now many tons of it on the various dumps awaiting reduction works. The miners of the camp are very anxious to secure the erection of a smelter at some point in the gulch, claiming that it is one of the most desirable points in the Cerrillos district to place one, being central in its location, water and wood being found in abundance, and there being already enough ore on the dumps to keep a smelter worked to its utmost capacity. With proper facilities for reducing its ores, Hungry Gulch would rank among the best camps in New Mexico.

SAN PEDRO.

San Pedro is situated very similarly to Santa Fe, in a basin between the mountains. The surroundings, however, are different from those around the latter city, as the mountains here are covered with a heavy growth of timber.

The San Pedro and Cañon del Agua company have their smelting and stamping works, offices, etc., here. The grant which is owned by that company comprises a territory six miles wide by ten miles long. The original grant was made by Mexico, in the year 1839, to Jesus Miera and others.

The amount of money expended here in the purchase of land and the improvement is claimed to have been over \$1,000,000.

The company owns a saw-mill which has already sawn over 500,000 feet of lumber besides material enough for 30,000 first-class shingles.

It will be seen from the above that the business here is quite extensive. An artesian well has been bored a quarter of a mile below the town site, to a depth of four hundred feet. There are three hundred feet of water now in it and it will very probably supply all the water needed at the smelter and camp. Another well is being bored two miles south of camp.

The building for the smelter and stamp machines is one hundred and thirty-five feet long by seventy-five feet wide; three stories high. The smoke-stack is ninety feet high and two and a half feet in diameter, made of the very best quality of iron.

The stamp mill contains twenty-five stamps, and it is the intention of the company to increase the capacity to one hundred in a short time.

One of the greatest works yet consummated in the Territory is the putting in of the large main from the Sandia mountains. This work is now finished and cost the enormous sum of \$500,000. The total amount expended on building the water works and the houses for the use of the camp has reached the sum of \$700,000, and much yet remains to be done. The object of bringing the water from the Sandia mountains is for the purpose of working the rich placer mines by means of hydraulic power. The extent of country to be worked by this means is great, and very rich in gold. The land is now being surveyed and cleared off for this purpose. A large number of men are kept constantly employed in this work alone. The earth in most places is deep, and the gold is found from the grass roots to bed rock.

THE BIG COPPER MINE.

One of the most celebrated properties claimed by the company, and which alone will furnish ore for several stamp mills, is the old copper mine, worked centuries ago by the first Spanish settlers in New Mexico.

Proceeding up the mountain, the first indication of work noticed on the gold and copper mine, is a tunnel which is nearly completed, running on a level into the mountain three hundred feet to meet the main shaft. This tunnel will eventually be the main outlet to the mine. This tunnel is eight feet high by seven feet wide, and well timbered on the sides and overhead with timbers ten inches square. Again proceeding upward in a few moments the mouth of the mine is reached, where thousands upon thousands of tons of ore are piled up ready to be taken to the stamp mill and smelter.

GOLDEN.

Better known as the New Placers, adjoins the Cañon del Agua grant. The placers here are known to be rich, but they are not developed, owing to a scarcity of water. A successful dry washer is what this district needs, and if the problem is ever solved, claims here will at once take a jump in prices. As it is, they can be bought, in many instances, for much below their actual value.

There are also located in the New Placers district, and in the immediate vicinity of Golden, a number of leads, the ore from which assays well in gold, besides containing a large amount of copper, among which is the well known Delgado mine. Free gold is visible all through the ore from this mine, and only a lack of capital has prevented its development to a great extent. The "Era Southwestern" is one of the best developed and promising properties of the district. In a drift of sixty feet commencing at the bottom of a hundred-foot shaft, a gain of six feet was made in the width of pay streak. The latter is nine feet in width at this writing and situated between well defined walls. The mineral is an iron oxide and sulphide, is immense in quantity and assays \$43.50 in gold.

Among the other mines and prospects in the district are the Evening Star, with a 21 foot shaft, ore, galena and copper; the Gladiator, with a 50 foot shaft and tunnel; the Queen of the West, shaft down 30 feet, ore, galena; the Emerald, shaft down 113 feet, and two tunnels, each in 50 feet, gold and copper ore; the Lehigh tunnel in 88 feet, gold and silver ore, and the Pine Tree, shaft down 50 feet, with cross-cuts, 25 feet. On the dumps of each of these mines there are considerable quantities of ore awaiting reduction. There are too small stamps at Golden, but at present they are doing nothing.

The Town of Golden contains about 300 inhabitants, and supports a weekly newspaper, the "Retort," published by Col. R. W. Webb, one of the pioneer journalists of the Territory.

THE MOUNTAINS AROUND SANTA FE.

These mountains have never yet been thoroughly prospected, and there are as yet no developments to be found. Indications of mineral, however, are plentiful, and it is far from improbable that it may be discovered in paying quantities of superior quality. Iron, coal, marble and free clay is present in quantity, but undeveloped.



Ft. Mar

Gas



Ft. Marcy.

Episcopal Church

Sisters of Charity Convent
Palace Hotel. San Francisco Cathedral, R. C. Convent Sisters Loretto.
Governor's Palace, Plaza.

Gas Works. State House Grounds. U. S. Mil Reservation H'd Qrs. Dist. N. M.

Presbyterian Church.

Camping ground Gen Kearny, U. S. Army, Aug. 18, 1846.

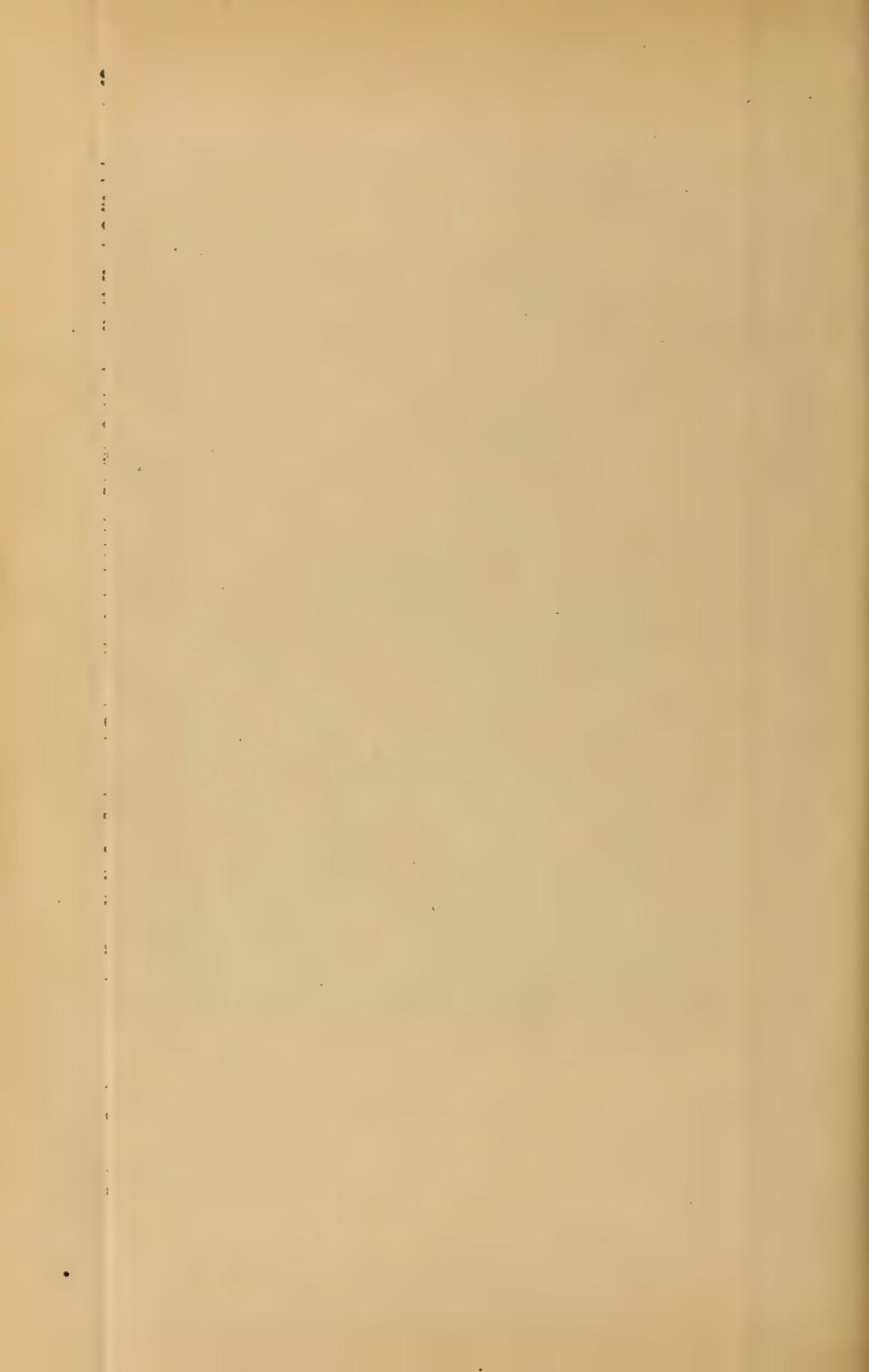
San Miguel Church and College

Texas, Santa Fe & Northern R. R.
Methodist Church.

Congregational Church.
Guadalupe Church, R. C. A. T. & S. F. Depot.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF SANTA FF.

(Copyrighted.)



SOCORRO COUNTY.

(Reported by Commissioners Fisher and Abeytia.)

It is principally to our vast mineral resources that we depend on and look forward to with a confidence that comes from the meagre developments already made, and that, too, in the face of many difficulties. It is an established fact that the county of Socorro embraces not only the greatest extent of mining lands in the Territory, but also some of the very best. Her silver and copper ores are remarkably rich, assaying often into the hundreds, and many times into the thousands of ounces to the ton. Well defined leads of copper have been located which assay from 40 to 70 per cent. of the metal. When we take into consideration the fact that the copper ores of Lake Superior give but five to seven per cent. of the metal, and are worked profitably, can any one doubt that the mines of Socorro county will prove a source of immense wealth?

The most noted silver leads so far discovered assay from 60 to 300 ounces to the ton, and as the ore is easily treated, leaves an immense profit to the mine owner. As an evidence that practical mining men are satisfied as to our resources, it is only necessary to state that a stamp mill and smelter have been erected at Socorro, and a smelter is now in active operation in the Magdalenas. Others will be built in the Black Range and Mogollons. Silver exists in almost every variety of rock found in the county. The best ore, of course, is found in regular, well defined leads. These leads seam all the mountain ranges in the county. The Socorro mountains, Black Range, Magdalena, Mogollon, Gallinas, San Felicite, Pueblo, Bear Mountain, Oscura, Water Cañon and other districts, are developing wonderfully. The Limitar, Ladrone and Mogollon districts are not only rich in silver but also in copper.

GOLD

is found in different localities, notably in the Mogollon and Black Range districts. The celebrated Ivanhoe mine, is in this county, as is the Torrence, for which \$100,000 has been refused. There are scores of mines that have been sold to practical mining men at prices from \$10,000 to \$75,000 each. The transactions in mines have been carried on in a quiet manner, not with that "boom" which indicates a camp that is but for the day. Mining experts all unite in saying that the time is not far distant when Socorro county will lead in the production of silver and copper and other metals. All that is needed is the judicious investment of capital to bring this about.

COAL.

We have in abundance, and located at points easily accessible, thus solving the question of cheap fuel. A railroad eight miles long has been built to connect the A., T. & S. F. R. R. with the coal beds.

IRON

Of the best quality is found scattered over large districts, and in connection with cheap fuel will be a profitable investment for the capitalist. Manganese and antimony are also met with in large quantities.

Of zinc ore we have an abundance, notably in the Magdalenas. Immense deposits of lead have been opened, but are not worked to any extent. With low freights the mining of this metal will become one of our leading industries.

Sulphur, which enters so largely into the arts and sciences, is found here in almost unlimited quantities, and nearly pure.

Aluminum, the base of all the clays, is one of the leading metals of the county.

Porcelain and fire-clay abounds to a plentiful extent.

A very superior quality of hard marble has been discovered, and covers a large extent of territory.

Mica, graphite, chalk, salt, and in fact nearly all the known metals, are met with here, almost all of which would pay a handsome margin on the money invested in their development.

Although this portion of Uncle Sam's dominion was the first colonized by Europeans, yet its mines are the least known. But within the past year and a half a wonderful change has been wrought. Hardy prospectors have come in by the score, followed by the capitalist, who, seeing our wonderful resources, have not hesitated to invest.

(To illustrate the activity that has lately been manifested, it is only necessary to state that nearly 3,000 locations of valuable mining properties have been recorded within the past six months.) Most of these locations have been made by prospectors not very well provided with this world's goods, thus enabling capitalists to purchase good property at a mere fraction of its true value.

OLD AND NEW METHODS.

The early Spaniards were evidently acquainted with the great mineral wealth of this portion of New Mexico, as the remains of their work will amply attest. When it is known that they shipped into Spain and Mexico millions of dollars, and that

their work was done in the rudest manner, what can we expect will be the result under the improved methods in mining that we find two centuries later? These early miners knew nothing of the powerful explosives; they transported their ores on the backs of mules and men hundreds of miles to be smelted in the most primitive manner, yet wealth flowed into the lap of Spain in such profusion as to astonish all christendom. At present one miner can do as much work in a day as a score could have done two centuries ago in the same time, and of course the results will be as great proportionately.

It is an evident fact that, however rich a mine may be, it needs capital to develop it. Money is required to get the mine into a shape for its economical working and the purchase of machinery before it can be made productive. The investor, knowing this fact, naturally looks about him, for a point where with the least expense he can achieve the greatest results. We are confident that Socorro county offers this advantage.

Our gold, silver and copper mines are not the only inducements we hold out to skill and capital. The manufacturer can here find an opening for almost any line of business in which he may desire to engage. He can utilize our iron, lead and zinc, with which the country abounds. Our clays offer great inducements to the manufacture of pottery.

Woolen mills could be operated successfully, as native labor is not expensive and wool is cheap and can be procured in unlimited quantities.

Machine shops and foundries are needed to keep pace with the growth of our mines.

Our fine marble can be quarried and shipped to advantage. The great sulphur beds might be utilized. We should not only supply the great southwest with salt and alum, but also ship it to distant points. In fact there is hardly any legitimate enterprise, backed with sufficient capital and brains, that cannot be made to thrive in Socorro county.

MOGOLLON DISTRICT.

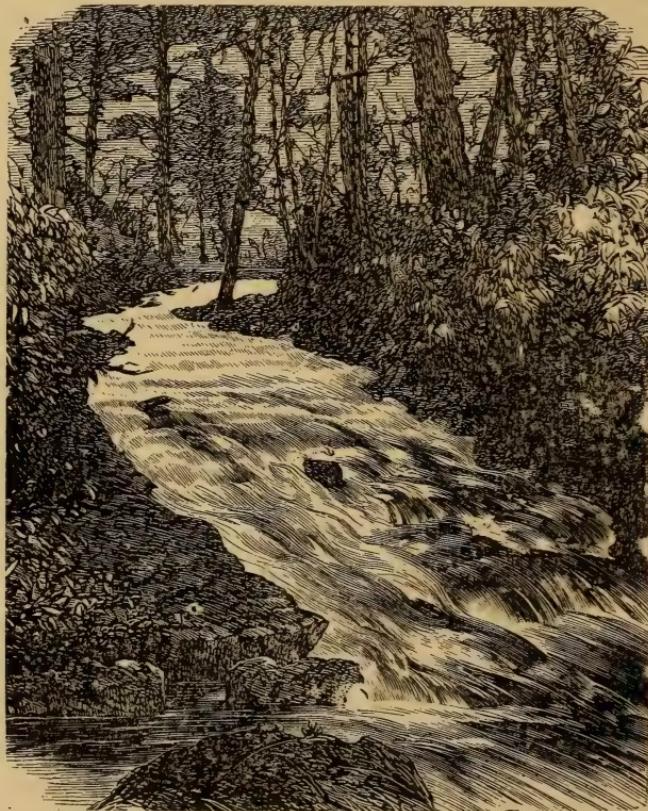
(*From Burchard's Production of the Precious Metals, 1881.*)

This is a very extensive mineral bearing section in the southwestern portion of Socorro, and extending into Grant county. It is located in the Mogollon and Tularosa mountains, and has already been several times alluded to as a region of unusual promise. Its remoteness from the ordinary routes of travel, the rough and difficult character of the country, its sparse population, and the danger attending the work, have hitherto pre-

vented the district from being as thoroughly prospected as other more favored sections. Sufficient has, however, been learned about it to lead to the general impression that it will probably become a great producer of the precious metals.

This county is especially noted for the extent of its mineral area, and the number of discoveries already made within its limits, but it is impracticable in a report of this kind, to give to each the attention it may merit. Further comment upon its resources will, therefore, be reserved for a future occasion, when development shall have become more general.

The following letter by Col. D. J. M. A. Jewett, of Lincoln county, a civil engineer and mining expert of excellent reputation, descriptive of the Mogollon district, is so complete, that nothing more remains to be said of it. It is submitted as taken from the New York Mining Record of January 28, 1882.



IN THE MOGOLLONS.

"The eastern and northern part of this range, and the country adjacent, are covered with the finest body of timber in this part of the world, and is the only one which will probably exceed local demands.

This mountain mass (locally divided into the Tularosa, Diablos and Mogollons) is the source of the headwaters of the Gila and San Francisco Rivers. The tributaries cut the range into steep and narrow ridges, running nearly east and west. The cañons of the streams are deep, narrow and gloomy, but, considering their small size, grand beyond expression. The mining camps are mostly confined to the cañons of six small tributaries of the San Francisco named (proceeding from south to north) Dry Creek, White Water, Silver Creek, Mineral Creek, Copper Creek and Deep Creek. Upon all these are croppings of valuable mineral. In all is a supply of wood and timber, sufficient for present needs.

All those named are handsome trout streams, and of never failing abundance. The elevations are a couple of thousand feet lower than the valuable camps of Lincoln county, and not much higher than those of the Magdalena and Socorro ranges.

These camps, though old (among the new camps of New Mexico), have been held in the background by their distance from any great route of travel. They are even now 130 miles from a railway. The two old routes to Arizona pass, one far north, and thousands have passed by to prospect in localities far less favored.

The range, moreover, has been the scene of many an Indian depredation, and of many a scare. Its streams and groves were favorite resorts of the Apache, and he bitterly resented (as well he might) any intrusion upon his fairest domain. The pioneers of the camps, literally took their lives in their hands, and many a one found a grave here instead of wealth.

In times quite recent, only the boldest suggested a prospecting tour in the Mogollons. Less than two years since, the entire population as far north as Copper Creek, were driven out by Victoria. In August last, Nana and his band skirted the range to the east on their northern raid, and on their return. Probably the Apache has been seen in the neighborhood for the last time, but the pioneers have not lost the habit of watching for his 'sign' nor of dreading (as the gravest must) his stealthy attack.

A solitary grave, at the mouth of Mineral Creek cañon, is the monument of the last Indian raid. In it lies James Cooney, of New Orleans, the discoverer of the great Silver Bar lead on the creek named. This lead has mainly given celebrity to the

camps, not because the richest or most extensive, but because the best developed. Its ores are not only rich but strikingly beautiful, and its discoverer and his brother, the present owners, are better known than other explorers.

On Hopper Creek, nestled in the very heart of the mountains, lies the little town of Clairmont, now of, say 400 people.

Here is a saw-mill erected by Daniel Kelly, at a cost of something like \$14,000. The owner waits for a market, which is certain to come after a time. A good many of the old timers have brought in their families. Three old log forts crown the little swells in the outskirts of the town, and speak eloquently of the perils amid which the little town has grown up.

In the San Francisco Valley, two miles from the mouth of Mineral Creek cañon, lies the little town of Alma. Here is a large general store (J. G. Barney), the only one, so far, in the camps. Considerable building is in progress here, and at Alma will necessarily be the mills for the reduction of Mineral Creek ores.

I have traced in these mountains nine great leads, the least valuable, the Great Western. This does not yet appear of sufficient value to pay. The most valuable in the present stage of development is the Silver Bar. On this are four locations: the Silver Bar, better known as the Cooney mine, and Nos. 2, 3 and 4. The country rock throughout the range are softer than the leads, and their more rapid denudation has piled the gulches with great masses of float, or left the great veins standing above the surface like gigantic walls. Upon the Silver Bar lead are four of these enormous croppings. The least is 12 feet high. The chief is upon the south end of the original discovery. This, by actual measurement, is 152 feet long, from 13 to 15 feet wide, and $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. This is not cap rock, but good milling ore. Just south of this the lead disappears under a porphyritic cap, which covers the entire mountain from hence south to a depth of about 70 feet. The course of this lead is southeast and northwest, through the original discovery; from thence it turns abruptly and follows a course nearly due west. Its ores are red and black oxides of copper, bornite, gray copper, chalco-pyrites, green oxide, and azurite to bewildering combinations. Many great blocks of this ore are as beautiful as a peacock's tail. Silver is present in combination with copper. In several portions of the vein it appears independently as ruby silver. Gold is present also in considerable quantities, and free.

Some 500 feet of work has been done on this property. The slopes are so sharp and the croppings so large that this small amount of work shows up a large ore body. My measure-

ments and valuations carry the values up in the millions. The exact figures are no longer my property.

The three extensions of this property have, properly speaking, no development whatever. The vein, which is 15 feet wide at the southerly end of the original discovery, is 7 feet wide, where it enters No. 2, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet where it last crops on No. 4. These are valuable properties, probably, though not entitled to comparison with the Cooney mine.

Among other prospects on mineral Creek, I examined the Ocean Wave, Silver Twig, Lady Godiva, etc. These are promising prospects, but not yet developed. Indian disturbances have retarded development, and the prospectors have not yet learned that while developed mines bring full value, prospects bring but little, and are of very uncertain sale at best.

On Silver Creek I examined the Evening Star, Carrie Steel, Harker's, Bushwacker, Blue Bird, Red Bird, Buckhorn and Los Angelos.

The Blue Bird is a superb prospect. The lead from two to three and a half feet wide, crops for 800 feet, and has been well prospected. The development is small. The croppings and the fourteen-foot shaft disclose superb ores having black and green oxides of copper, azurite, and bornite as a base, some ruby silver, and free wire gold. The last appears alone usually in white quartz seams; but also sometimes strung in with the copper and silver is a gangue, say half quartz and half heavy spar. While the value of the property is as yet indeterminate, I know of none which promises a better profit upon a thorough and systematic development to a depth of, say, 450 feet. In this case I think this depth sufficient. Water level will be passed at not more than 350 feet. The other prospects named have promise, but nothing more yet. Their ores share in the characteristics of the Blue Bird to a greater or less extent.

Upon Copper Creek I examined, among others, the Tenerrife and Cotapaxie claims. These are upon one lead, itself about three feet wide, where it crosses the creek upon the line dividing the properties. The gangue is quartz stained with red oxide of iron. It carries some spar, and alone among the leads of this range (so far as observed by me) has no trace of copper. It carries gold in a free state to an average, according to my tests, of \$233 per ton. The development is small, but has been sufficient, as I understand, to cause the sale of the property to western parties at a fair price.

The shaft of the Cotapaxie (five and a half feet wide) was run down upon the wall, the most beautiful wall which I have yet seen in New Mexico. What I mean will be appreciated

when I say that it is perfectly seamless, and solid to the very surface. The hanging wall is not in sight, and it is apparently eighteen inches east of the shaft, so that the width of the vein probably increases going north. A very fine property, which will richly repay investment.

I also examined the Albatross mine, so called. This property has been injured by being hitherto misrepresented. Presented as a mine, it is only a prospect, and a badly developed one, so far. A tunnel 200 or more feet has been run; is on the right of the lead; and has borne steadily away from it. The ore in sight in a prospect tunnel upon the lead is a very hard black oxide, carrying 47.3 per cent. copper and 54 ounces silver. A white quartz lead lying alongside the copper streak crops for several hundred feet over the hill. A few thousands intelligently spent would develop a splendid property.

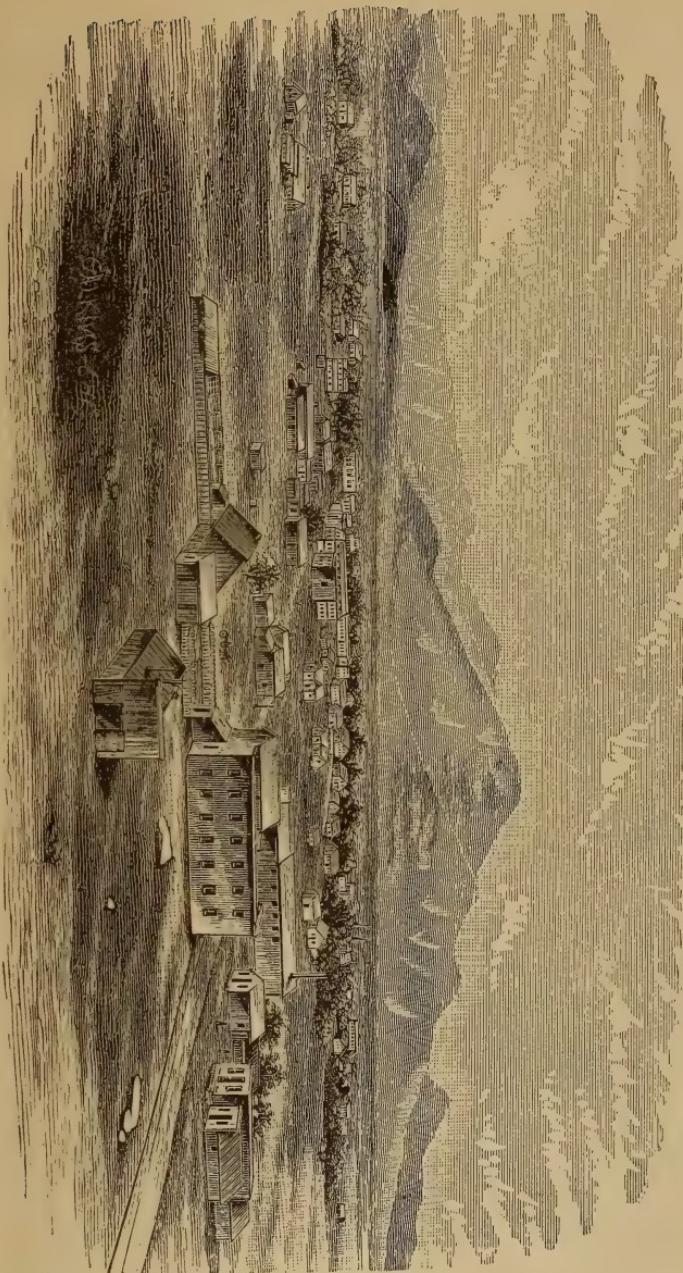
South of the Teneriffe lies the Snowdrift. Three hundred feet of tunnel and cross-cut have shown upon this property a lead of decomposed quartz and clay, with red oxide of iron in enormous quantities. It is forty feet wide; can be picked out as easily as ordinary clay; is near fuel, water, and an excellent mill-site; carries about \$9.50 per ton, and can be worked to considerable profit situated as it is.

I could not find that development upon the other creeks had progressed far enough to render an examination and report necessary or beneficial. Work is progressing, and in the spring I hope to have a better report to present of a second visit.

The camps are very promising. They need hard, earnest work, under intelligent direction. This they are likely to obtain. Investments are, I understand, in progress; mills will be erected and developments go on in the interest of Illinois and eastern capitalists. These will encourage the miners to push on their work and to develop their properties for sale. It is undeniable that the residents might have done more, and that it would have been for their interest to do more. But they are entitled to some excuses. They have had many discouragements. They have seen a great mine stand idle in their midst, and for years unsalable on account of Indian scares and raids, and have had no immediate prospects of return for investments, which they could ill afford, and very hard labor."

Socorro is eminently a mineral producing county, though her agricultural resources are considerable and largely diversified. It is upon the mines that her future prosperity largely depends, and as the value of these have been amply tested, her coming greatness is assured. All that is wanted is to turn the tide of capital and skilled labor to these gold, silver and copper-

SOCORRO, AND SOCORRO MOUNTAIN.



ribbed mountains and hills to cause her to leap into an era of prosperity that will even exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

TAOS COUNTY.

(*Commissioner Camp.*)

There is little or no doubt that it is from its mines that the future prosperity of Taos county will be largely insured. There has been considerable work done within the last year and new mines are being discovered daily. They bear a very small proportion indeed to what we confidently look for in the near future. The formation of the county, the large quantity of rich float found everywhere, and also the amount of placer deposits, indicate a bright future. Taking into consideration that the mountains have never been thoroughly prospected, and that until recently prospecting has been confined to the foothills, everything predicts success to the intelligent miner. Among the mines which are at this date (1881), being rapidly developed, may be mentioned those in the districts of the Picuris, Arroyo Hondo and Rio Hondo. They variously abound in gold and silver bearing ores, those of the Picuris being very rich in copper and gold. New developments extending more into the mountains are continually being made, and are showing well; while on the Rio Hondo there are very extensive placers which are being worked by a Santa Fe company with hydraulic works and sluices.

Another company has lately commenced operations on the Rio Colorado.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

(*By Gilbert Scudder, Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration.*)

At the present time but little is known outside the Territory of the resources and advantages of this, one of the oldest and largest counties of New Mexico. Situated nearly in the center of the Territory, and having the advantage of two trunk railways recently constructed and traversing the county at right angles, it possesses unusual attractions for the farmer, stock raiser and miner. Its mineral resources have as yet received but little attention, but as soon as the prospector and capitalist shall commence their operations in earnest, its future as a mineral and stock raising district will be established. Some mineral claims have been located but no development of any consequence has been done. In the Manzano range there are some prospect holes, mostly dug by the natives, which show

undoubted evidence of containing gold, silver, copper and lead, and in paying quantities. The one thing needed being capital to develop it. Only three districts have been prospected to any extent to-wit: The "Ladrones," "Spiegelberg Springs" and "La Joya."

The Ladrones mountains is undoubtedly one of the largest deposits of low grade ore ever discovered in the Territory, and to be worked profitably it must be on a large scale which requires capital. For a steady and reliable profit this camp is well worthy the attention of capitalists. The ores are principally galena, carrying considerable lead and some copper.

Spiegelberg Springs is a young camp, but gives promise, with development, of being one of the best copper producing districts in the Territory.

The La Joya mining district, east of and near the Rio Grande, is situated in the southern part of the county. The ores are principally galena carrying large deposits of silver and gold which can be easily milled, and the work already done on the leads proves its presence in large and paying quantities.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad, or thirty-fifth parallel road, runs nearly two hundred miles in a westerly direction and centrally through the county, and connects the Santa Fe railway system in the valley of the Rio Grande with Arizona Territory; thus bringing within easy reach its immense coal fields, pastoral ranges and agricultural valleys. These coal fields are already being worked in places with most satisfactory results, and now that the Indian question has been virtually set at rest, considerable herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are being driven upon the public domain, although but little of the latter has been entered at the land office. This county it will be understood also possesses the advantage of having the entire western half free from land grants, and, as it covers an area of over 9000 square miles, there are very large tracts of government land still open to entry and well adapted to stock raising and homesteads, and upon which coal and mineral prospecting may be engaged with profit.

About twenty miles east of Manzano, are immense salt lakes where large deposits of excellent white salt are found, and which can be had free for the carting. Salt works established for its refinement would prove very profitable and most of the Central and Pacific States and Territories would afford an easy market for its disposal. Let a few enterprising capitalists avail themselves of the opportunities here open and Valencia would soon be as much sought after as are now her luckier and better known sister counties.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND STOCK.

Commissioner of Immigration Kroenig, of Mora county says:

"Messrs. S. B. Watrous & Son, two years ago sowed thirteen and a half pounds of winter wheat and harvested one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five pounds. The oats raised here are of an excellent quality, the yield being forty bushels to the acre in ordinary years. A bushel weighs from forty-two to forty-five pounds. Barley yields well. * * * * *

Immense tracts of the best grazing lands are only pastured when abundant rains fill the numerous natural depressions with water; experiments have proved that in these depressions by sinking wells water can be obtained within a reasonable distance. Wind-mills could be erected at a small cost to furnish an inexhaustible supply of water. In this manner the stock interests could be fully trebled."

Commissioner Camp of Taos, records:

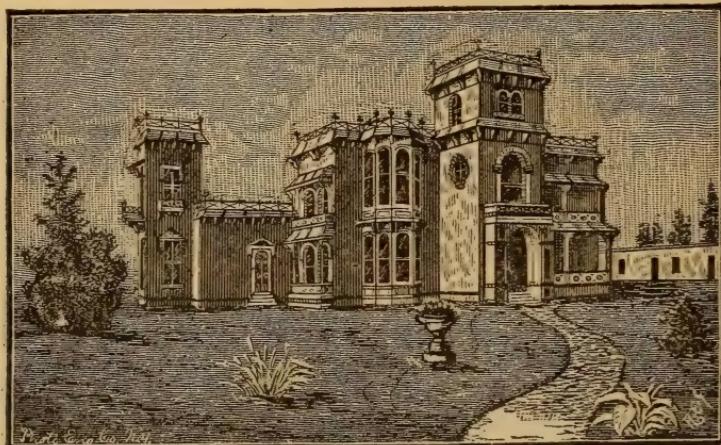
"The wheat raised is of a superior quality. The berry is exceedingly large and plump; a bushel of the same will average in weight from 65 to 68 pounds, the latter weight being by no means uncommon. The ordinary yield per acre is from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, while, under special care in cultivation and irrigation, a yield of sixty-five bushels has been reached.

It is one of the few sections of the Territory that is adapted to the growing of potatoes. Vegetables of all kinds grow to astonishing size and perfection. * * * *

The amount of land under the plow does not exceed one-seventh of the available area adapted to cultivation. *

While much of the land under ditch is held under grants, it can in many cases be purchased at reasonable figures, carrying with it the right to use the present acequias or ditches."

Commissioner Gusdorf: "The successor of Mr. Camp, writing under recent date, fully confirms the yield of wheat above given, and also reports the yield of potatoes in the mountain parks at sixty bushels to the acre without irrigation.



A MODERN RESIDENCE IN NEW MEXICO.

(Franz Huning, Esq., Albuquerque.)

Commissioner Eldodt of Rio Arriba, reports :

"On the eastern side of this far-famed valley there are thousands of acres of rich land still awaiting enterprise, to place it under a proper state of cultivation. This land is of a more productive nature than any other within the county limits, and the only thing necessary to develop its hidden wealth, is the construction of an irrigating ditch, for the constant and abundant supply of which, the waters of the never-failing Rio Grande are ever at hand.

* * * *

Being so well wooded and watered, as well as most abundantly supplied with the most nutritious grasses, renders it a country superior for stock raising."

Commissioner Prichard, of San Miguel, writes:

"The cattle come off the pastures in the spring equally as fat as in the fall. The fact is in marked contrast with other grazing localities. Texas even does not possess such grazing advantages. There the grass dries after frosts and has but little nutriment left, and cattle become extremely thin in the spring season, and are swept off by thousands in consequence of the severe "northerns" which sweep down along the plains. "Northerns" in this country, are but little felt, perhaps for the reason the force of the winds is broken by the spurs of the Rocky mountains extending along the northeastern border of the Territory.

* * * *

The soil is almost invariably rich, and anything like intelligent farming produces abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats,

barley, buckwheat, rye, etc., and all the hardier class of vegetables. Cabbages, onions, radishes, turnips, etc., grow to great size, and have a peculiar freshness and excellence, much superior to the vegetables of the States. Peas and beans produce enormously, particularly the latter, which is raised as a leading crop by the native population. * * *

The apples grown in this county on the ranch of Don Lorenzo Labadie, at Santa Rosa, took the premium at the Territorial exhibition held at Albuquerque last summer."

Commissioners Fisher and Abeytia of Socorro give assurance that :

"All kinds of temperate and semi-tropical fruits, grains and vegetables are raised abundantly in the valleys, while the plains and mountain ranges will give pasture to countless herds of horses, cattle and sheep. No country on earth will excel the valley of the Rio Grande and its tributaries for the production of the grape, pear, peach and small fruits."

Commissioner Fountain, of Doña Ana, recites that :

"Fertilizers are but seldom used, as each irrigation leaves a slimy deposit on the land, which renews the soil, and is, in fact the best fertilizer that could be used.

With proper cultivation forty bushels of wheat or eighty bushels of corn can be made to the acre. It is not unusual to sow wheat in winter, harvest the crop in June, and then plant the same land in corn, which is harvested in October or November of the same year. * * * *

Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, quinces, and indeed all fruits adapted to a southern temperate climate, grow in profusion and to perfection. Fruit growers are troubled with no diseases of tree or fruit, no damaging insects, or "off years," in fact with none of the ills incident to horticulture in other localities. Grape culture is the great specialty. A vineyard that has reached the age of three years and upwards will produce 16,000 pounds of grapes, equal to 800 gallons of wine, to the acre. From seven hundred to eight hundred vines are set out to the acre.

* * * *

We can say, from actual experiment, that (with careful cultivation) 50,000 pounds of onions can be produced to the acre *as a rule*. These onions far surpass the famed Bermuda onion in every respect; they are larger, better flavored, milder, and better shaped, and would command a much higher price in the eastern markets. They can be marketed on the ground where raised at *three cents per pound*. * * *

Agricultural land of the best quality suitable for fruit and vine raising can be purchased at from five to ten dollars per acre

with good title. An acre of land containing eight hundred bearing vines is worth one thousand dollars.

If properly cultivated and cared for the produce of a single acre should sell each year for :

If grapes.....	\$ 800 00
If fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, etc.,.....	500 00
If small fruit, such as strawberries, etc.,.....	1,000 00
If onions.....	1,000 00

Commissioner Lawrence, of Grant, relates :

"The soil of the valleys is a rich sandy loam, composed of the disintegrated matter of the older rocks and volcanic ashes. It is light and porous and of surprising fertility. Corn, wheat, oats, and barley, grow well; corn is a staple product.

Cabbages grow splendidly, often weighing from 30 to 50 pounds each. Onions also grow wonderfully large, weighing from one to two pounds each. Beets, radishes, turnips, and carrots grow well everywhere. Beans, peas and tobacco, are also grown successfully. Potatoes are grown upon the upper Members.

* * * *

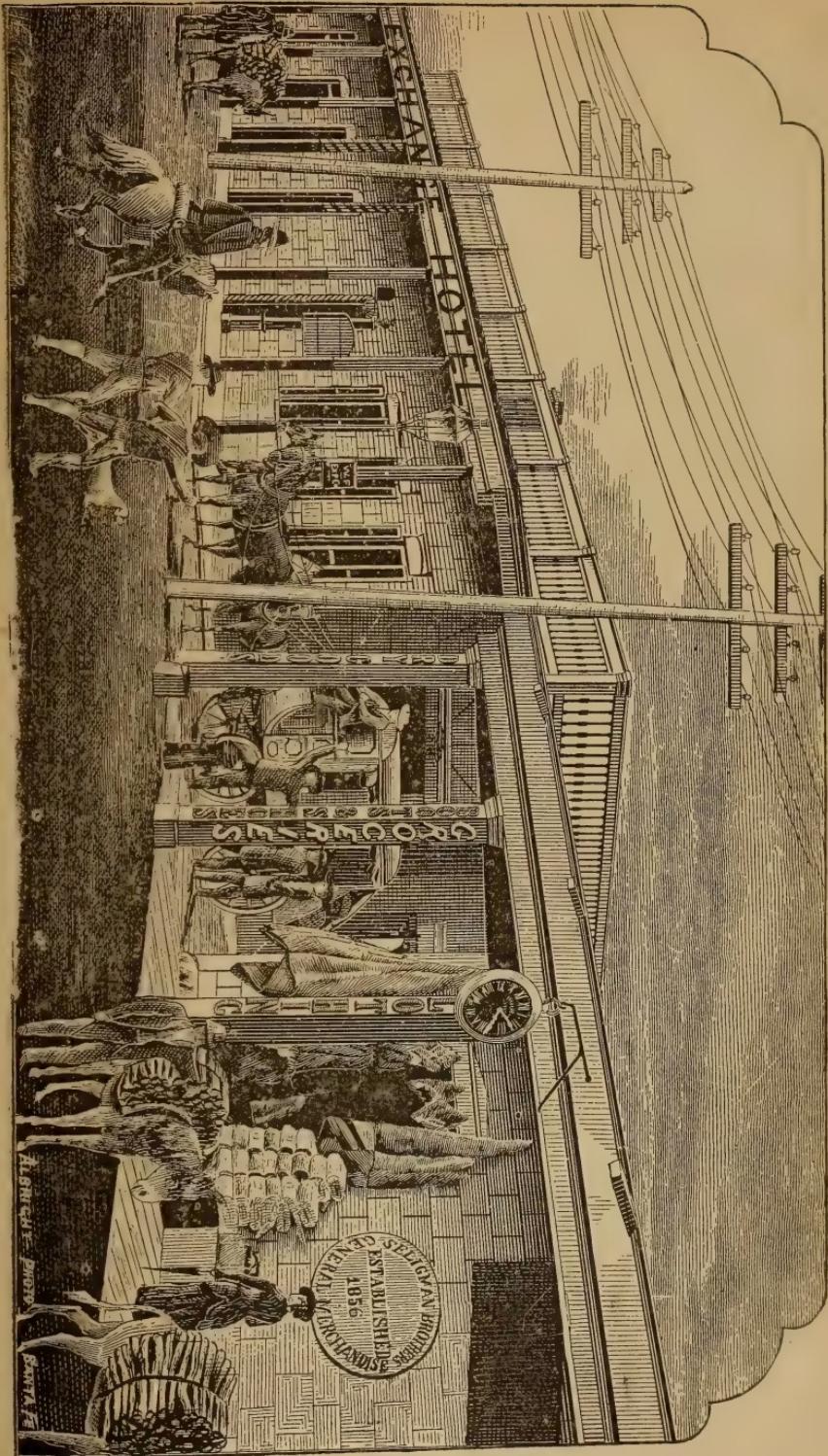
Go where you may you will find no more nutritious grasses than our black and white gramma.

Stock of all kinds graze on this grass during the winter and in the spring are in better flesh than the stock of Missouri that is fed daily."

Extracts from the reports of the commissioners for Bernallillo and Colfax respectively have been made in the body of the main report, to which reference is made. These counties each have a large agricultural area, and in capacity for stock raising are among the very best. The same is true in every particular of Socorro county.

Commissioner Seligman, of Santa Fe, says:

"The agricultural lands under cultivation are the Upper Pecos which courses along the eastern border of the county, along the Rio Santa Fe, running southwesterly from Santa Fe, and for twenty miles along the Rio Grande valley in the northwestern portion of the county. There is likewise a considerable breadth under cultivation along the Rio Nambe, the Tezuque and the Galisteo. The system of cultivation is after the manner of the patriarchs of old, illustrations of which may be found in the current dictionaries of Holy Writ. The cultivation and yield is sufficient, however, to satisfy the most critical that with improved methods and introduction of an economical system of irrigation, that all the grains, vegetables and fruits adapted to Iowa, Nebraska and central Illinois, could be grown with entire success, and in abundance. The altitude of the county, it will be under-



STREET SCENE, OLD SANTA FE.

stood, is from 5,500 to 7,000 feet, hence a comparison with States further north, but of much lower altitude. Vegetable gardening and horticulture, and milk and butter ranches offers specially profitable inducements. Lands under ditch can be bought of resident owners for from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Santa Fe has an area of over 2,000 square miles. It has a considerable range for cattle and sheep, but is mainly occupied by domestic flocks, and herds. The population of the county is largely engaged in mining and commercial pursuits. Three of the Indian Pueblos are included in the county. The latter are farmers, own small flocks and herds, are industrious and constitute an important producing class. In fruits and vegetables the gardens in and about Santa Fe are among the finest in the Territory and are a standing illustration of the possibilities of agriculture and horticulture in New Mexico under intelligent management. As to variety, flavor and yield Santa Fe gardens will compare favorably with the best.

The Bureau of Immigration has on exhibition, at its office in Santa Fe, a sample of corn in the ear, which will compare favorably with Ohio or Iowa corn in size and yield, which was grown in the Placer mountains, Santa Fe county, without irrigation. The sample is from a field of twelve acres of corn of the same kind.

The following under Stock and Alfalfa, from Commissioner Fountain's very full report, before referred to, is not only applicable to Doña Ana county, but may be accepted as true of the Territory generally.

STOCK.

The vast plains and extensive mountain ranges of Doña Ana county are covered with a species of "gramma," which grows in bunches, more or less thick, according to the locality, but it is always found sufficiently abundant to furnish stock with the most nutritious food at all seasons of the year. It does not flourish on damp or clay soil, and hence it is not found in the river bottoms. It thrives best in sand and gravel and is found in perfection on the dry sandy plains and rocky hill slopes. Horses, cattle and sheep live and thrive upon this excellent grass without other feed; flowerless and seedless, it covers the broad plains and clothes the mountain sides with withered looking bunches that seem to combine the qualities of grain and the best of hay in the greatest perfection.

Cavalry officers, freighters and stock-raisers give it the very first rank among all sorts of hay, and assert that it is superior

as hay, to best clover or timothy, and this opinion is shared by all who have had experience in its use. Thousands of tons of this valuable hay can at any time be had for the cutting and baling in close proximity to a railroad track for over one hundred and fifty miles in this county. Good gramma hay can be cut any day in the year. The best season for cutting, however, is in the months of September, October and November, or at any time after the summer rains are over and before the first frost. With thousands of square miles covered with such grasses, with a climate that permits stock to run at large unsheltered every day in the year, Doña Ana county necessarily counts stock-raising among the most important and most lucrative industries. Scarcity of water on the plains is a drawback, but one that can easily be overcome. The railroad company who have laid over two hundred and fifty miles of track in Doña Ana county have never failed to find water on the plains wherever they have bored or dug for it. Persons intending to take up stock ranches will have the benefit of this experience. Intelligent stock men assert that the profits on cattle and sheep raising will average fifty per cent. annually on the amount invested, and that the average loss will not reach two per cent. *No kind of stock is ever required to be winter-fed or sheltered.*

ALFALFA.

Undoubtedly the most valuable of forage crops adapted to the climate of the Mesilla valley is the alfalfa, a variety of Lucerne. Stock not only eat it with avidity, but thrive and fatten upon it. It attains a height of from twenty-four to thirty inches, and *five cuts of forage*, aggregating to something like eighteen to twenty tons of hay per acre, have frequently been made in a season. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of alfalfa to agriculture in this valley. It is the most available green forage during summer, and as an adjunct to dairy and stock farming is invaluable.

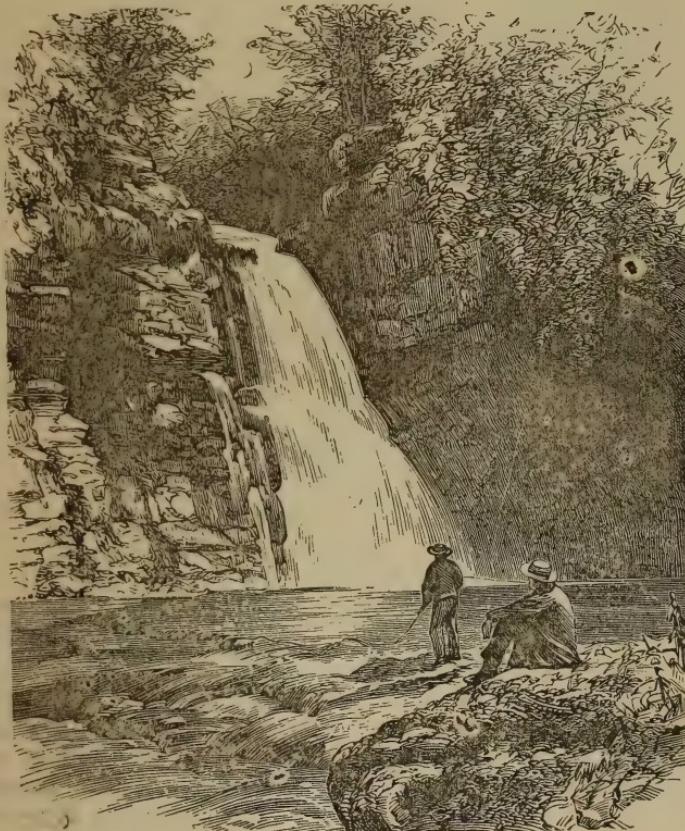
There is no such thing as a dairy farm in Doña Ana county! This is very remarkable when we consider that fresh butter of fair quality can always find a ready market at sixty cents per pound; (eastern butter of a poor quality sells for fifty cents), and forty acres of alfalfa would be sufficient to keep forty good cows. I know of no investment that would, if judiciously managed, prove more remunerative for the amount of capital invested than a small dairy and poultry farm in this valley. Eggs sell at from thirty cents per dozen in the spring and summer to fifty cents in the fall and winter. Fowls cannot often be bought at

less than seventy-five cents. There are no special difficulties to be overcome in dairy farming or poultry raising in the Mesilla valley.

Commissioner Dolan reports:

Stock raising will always be the most prominent and profitable industry of this county.

For stock raising Lincoln county has no superior. The different kinds of nutritious grasses afford an abundant supply for stock during all seasons of the year, so that vast herds of cattle and sheep subsist on range, winter and summer, and keep in such condition that they are fit to market at any season of the year. The stock men have no difficulty in disposing of their marketable cattle, at good prices without being obliged to drive them to market, purchasers taking them from the range where



ON THE RIO BONITO.

they are raised, the demand being always much greater than the supply, to meet the contracts at military posts, Indian agencies, etc., in this Territory and Arizona. The profit from the industry in this county, where cattle and sheep have such fine ranges, is enormous; and it is within reasonable bounds, to say that the average profit from stock raising will exceed thirty-five per cent. on the investment, and there is no immediate prospect of a diminution of that profit by overstocking the market.

Great attention has been paid in the last few years, to the improvement of breeds of stock, so that now nearly all the cattle and sheep raised are graded up from the former native stock of the country.

Chas. S. Kusz, of Manzano, in Valencia county, says:



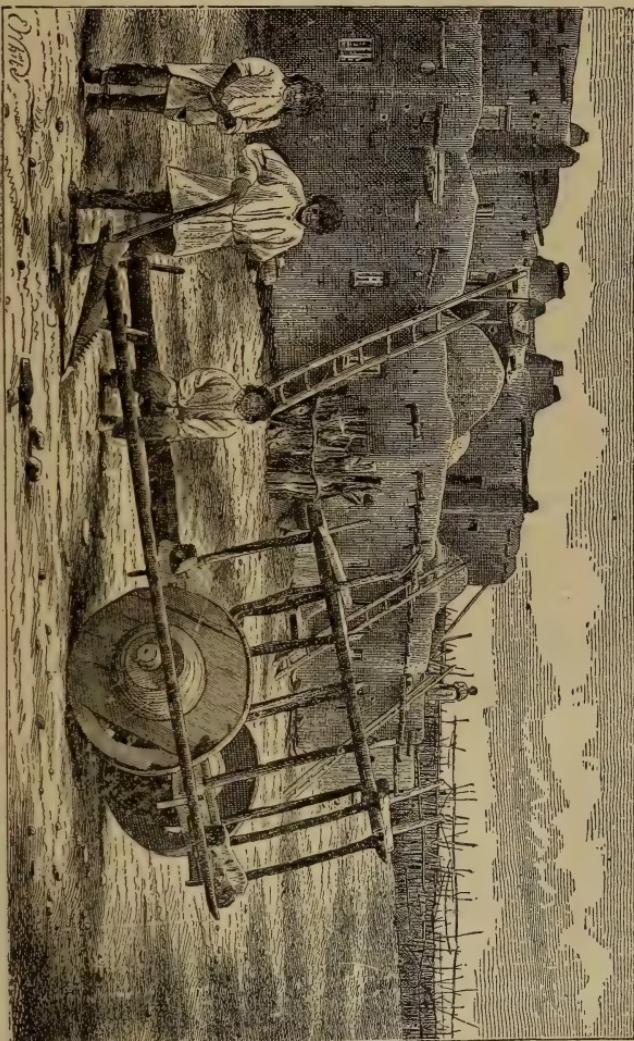
For stock and sheep raising purpose, Valencia county is unsurpassed if equaled by any other county in the Territory, owing to its temperate, healthy climate, unbounded pasturage, consisting of several kinds of nutritious grasses, among which are the gramma, gramma chiva and chamisa. No expense need be incurred for shelter during the winter, which is very short and mild, the timber, hills and valleys furnishing

natural wind-breaks and all the protection necessary. The valley of the Rio Grande river which crosses the county from north to south and traversed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, is undoubtedly one of the best farming, horticultural and gardening sections in the Territory. Without any fertilizers whatever, onions are raised weighing from one to five pounds, beets from ten to fifteen pounds, cabbage as high as fifty pounds each, wheat with kernel nearly as large as corn, and other vegetables in proportion, being of best quality and flavor and not of a coarse or inferior grade.

Grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, almonds and figs have been grown in the Rio Grande valley with success and their cultivation engaged in as a business would prove successful and profitable in Valencia county.

The county has numerous streams running through it, affording abundance of water; besides there are many springs, and with little difficulty so far as the experiment has been made, water can easily be obtained in abundance on the plains by sinking wells, and vast herds of cattle can be grazed by supplying water from wells, worked by wind-mills, where the streams are too remote from this splendid pasturage, to be now made avail-

able. The valleys along the streams are usually narrow; the Rio Grande valley being the widest and affording more agricultural land in a body, than any of the other valleys in the county. Crops have to be raised by means of irrigation, and are more



INDIAN CART AND VILLAGE.

reliable than where the rain fall is depended upon for a successful harvest. Wheat, corn, oats, barley and all kinds of vegetables do remarkably well in this region. Fruit is successfully raised wherever it has been tried.

THE COAL FIELDS OF NEW MEXICO.

(By Oscar Leov, in Lt. Wheeler's U. S. Geological Survey, 1873.)

Numerous deposits of coal are found in New Mexico. They belong principally to the cretaceous age; in some exceptional cases, however, to the carboniferous. These coals differ widely in composition and appearance in different localities. They often bear impressions of leaves, particularly the brown coal stratas in northwestern New Mexico.

PLACER MOUNTAIN AND LOS CERRILLOS COAL, SANTA FE COUNTY.

This bed is between slate and limestone on the northern slope of the Placer mountains, thirty miles south of Santa Fe. The coal is compact, massive, not friable, nor intumescent. Color, jet black; luster, brilliant; fracture, conchoidal, uneven; specific gravity, 1.45. The coal is probably of carboniferous age, and ranges among the semi-anthracites. Its composition is as follows:

Water.....	2.10
Volatile, combustible matter.....	6.63
Fixed carbon.....	86.22
Ash.....	5.05
	100.00

TRUE ANTHRACITE.

From the Rio Santa Fe and Rio Galisteo to the Placer mountains, the country is broken into hills and cañons; in some portions, however, it is nearly level. The principal rocks in the northwestern portion are basalt and sandstone, with hills of gypsum, called in New Mexico, "Hasped" or "Yeso."

The Los Cerrillos mountains are made up of granite, trachyte, and quartzite, and partly, also, of quartzite schist, while the southeastern portion of the region consists of strata of clay, coal, shales, and sandstone, which are well exposed in their succession in the cañons and in the narrow channels, or arroyos.

The thickness of the coal strata varies from one-half foot to five feet, and as traced is one continuous bed through Cañon de los Ojitos, Cañon Chupadra, and Cañon de la Chapina; the cropings extend over an area of fully 20,000 acres. Island-like

hills of primitive and volcanic rocks jut out through the sedimentary beds.

The original horizontal position of the strata has been changed in several instances to an incline.

In the southeastern portion of this region a trachyte dike of considerable dimensions has penetrated the strata of coal and sandstone, and changed the horizontal position to such an extent that they now dip at an angle of 25° west. The stratum of coal at this place is fully five feet thick, and is overlaid by sandstone about 28 feet in height. The coal is hard, dense, of brilliant luster, and resembles anthracite in every respect.

Its specific gravity is 1.43. Indeed, chemical analysis of this coal shows the same composition as that of anthracite. Its best application would be for blast-furnaces and smelting purposes generally; and since there has thus far been no anthracite coal found west of the Mississippi river, the bed in question is of particular interest and highly valuable.

Although the statement may be superfluous, it may be said that this coal contains no injurious pyrites.

Three specimens were examined—one from a short tunnel in the southwestern portion of the tracts, where the coal was dug or mined forty years ago; another from Cañon de la Chapina, and the third from Cañon de los Ojitos.

Constituents.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Water.....	2.10	2.12	.....	.....
Gas.....	6.63	7.2	11.74	3.84
Fixed carbon.....	86.22	4.3	70.52	87.45
Ash.....	5.05	6.3	16.46	7.37

No. 4, is Prof. W. R. Johnson's analysis of a specimen of Pennsylvania anthracite, for which see Dana's Mineralogy, page 758.

The specific gravity of true anthracite coal varies from 1.32 to 1.7. The amount of carbon varies in Pennsylvania anthracite from 85 to 93, and in the anthracite of France from 80 to 83 per cent; further, the amount of volatile combustible matter (gas) varies in different anthracites from 2 to 8 per cent.

In consideration of these facts we must pronounce the coal in question a *true anthracite coal*.

Dr. J. L. Leconte, who examined specimens of [this coal before, came to exactly the same conclusion.

Iron ore of a superior quality is found in immediate proximity to the coal beds.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

General orders No. 10. Headquarters of the army, January 28th, 1882, gives values as follows:

ONE CORD AVERAGE OAK WOOD EQUALS.

WOODS.

Yellow pine.....	1 1-5 cords.
Poplar, white pine and cottonwood.....	1 3-4 "

ANTHRACITE COALS.

Wales, Great Britain.....	1466 pounds.
Standard, Somerset Co., Pa.....	1521 "
Other Pennsylvania.....	1573 "
Forest Improvement, Richardson Co., Pa.....	1598 "
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	1598 "
Scranton, Pa.....	1614 "
Lvkin's Valley, Dauphin Co., Pa.....	1651 "
CERRILLOS coal, New Mexico, (from 15 ft. of surface).....	1657 "
Scranton, Pa., Del., Lack. & W. R. W.....	1687 "
Raven Run, Pa.....	1818 "
Scranton coals not named, Pa.....	1841 "
Queen Charlotte, N. S.....	2626 "

BITUMINOUS COAL.

Bituminous coal, Pa.....	1624 pounds.
Australian brown coal.....	1646 "
Monongahela coal, Pa.....	1653 "
Fawcett & Sons, Pittsburg, Pa.....	1706 "
CERRILLOS, N. M.....	1742 "
West Virginia Splint, W. Va.....	1796 "
West Hartley coal.....	1993 "
Scotch Splint.....	1970 "
La Plata, Col.....	2000 "
Davidson's West Hurtley.....	1970 "
Indiana Cannel coal, Ind.....	2046 "
Nanaimo, Chase river, Vancouver's Island.....	2070 "
Cowpen Cambois, West Hartley.....	2129 "
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	2307 "
Wellington mine, Vancouver's Island.....	2223 "
Canyon coal, Fremont Co., Col.....	2323 "
Wahsatch Mountain coal.....	2406 "
Chestnut mine, Wyoming Territory.....	2466 "
Rock Springs, Rocky Mountains.....	2491 "
Mt. Diablo, California.....	2592 "
Coos Bay, Oregon.....	2626 "
Bellingham Bay, Oregon.....	2641 "
Eastport, Coos Bay, Oregon.....	2851 "
Pittsburg, Mt. Diablo, California.....	2965 "

SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL.

Philson Iron Coal., Pa.....	1537 pounds.
Cumberland, Pa.....	1558 "

LIGNITES.

Seattle brown coal, Oregon.....	2450 pounds.
Weber, Summit Co., Utah.....	3168 "
Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory.....	3712 "

**COAL FROM THE RIO PUERCO OF THE EAST, NEAR NACIMIENTO,
BERNALILLO COUNTY.**

The strata of brown coal are freely exposed in the perpendicular walls of the mesas, and are accompanied by shales, slate, clay and sandstone. Their thickness varies from six inches to eight feet. In some instances the strata have been partially destroyed, and undoubtedly by fire, as evidenced not only by the accompanying clay being turned into brick, but also by heaps of slag composed of silicates of iron and alumina. This brown coal frequently contains a yellowish resin, which has been subjected to analysis. It is bituminous and of cretaceous age, not coking, very brittle, somewhat laminated; luster, dull:

Water.....	6.00
Volatile matter.....	37.49
Fixed carbon.....	52.28
Ash.....	4.23
Total.....	100.00

COAL FROM SILVER CITY, GRANT COUNTY.

This bed is said to be of moderate extent. I did not visit the locality in person, but obtained a specimen of the coal at Silver City. It is compact, massive, very hard, not intumescent; luster, metallic; fracture, chonchoidal, splintery. It belongs to the semi-anthracites. Its composition is as follows:

Water.....	2.13
Volatile, combustible matter.....	4.86
Fixed carbon.....	86.56
Ash.....	6.45
Total.....	100.00

COLFAX COUNTY COAL (CLASSED WITH TRINIDAD.)

Following is a reference to the coals of southern Colorado, at Trinidad. Prof. C. D. Wilbur, of Chicago, says:

"We trace the same system to the west and southward to Cimarron, New Mexico; thence to Santa Fe and beyond, where this system of coal deposits has been changed to anthracite by the same forces or causes as have produced the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania."

The distance between the points here spoken of is more than two hundred miles, and adjacent to these coal-fields iron ore in great quantities has been discovered. In the same report Professor Wilbur, further says:

"The coals of this region, which may be referred to as the Trinidad coals, because by that name they are readily known, are much superior to the Colorado coals found in the vicinity of

Cañon City and Denver. They are by far the best that have been discovered in the Rocky mountains. They are equal to the best bituminous coals in Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania."

He further says :

"In proof of this statement I will quote from the report of Mr. Ellers before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1873, on coke made from Trinidad coal :"

"This is the first good coke for smelting purposes ever made from lignite alone in America. It has so far always been found necessary to mix bituminous coal, from the coal measures, tar or similar material, with lignite, in order to produce a coke, which even then was in most cases only an indifferent fuel for the shaft-furnace.

"The coke here presented will answer for all purposes of lead and copper smelting in shaft-furnaces, and if made in proper coke-ovens it will probably be sufficiently dense to carry the high smelting columns of the iron blast furnace. One pound of Trinidad coal furnishes 4.25 cubic feet of purified gas without the use of an exhauste1, and 55 per cent. of the coal remains as coke.

"The importance of this bed of coal for the metallurgical purposes of the far West cannot be overrated when we know that at present eastern coke costs at Denver twenty-two dollars, and at Salt Lake City thirty dollars per ton. The recent analysis of Dr. J. A. Sewell, State chemist of Illinois, made late in December, 1873, still better confirms our statement as to the extra value of these coals. The analysis were made from the New Mexico and Trinidad coals with the same results."

LABORATORY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Dec. 16, 1873.

Results of analysis of coals sent me by Professor C. D. Wilbur from New Mexico December 4, 1873.

Specific gravity.....	1,2215
Water.....	5.80
Ash.....	4.17
Total incombustible matter.....	9.97
Volatile matter.....	36.81
Fixed carbon.....	53.22
Total combustible matter.....	90,03

Coke firm and persistent ; ash light, resembling the ash of wood. It contains a trace of silver. The coal bears only a slight trace of sulphur. It ye'ds splendid illuminating gas.

For locomotive use these coals must rank among the very best. The coke is the most firm and persistent of any I have ever seen.

J. H. SEWELL, M. D.,

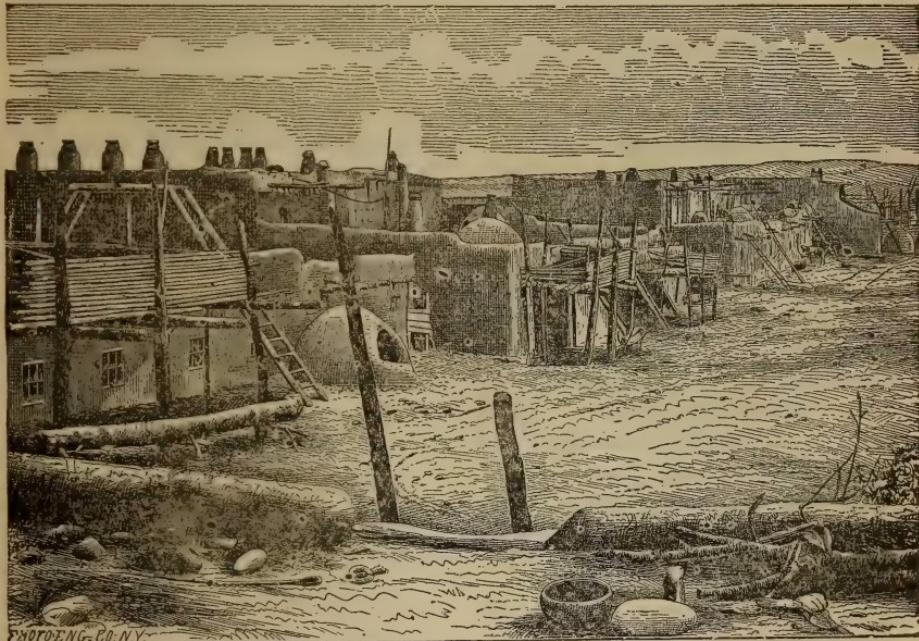
Analytical Chemist, Illinois State University."

Professor Wilbur adds :

"It would seem that nothing more could be said setting forth the quality of New Mexico and Trinidad coals."

The following analysis also, has reference to Colfax coal, and was made from specimens taken near its surface, by Frank E. Nipher, Professor of Physic and Chemistry in the Washington University of St. Louis :

Fuel—100	Specific Gravity.	Lbs. Av. Cub. Ft.	Mois-ture.	Ash.	Color of Ash.	Coke.	Total Volatile
Top.	1,345	84.0	2 0	9.3	Brown.	60.9	32.1
Middle.	1,368	85.4	3.1	10.4	Pink.	61.9	38.1
Bottom.	1,388	86.7	2.6	15.6	White.	63.1	36.9
Average.	1,367	85.36	2.57	11.76		61.96	38.03



TEZUQUE PUEBLO, LOOKING WEST

PROGRESS OF MINING INDUSTRY.

A REVIEW OF THE MINING OPERATIONS IN NEW MEXICO, IN THE
YEAR 1882, BY CHAS. W. GREENE, A COMMISSIONER.

Looking back over the year just closed, we find a marked progress in development of mining industry of this Territory. At the beginning of the year almost everything that could be said of it was of its prosperity in the distant past, or of its hope for the future under the new regime just inaugurated. The practical questions were often asked: "Where is the product of the mines, for which so much is promised?" "Why no output from the large number of mines you tell us about?" Save the operations at Georgetown, Santa Rita and Silver City, and for a brief period at Socorro; there was no real mine production, and but little practical mining. Smelters were talked about, and mills, in several parts of the Territory. One had been built and was standing idle at Cerillos; another, the Duryea, had proved a failure at Bonanza City; another had been built and was making spasmodic efforts to obtain ore at Socorro; another novel electric process was about being tried at White Oaks; a small mill had been built at the same place, but had not been successfully operated. Prospects by thousands, had been located and recorded; upon some of them two or three assessments had been worked; on much the larger portion only one assessment, if any, had been worked. Mines, in the full sense of the word, were very few and far between. To one who has watched the changes of the year, there has been much to encourage and but little to disappoint. The advance has been steady; there have been but few failures, and where either labor or capital has been employed it has generally yielded gratifying results.

I purpose in the present article to take the counties consecutively and make a brief review of the present situation, as compared with that of one year ago. There is no accessible record, and necessarily the observation of any one person covering the whole field must be somewhat cursory and imperfect. There is enough, however, at command to make good the assertion that

more has been accomplished within the one year than in all the preceding time since the industry was newly established. In

COLFAX COUNTY,

The northeastern one of the Territory, almost all of the mineral land is within the limits of the Maxwell grant, and comparatively little has been done, except in coal mining near Raton. This is developing into an important interest. The railroad company controls the mines and also monopolizes the coal business within the Territory, taking most of the supply for the entire road from that vicinity. A large number of coke ovens have been put in operation and an excellent quality of coke is finding a ready market in Arizona, as well as New Mexico. Some placer mining for gold is done every year, and I presume the product will not be less than the year previous—about \$200,000.

The chief industry of Colfax county is the stock raising, and within the year, every previously unoccupied acre of pasture has been put into use. Capital to an enormous amount has been invested there, and taken all in all, the year has been a very prosperous one for the county. In

TAOS COUNTY,

In the north center there has been activity and constant work. Good finds have been reported; several companies have been organized, and one of them has erected a Fraser & Chalmers' hoist upon their mine. Many others have been developing their properties with satisfactory results, and it is an established fact that there is an abundance of gold, silver and copper ores, which will pay well for mining and treating. Some excellent coal deposits have been opened out and are coming into local use for steam and domestic purposes.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY,

In the northwest, most of which is off the railroad, the chief interest at the present time are agriculture and stock raising. That there are large deposits of the precious metals admits of no doubt. It is only because of the greater accessibility of other districts, that it lags in the rear. It is in the immediate line of the eastern mineral belt which traverses Colorado and New Mexico, and the prospects so far located are as promising as those in other portions of the Territory.

BERNALILLO COUNTY,

To the south of Rio Arriba, is coming to the front. The Nacimiento copper mines have, perhaps, received most attention, a

company having been actively at work there most of the year. In the Sandias, to the east of Albuquerque, recent discoveries are reported, and in the neighborhood of Jemez Springs copper and galena deposits have been located. During the year a company has been organized at Albuquerque to erect and operate a smelter, of which C. L. Hubbs is manager. He had constructed it at Bonanza City, but failing to get ore as expected, it was removed to Albuquerque. It is a Pacific Water Jacket smelter, and in its new location a special copper furnace has been added. The close of the year found it just about ready to put in operation, with a quantity of ore on hand. The coal mines along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific road are being extensively worked. They cover a large area, and although not generally a coking coal, it is proving an excellent fuel.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

The Cerrillos district has for three years attracted a full share of attention. Much work has been expended on the different properties, and of several it may be fairly claimed that they are mines. The Gonzales concentrator has been completed, but has been operated for only a brief period. The Cerrillos smelter has been in active operation, and successfully, for the past three months, treating ores from Lake Valley and Socorro county, as well as from the local district. At San Pedro the property has been in a dormant condition. The smelter has been in operation occasionally, but without fully satisfactory results. Within the last two months, however, experiments in the treatment of the ore have resulted in finding a method by which the refractory elements can be gotten rid of, and the ore worked profitably. As there is an enormous mass of it, this step, gained just at a time of greatest discouragement, must be considered of great importance. Arrangements are already making for working it on a much larger scale. A new smelter is nearing completion at Bonanza City, and another one is being erected in Santa Fe. The coal fields at the Cerrillos, are being worked but slowly, although the coal is of the finest quality, both of anthracite and bituminous. A thousand tons of anthracite coal have been contracted for at San Pedro, it having been satisfactorily tested there. It is also coming into use at the Pueblo iron works. The railroad tariff has virtually prohibited shipments beyond a few miles. The owners are looking forward hopefully for the completion of the Texas, Santa Fe & Northern railroad, to open a market for them to the north.

SAN MAGUEL COUNTY,

Is chiefly devoted to stock interests. Mineral Hill is about the only organized camp, and a number of miners have found encouragement enough there to work continuously through the year. A rich strike was quite recently reported. There are as yet no reduction works of any kind in the county.

VALENCIA COUNTY

Lies south of Santa Fe and Bernalillo. In the Manzano range there has been quite a number of locations, some of them giving good promise. The chief industry of the county is sheep raising, and although the railroad passes immediately through it, there is less known about it than almost any other in the Territory. It has no newspaper to herald its attractions or to record its progress. South of Valencia is

SOCORRO COUNTY.

The city of Socorro is in the center of an extensive mineral district. The Socorro mountains immediately west, the Magdalenas a few miles beyond, and the Mogollons to the southwest, are all tributary to the city. The Black Range, also to the southwest is asserting its claims to be one of the richest mineral districts yet discovered anywhere, and the pick and blast may be heard in every direction. On the east side of the Rio Grande the Oscuras give rich promise, and the white Oaks district is connected by a daily stage line. The mines in every part of the county are being extensively worked, and a large amount of capital has gone in there during the year. Several properties have changed hands at quite high prices. In the Magdalenas, Colorado parties have purchased the Kelley and are preparing to work it on an extensive scale. A smelter has been running there a portion of the year, passing through the experimental stages. It is in good condition for the coming year's business. Hoisting machinery has been erected at several points; a small mill has been put up for experimental purposes at the Cooney mine in the Mogollons. Other reduction works in the outlying camps are decided upon and will be erected early in the present year. The Torrence mill, at Socorro, has been idle much of the year. The mine was opened and worked upon the vein without proper prospecting, and several months have been devoted to development work, which will put the mine in condition to make a satisfactory production the present season. The smelter at Socorro has never been sufficiently capitalized to operate successfully. It is in good condition, and with proper management will yield satisfactory results.

GRANT COUNTY,

South of Socorro, and the southwest county of the Territory, has more developed property than any other, and until the past year has been the only one yielding anything from lode veins. The past twelve months has witnessed remarkable progress there. The Georgetown mines have been steadily worked, and although the exact figures are not at hand, \$300,000 is probably not an overestimate of their production. The Santa Rita property has been extensively worked and many improvements have been made. The stamp mill has been substituted by the Cornish roller and jig system, effecting a great saving of copper. A double drum hoist has been erected and the capacity of the works has been increased to one hundred tons of ore per day. The San Jose Smelting Company is erecting a smelter three miles from the Santa Rita, and are already buying considerable quantities of fine copper ore from the Hanover district adjoining, which is showing up admirably in every direction. At Silver City, Bremen's mill has been in constant operation. The mine has been stocked, and it is probable that it will be worked on a more extended scale before the close of this year. Recently six Frue Vanners have been put in to treat the tailings of which there is a very large accumulation. The Lone Mountain district has been steadily worked during the year, and parties interested there have erected a fine mill at Silver City. A local company is about erecting a smelter at Silver City for the treatment of Cook's Peak ores and for custom work. In the Burro Mountains there have been quite extensive operations. The Bullard Peak district is being rapidly developed and shows fine promise. The Valverde company has expended a large amount of money in the erection of copper smelters, and the accessories to them. They are producing regularly and largely. At Oak Grove another village has been built and copper smelters, are in operation yielding steadily of high grade copper bullion. In the Steeple Rock district, eighty miles west from Silver City, a fine twenty-stamp mill is nearing completion, and one of the most promising true fissure veins in the Territory is being actively developed. At Shakespeare, a smelter has been in operation a small portion of the year producing excellent results. The mines in the vicinity are being actively developed and other reduction works will be established there during the coming spring. At Leitendorf, or Pyramid City, the Viola mine has been extensively developed and a first-class twenty-stamp mill is almost completed. Machinery for reduction works is being erected at Eureka, and active development is in progress at the

Victoria mines, eighteen miles from Deming, by California capitalists. Ground has been purchased for the erection of a smelter at Deming, by the owners of mines in the Florida mountains, a few miles distant. In the northeastern corner of the county, the Kingston or Percha district has been considerably developed during the last half of the year, and the outlook is very bright for the coming season. Some seventy tons of very rich ore have been shipped from the Bullion mine, and there is more in sight. Since the above was written a great strike has been made in the Superior mine, which indicates that there is an immense deposits of high grade ore along a contact extending several miles, with a similarity of croppings for the entire distance.

DONA ANA COUNTY

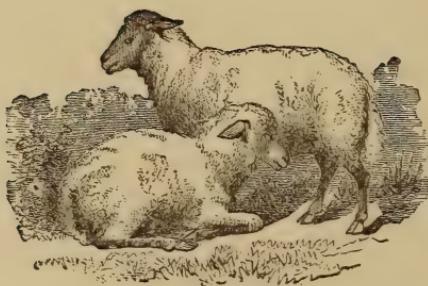
Occupies a central southern position in the Territory. In the northwestern corner is Hillsboro, the seat of considerable mining activity. A ten-stamp mill has been in operation most of the year, to which additions and improvements are being made which will double its productive capacity. The mines are all most promising. A hydraulic company will have expended more than a quarter million dollars before the first of May, when it is expected to have twelve miles of pipe down and arrangements completed for extensive placer washing. Eighteen miles south the famous Lake Valley mines have produced a round million dollars of fine silver bullion, in the past six months, with only a twenty-stamp mill in operation. A thirty-ton smelter is almost ready to blow-in, and a steam hoist has just been erected upon a new working shaft which the company is sinking. The remarkable exhibit made at Denver of the ore from these mines has contributed largely to the rapid influx of people and capital during the fall and winter, very greatly benefiting the entire Territory. A contract has been made for quite extensive prospecting, by drilling of surrounding properties, and the machinery for it is ready on the ground. In the Organ mountains there has been a large amount of development work done, and some very rich discoveries have been made. Considerable ore has been shipped to Socorro, Denver and Pueblo, yielding good returns. At least one company will erect reduction works, the coming spring. In the San Andreas, just north of the Organs, some excellent properties are being opened.

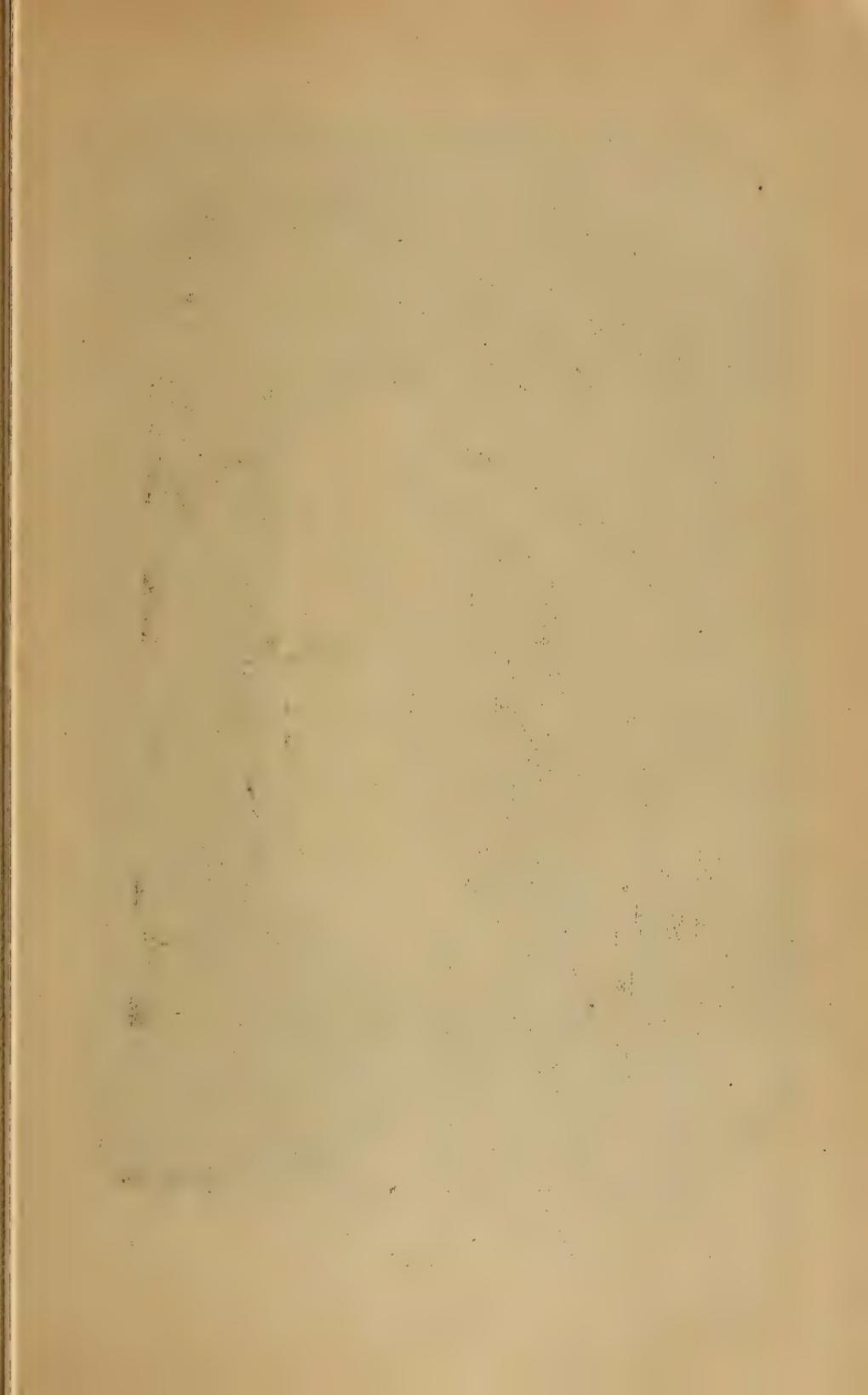
LINCOLN COUNTY,

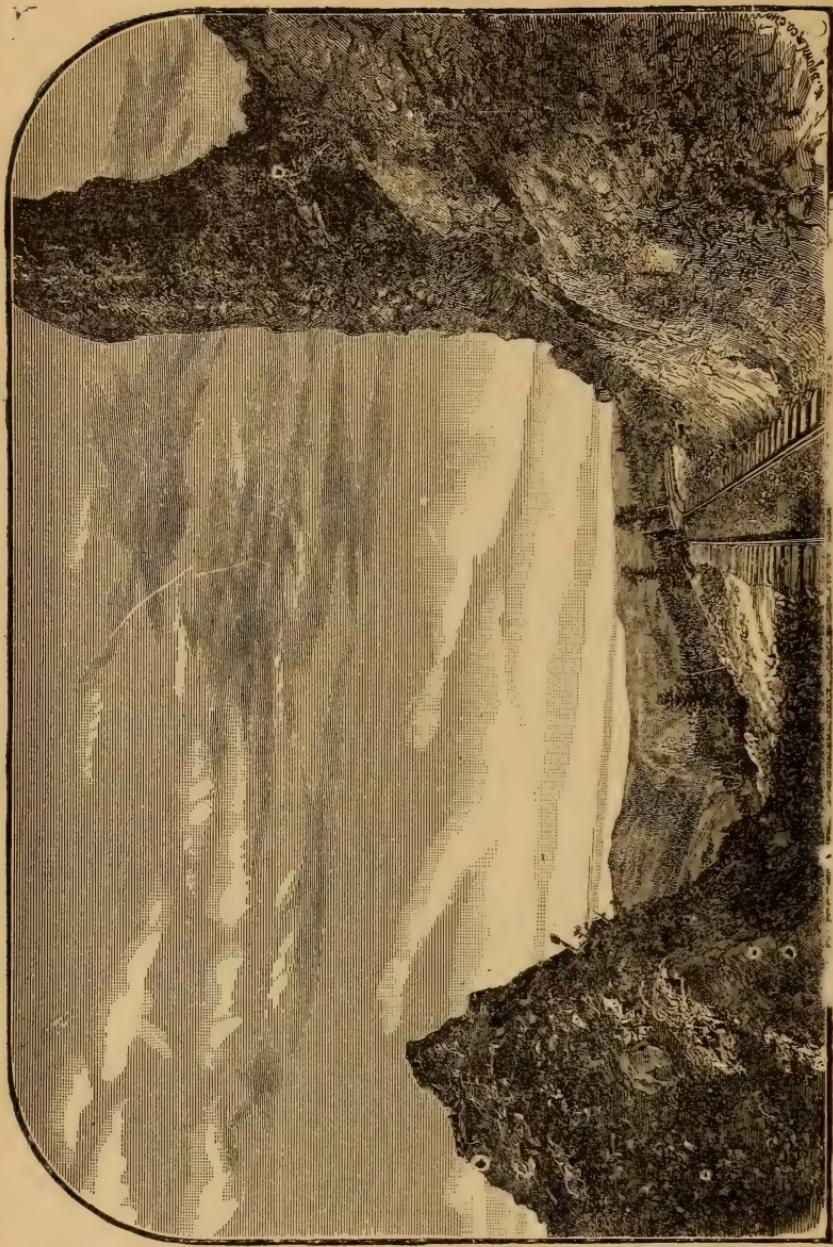
In the southeast corner of the Territory, is a county larger than many of the states, some of it abounding in mineral. The White Oaks district was the first to be extensively advertised.

Unfortunately it attracted a class of investors who expected immediate and large returns from very small investments. Some very good work has been done however. The machinery which was erected at great cost to work the Homestake ore by an electric process, is being re-arranged and additions made to it, to put it in operation "in the good old way," it is likely to make a good report during the coming year. There has been a steady development of the Nogals; the Bonito; the Jarilla—recently formed—the Jicarillas and other mining districts of the county. A large deposit of excellent coal has been opened and the Texas and Southern Pacific railroads contemplate building a line of road from El Paso to White Oaks, in the early spring, that they may gain access to it.

We have thus briefly sketched the existing conditions of the mining interest in the several counties, and under the circumstances it is not too much to predict that the coming year is to see activity all along the line. Capital is coming in freely, experienced operators are taking hold of the mines, and the product for 1883, will undoubtedly reach to several millions—probably to much more than the aggregate with which New Mexico is credited at the mint, as its entire modern production.







THE PORTAL, TO'TEC GORGE, LOOKING EAST, D. & R. G. RY.

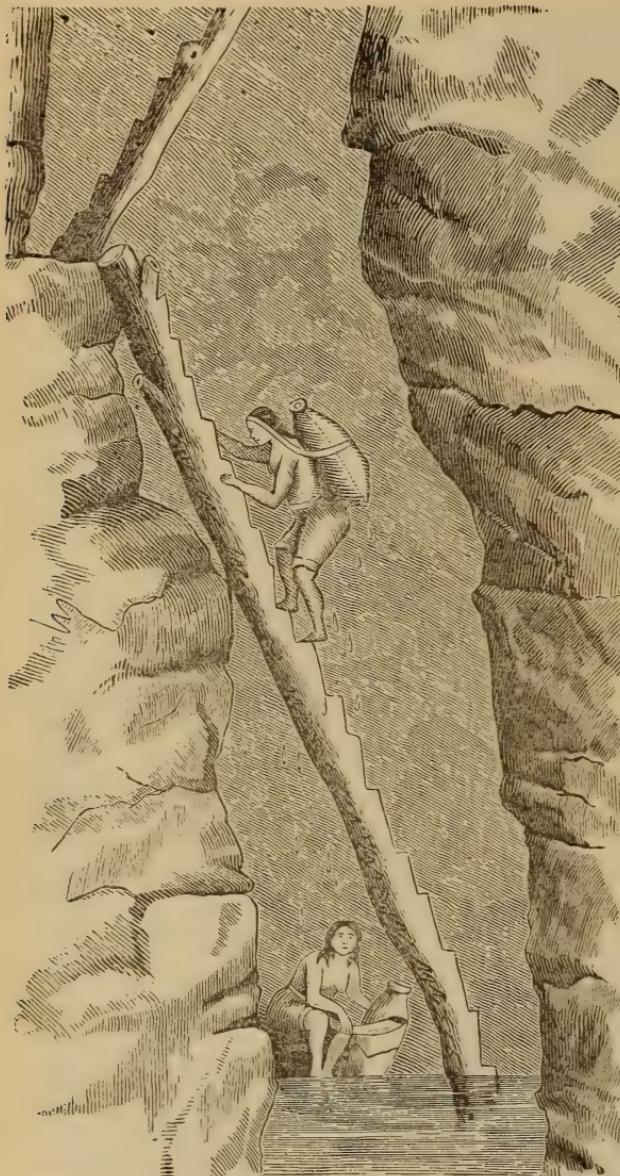
NEW MEXICO'S DISPLAY.

REPORT OF NEW MEXICO'S DISPLAY AT THE NATIONAL MINING AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, HELD IN DENVER, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1882.

*Prepared for the Bureau of Immigration by Walter C. Hadley,
a Commissioner for New Mexico.*

New Mexico was among the first Territories to respond to the call made by the managers of the National Mining and Industrial Exposition. In keeping with the acknowledged enterprise of her citizens, the opening day, August 5th, found the duly appointed commissioners from the various sections at their stations in the exposition building, in charge of their exhibits.

There was much that was incomplete in the displays of other Territories, and the mechanics were at work in their spaces for many days and even weeks after the opening, making expensive and gorgeous booths, rendering it impossible to accommodate visitors. It was different with us in our quarters. We understood the object of the exposition to be principally the display of mineral. To add other features, for attraction, appeared a secondary consideration. There has not been therefore, a single hour in the two months when New Mexico's exhibit was not accessible, and always in charge of commissioners who furnished any information desired. It is true, many who have examined it may have noticed that the caskets which held the jewels were not so elaborate as those of the older, producing districts, but the *jewels were there*, and that their merit was not surpassed by that of any others in the building is a fact which no one has ever denied; indeed, we may go farther and say that there was not so continuous a throng of admiring spectators present in any part of the exposition. The Rocky Mountain Mining Review says:



DEEP MINING IN NEW MEXICO, 1680.

"It is doubtless true that no mining state or Territory has been the recipient of greater benefits from the National Exposition than New Mexico. Her fine display has attracted widespread attention which together with the unceasing efforts of her energetic commissioners has combined to bring before the public in a new and startling light the varied attractions possessed by her, especially in a mineral way."

The space allotted the Territory of New Mexico was 1,300 feet square divided as required for the accommodation of the minerals from the various districts. It is simply im-

possible to do justice to the subject in attempting to describe the minerals in detail, we can merely give the three or four most essential particulars of the ores shown, and demonstrate the facts which

have been especially manifested, that at very shallow depths, and with almost no development, in many instances, the bodies of mineral shown up are of enormous width, and the grades of a large majority of the specimens are unusually high. Following is a brief summary:

DONA ANA COUNTY AND THE BLACK RANGE EXHIBIT.

(*In charge of G. S. Haskell, a Com'r.*)

The Lake Valley district made a showing which far surpassed anything else in the building in the way of rich ores coming from large bodies. The verdict was universal and unequivocal. They were inclosed in three glass cases. In one was a piece of horn silver weighing 640 pounds valued at \$7,240. A ton of this ore is worth \$22,625.69. Eight men in eight hours took out \$130,000 worth of it. One brick of 241 pounds, value \$2,169.14, 990 fine was shown which was run from 241 pounds of the ore. This ore is all from the mines of the Sierra Grande company. The output at present is at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per annum.

Percha district, where the recent new discovery was made, was represented by one piece of ore weighing 150 pounds, value \$1,800, taken from the Solitaire claim, bonded by Gov. Tabor for \$100,000. It is a sulphide of silver and native silver, running 69 per cent. in the pure metal. This is probably the largest piece of sulphide of silver ever discovered. A smaller piece of equal richness was exhibited, in which the grass roots were seen.

The Organ district, was represented by about thirty mines, of which we can mention only a few. Copper Duke, eight feet wide, discovered in September, nine feet of development, runs 40 to 60 per cent. in copper and as high as \$150,000 gold. This was one of the most remarkable free gold specimens shown.

Memphis, 180 ounces silver, 65 ounces gold, also runs 34 per cent. copper; shaft 200 feet.

Little Buck mine, mills 700 ounces, native, horn silver and black sulphurets.

Short Cut, 140 feet deep, argentiferous galena, black sulphurets.

Davis mine, carbonate and oxides of copper.

Some fine carbonates were shown from the Crescent City and Hidden Treasure. The mines of this district were well represented, but insufficient data accompanied the specimens.

The Black Range specimens attracted especial attention. The following may be mentioned:

Colossal, depth 100 feet; millrun 400 ounces silver at Hill's works, Denver.

Buffum, depth 180 feet; millrun 102 ounces silver; vein four feet.

White Gravel, depth 70 feet; vein eight feet wide; mill test 93 ounces silver.

Dreadnaught, millrun 42 ounces silver, 11 per cent. copper; depth 34 feet; width of pay four feet; vein six feet.

Sailor Boy; 100 feet development; \$110 gold and silver; 20 per cent. lead, 18 copper; vein six feet; pay three feet.

Rifleshot; depth 85 feet; blanket deposit 25 feet in thickness; millrun \$110 at Hill's works.

Wall Street No. 2, millrun 453 ounces silver; mineral 22 inches wide; vein 4 feet.

Mountain Chief, depth 88 feet, three feet of mineral. Forty assays ran from 11 to 7,928 ounces silver.

Montezuma, 148 feet shaft; 150 ounces silver, 1 ounce gold, pay streak one to four feet.

Alaska, depth of shaft 209 feet; assays 50 to 125 ounces; width of mineral five feet.

Great Republic, four feet of mineral; assays 50 to 4000 ounces silver, and one to 100 ounces gold.

Ivanhoe, 400 feet deep; assays 50 to 12,000 ounces silver; two to 2,000 ounces gold; two to six feet of pay mineral.

Occidental, 220 feet deep; width of mineral three feet; assays two to 400 ounces silver, one to 20 ounces gold.

GRANT COUNTY EXHIBIT.

(In charge of Alex. McGregor, a Com'r.)

Silver City district, represented by the '76, Sherman, Old Timer and Providentia mines; all of which are of the same character of ore. The former has a vein three to 15 feet wide carrying spar with chlorides to the amount of over \$100 to the ton. Between 3000 and 4000 feet of development has been done on the '76. Providentia ore is somewhat higher grade.

Pinos Altos furnished excellent gold quartz specimens.

Georgetown district, sent some very fine specimens.

Naiad Queen, three to 15 feet vein; 500 feet deep; millrun 100 ounces silver; quartz ore.

Commercial, same ore and width of vein as Naiad Queen; millrun 140 ounces silver; depth 180 feet.

McGregor mine, same character of ore and same width of vein as the Naiad Queen. Depth of workings 250 feet, average millrun 152 ounces silver.

Satisfaction, 115 feet deep; millrun 340 ounces silver.

The Santa Rita district sent specimens of red oxides and native copper, the large sheet of the latter from the Romero mine

being especially remarkable. Large specimens of copper carbonates taken from the surface in various parts of this county, were on exhibition.

Chlorides and native silver ores from the Black Hall and Blue Bell mines in the Burro's running from 2,000 to 12,000 ounces silver.

LINCOLN COUNTY EXHIBIT.

(*In charge of W. C. McDonald, a Com'r.*)

The White Mountains have been little explored, but the specimens give evidence of great wealth in that part. They are from claims that are on the ground recently thrown open by the changing of the lines of the Mescalero reservation.

Red Chief, eight foot vein; gangue spar; averages 50 ounces silver.

Flower Pot, four foot vein; copper glance; assays \$37.00 silver, 20 per cent copper.

Copperhead, 10 foot shaft only; a new discovery; three foot vein, grey copper; quartz and carbonate of copper; \$17.00 silver, 27 per cent. copper.

Blue Stone, is an azurite; \$150 to \$200 ounces silver, three foot vein.

Minnie Lee, two feet wide; \$59.00 silver and 50 per cent. lead.

Center Crickett, quartzite; \$230 to \$600 gold; width five and a half feet, depth of shaft 65 feet.

Santa Ana, six foot vein of quartz; \$300 in silver; 12 foot shaft.

Neptune, decomposed quartz, vein six feet wide on surface; 10 pounds of the ore assayed \$200 to the ton.

Mazeppa, lead carbonate; width of vein five feet; pay streak 14 inches; 169 ounces of silver.

Accident, four feet pay; ore carbonate and galena; 111 ounces silver.

Oreland, 100 feet deep; four and a half feet wide; galena, quartzite; 64 ounces silver, 10 to 20 ounces gold.

Christmas, has two crevices eight feet apart, one three feet wide, 100 to 2,500 ounces silver; other crevice four feet wide, 50 to 500 ounces silver; lead carbonate and galena.

High Line Chief, gold quartz; \$38 to \$130.

White Oaks district was represented by some of the finest specimens of free gold there were in the exposition, taken from the Little Mac, Homestake, Old Abe, Henry Clay, and others. The gangue is a quartz trachyte carrying the gold in wires and also in flour form. The veins are from four feet up in width and

a mill is all that is needed to take out enormous values at once. Recent discoveries of excellent bituminous and semi-bituminous coal from White Oaks, were displayed. The veins from which they were taken being five feet in thickness. Iron from 40 foot vein within five miles of the coal beds was also shown.

The Gallinas Mountains furnished some fine specimens of grey copper from the Tenderfoot mine, which carries chlorides of silver, assaying as high at \$3,600.

SANTA FE COUNTY—LOS CERRILLOS DISTRICT.

(*In charge of Cyrus Wells, a Com'r.*)

The anthracite coal was by no means the least important feature of this display. Among the prominent ores we mention:

Cash Entry, carbonate of copper; pay streak 12 inches; 20 tons of this ore sold for \$12,500 this month.

Mina del Tiro, the old Spanish mine; quartz and galena; runs about \$40 in silver.

Nick of Time, argentiferous galena; 350 feet deep; four feet of mineral; 40 per cent. lead; \$30 in silver.

Orphan Boy; 50 per cent. lead; \$50 to \$60 in silver; two feet pay streak.

Marshall Bonanza, mills \$100 to the ton; five feet pay streak; 200 feet deep.

Bonanza No. 3, 300 feet deep; galena ore, running more than \$100 in silver and 50 per cent. lead.

Chester, carbonate of lead; \$2,500 per ton; 12 inch vein.

Bottom Dollar, 100 feet depth; good pay; silver ore with 25 per cent. lead.

Great Western, 300 feet shaft; four feet of mineral; 50 per cent. lead; \$150 to \$200 in silver.

Duchy, 110 feet deep; two feet of mineral; 45 per cent. lead, showing also antimonial silver.

Captain, carbonate of lead; \$100 in silver.

Aztec, 120 feet shaft; \$200 silver; 20 per cent. lead.

Grand Review, 175 feet deep; four feet ledge; 20 per cent. lead; \$140 silver.

Rey del Monte, two shafts, 30 feet each; carbonate of copper; \$150 silver.

SOCORRO COUNTY EXHIBIT.

(*In charge of D. T. Beeler, a Com'r.*)

The Mogollons were represented by several fine specimens, the most prominent among which were those from the Cooney mine, a copper carbonate carrying \$400 silver, \$40 gold; 30 per

cent. copper; vein four feet wide; considerable development done and work being vigorously prosecuted.

In Water Cañon the following were especially noted.

Juniper, galena and carbonate of lead; mills over \$100 silver; 25 feet shaft. vein six feet wide.

Nellie B, \$180 gold, \$20 silver in a gangue of magnetic iron. Forty tons of ore taken from seven feet in the shaft.

Silver King, 12 inch vein; galena and iron; millrun \$175 to the ton; has 40 feet tunnel.

Summit Queen, vein 100 feet wide, with three crevices. First, carbonate of copper; \$600 in silver. Second, galena; \$55 silver; 50 per cent. lead. Third, spar and quartz, carrying chlorides worth over \$100 to the ton.

Copper Chief, 100 pounds returned in millrun at the rate of \$7,000 to the ton.

Star of the East, 35 feet shaft on a 20 feet vein, carrying as high as \$100 in silver.

Two Deuces has only slight development. Ore assays \$700 silver, \$20 gold, 20 per cent. copper and 4 per cent. nickel.

Ninevah Copper mine, has 100 feet of development; 50 feet vein; pay streak runs \$40 gold, \$20 silver, and 60 per cent. copper.

The Socorro Mountain was represented by only three mines, Torrence, San Diego and San Juan. The ore of all these is similar, being a sulphate of baryta gangue. The Torrence mine is being extensively worked, and the output is treated at the mill in Socorro. The lowest grade ore turned out mills \$17.

Among Magdalena specimens, we may mention the following:

From the Kelly, Juanita and Graphic mines, all located on the same vein, were displayed magnificent specimens of argenteous galena and carbonates. This vein is from two to ten feet in width in various parts where it has been opened. Ore runs from 30 to 75 per cent. lead and 60 to 100 ounces in silver. Depth of 100 feet reached on the Kelly mine and nearly the same depth in the Juanita. The Slaven and Stonewall Jackson are ore veins heavy in lead, running about 60 per cent. Ore runs from \$35 to \$115 silver and \$50 in gold.

Pueblo, 18 inch vein; malachite and flint gangue; assays \$7,000 silver, \$85 gold, has a 22 feet shaft on it.

The Imperial is 30 feet wide; a galena, copper carbonate, and quartz. Shaft 112 feet deep in ore running 30 to 100 ounces silver; \$30 to \$40 gold, and 20 to 75 per cent. lead.

TAOS COUNTY.

It is remarkable that no more development may be chronicled in Taos county, lying as it does in the norther portion of the Territory. It would naturally be supposed that enough of good prospectors and competent miners would have found their way over the Colorado line and opened up the immense mineral resources of this part very largely, but it appears that the Colorado miners, when they move, are inclined to make a long journey rather than a short one. This idea is not a new one, at this time, but we have for a long time found it the only basis of explanation of the fact that Taos, Colfax, Rio Arriba, and San Miguel counties are so little explored.

The specimens shown were few in number, but really of good character, and such as should draw to that part plenty of capital to develop the lodes from which they came. Good iron and quartz gold rock was shown from the Rio Hondo, and in this same district are extensive placer fields.

Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington, associated with Col. S. N. Hoyt, of Taos, is interested in some promising mines here. Specimens were not shown, but both gentlemen were in Denver during the exposition, to purchase machinery for immediate use.

Copper Hill district sent some fine specimens of red oxide and carbonate of copper with quartz, which assay from 30 to 60 ounces silver.

The Arroyo Hondo district may claim greater progress than any other. Specimens of good solid argentiferous galena were shown from the Dora Newell, a property having a vein two to eight feet wide, owned by Baltimore parties. A millrun two months since at Pueblo, of 2,200 pounds, returned 140 ounces silver and 50 per cent. lead. Work is being prosecuted vigorously on this mine.

The Arroyo Hondo mining company is composed of several Territorial officers, including Gov. Sheldon. Specimens of galena, associate with white iron in a quartz gangue, carrying about \$30 in silver, were sent from the Bulwark mine, belonging to the company.

Ores were also exhibited from the Picuris mine, that assay from 14 to 135 ounces in silver.

SANTA FE COUNTY—ADDITIONAL.

(*Reported by Hon. W. B. Sloan, Commissioner in charge.*)

The minerals of this county which were on exhibition at the Denver exposition, were very fine, mainly high grade, and became the subject of much favorable comment. The following

mines were represented in the Santa Fe county collection, sent by the Santa Fe Board of Trade.

The Placer Mining District:—the Era Southwestern mine had one sack of ore taken from a five foot vein about 15 feet from the surface; average assay \$60 per ton, containing silver, copper and gold.

The John Perry had one sack of ore taken from a four foot vein, similar ore as the Era Southwestern.

The San Francisco contains sulphide of copper, running 22 per cent. copper and \$18 in gold and silver.

The Emerald, containing copper carbonate; four and a half foot vein; 20 feet from the surface; assays show two and three fourths ounces gold; 12 per cent. copper.

The Emporia, argentiferous ore, two and a half foot vein, 30 feet from the surface; assays 38 ounces silver, two ounces gold.

The Netta has a vein of galena, 20 inches wide; assays \$40 in silver, 22 per cent. lead.

The Maud S. has a two foot vein of fine ore; assay not given.

The San Pedro mine, this ore is a copper carbonate of exceptional beauty, with a percentage of about 48 in copper and is claimed \$18 in gold.

The Avondale contains galena and horn silver and at 50 feet depth assays 1818 ounces silver.

The Alpine is a carbonate, yielding \$20 in gold, the percentage of copper not being given.

The Lucky contains argentiferous galena, the assay being 75 per cent. lead, and 85 ounces silver.

The Alamo contains argentiferous galena, from a three feet vein, at a depth of three feet; lead 50 per cent.; silver \$97.

There were also some fine specimens on exhibition from the Aztec, Great Western, Lady Washington, Bottom Dollar, Pride of Erin, Dutchie, Chromo, Cactus, Little Pittsburg No. 2, Handa Anda, Cuckoo, Bertie, Crescent, Mina del Tiro, Col. Marsh, Gen. Moore, Michigan Boy, Sleeping Beauty, Old Discovery, Cortes, Rockingham, Pacific Mine, Hub, Captain, Black Warrior, Our Lode, Golden Eagle, Helen, Sitting Bull, Melvina, Rey del Monte, Franklin, South Altoona, P. B. Pearce, Washoe, Grand Prize, Nick of Time, Orphan Boy, Cash Entry, Grand Review, Zulu Chief, Chester, Clara, Mexican Prince, Cañon del Agua, Marshall Bonanza, Bonanza No. 1, and Bonanza No. 2. These mines were mostly represented in the Cerrillos cabinet, in charge of Cyrus Wells Esq., and of which a detailed account has been given by Mr. Walter C. Hadley.

Of these the gold ores are free milling quartz, of fair average grade, and the same may be said of the silver bearing ores,

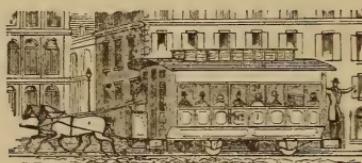
with this addition, that the major portion were argentiferous galena, and were remarkable for the absence of antimony.

The copper ores consisted of carbonates, oxides and sulphides, and are exceptionally fine, in fact the sulphides had no equal in the whole exposition. The chalcopyrites and bromites from the Placer district are beauties, and very attractive; their crystallization is peculiar, and there was nothing else like it in the building.

Placer dirt from both the Old and New Placers, was rich in gold; the composition is peculiar to itself, the gold from its bright appearance shows it could not have traveled far from the source of supply.

The Coal on exhibition, both anthracite and bituminous, (See reports on coals of New Mexico), was of exceptional quality, and specimens of the anthracite were in great demand, of which many went east, and in three instances to England, and one to France, and one to an American lady visitor from Hong Kong, China.

The cabinet of minerals which has been collected and named the "Mining News Miniature Cabinet," of the entire Territory, was collected by the writer, while connected with the Daily New Mexican and Mining News, of Santa Fe, and taken by him to the Denver Exposition. This exhibit was intended, as it did in fact, to represent each district then known in the Territory, and for that reason was observed and very much admired. It also contained some rare specimens of both the upper and lower silurian epochs. This cabinet is without any doubt, an exceptionally rare and costly one, and can now be found in the office of the secretary of the Board of Trade, at Santa Fe, where it is open to visitors at any time.

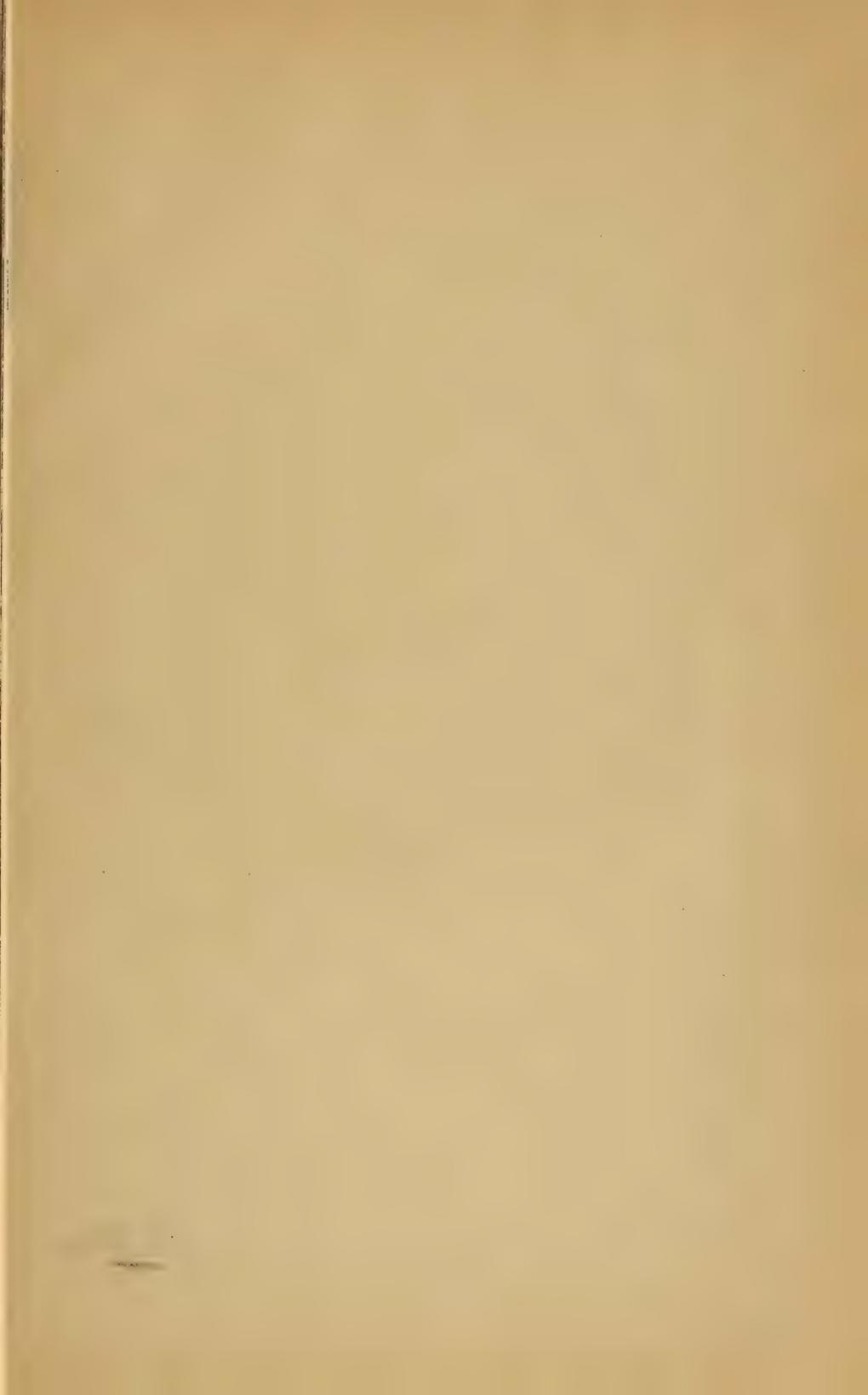


CORRECTION.

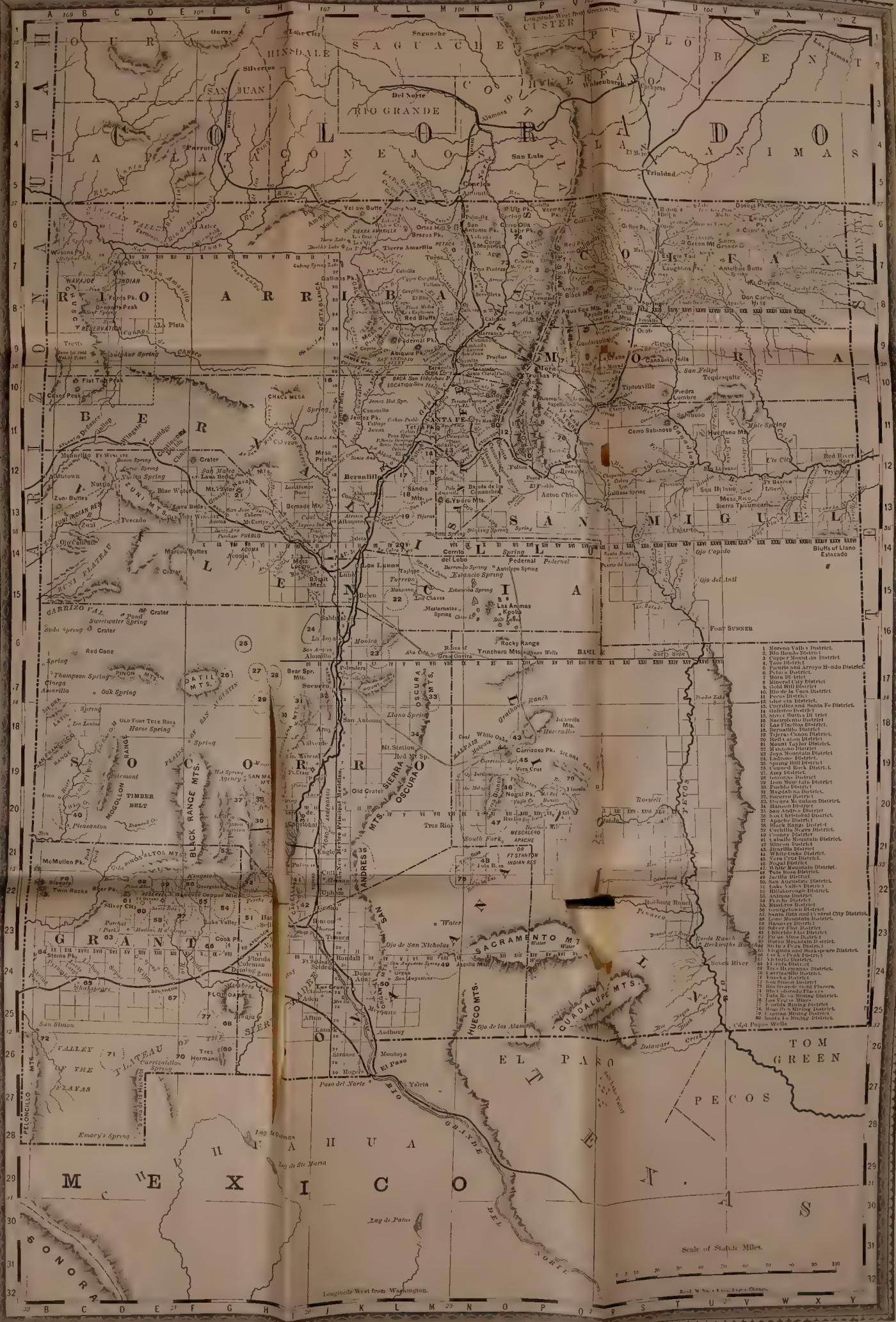
SANTA FE COUNTY BOUNDARY.

The map of New Mexico herewith accompanying, for which the publisher is indebted to Mr. C. C. Wheeler, General Manager of the A., T. & S. F. R'y, will be found generally accurate; especially as to political divisions and county seats, except that the EASTERN BOUNDARY of Santa Fe county, as fixed by the Legislative Assembly of 1882, commences (for its northeast corner) at a point on or near the 36th parallel of latitude, where the county boundaries of Rio Arriba, Taos, Mora and San Miguel respectively corner upon each other, from thence said eastern boundary runs southerly in a direct line toward the Pedernal Peak, near the northern boundary of the county of Valencia, until it reaches the norther boundary line of the county of Bernalillo, from thence west along the last named boundary line until it intersects and continues along the old boundary as laid down on said map to the place of beginning. It being understood that the upper valley of the Pecos and the railway stations west of and including Kingman, are included in Santa Fe county.



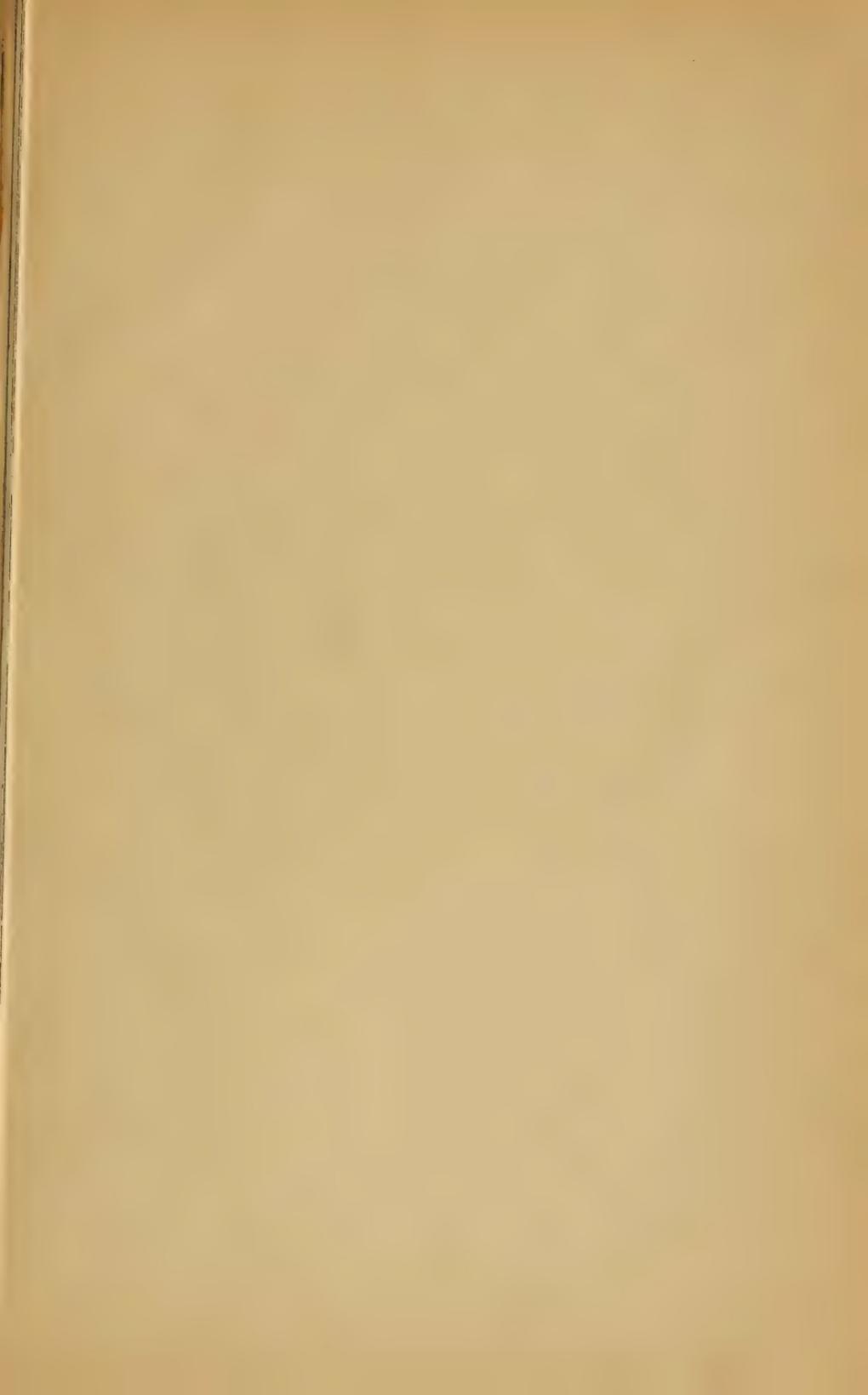


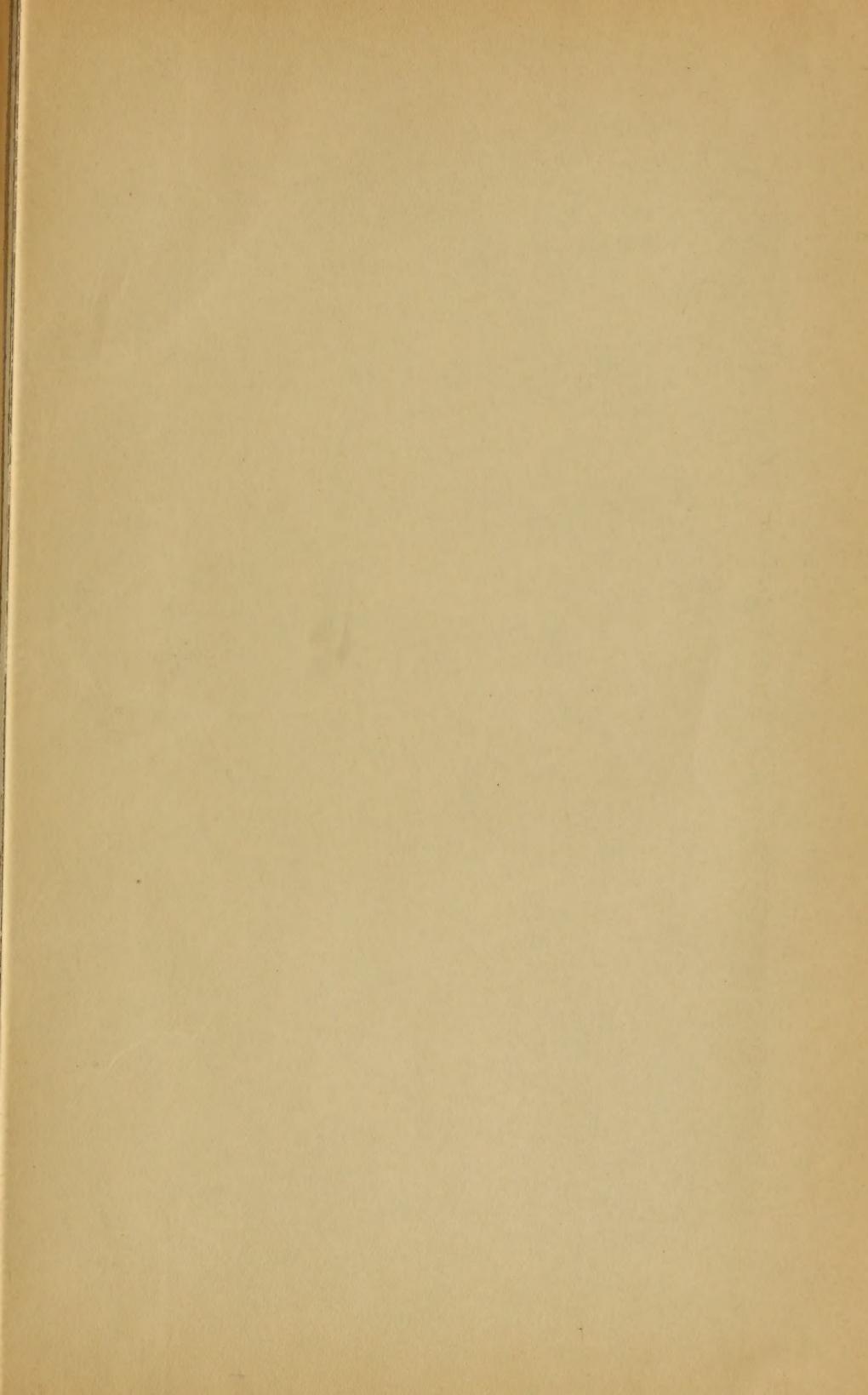
Map of New Mexico.

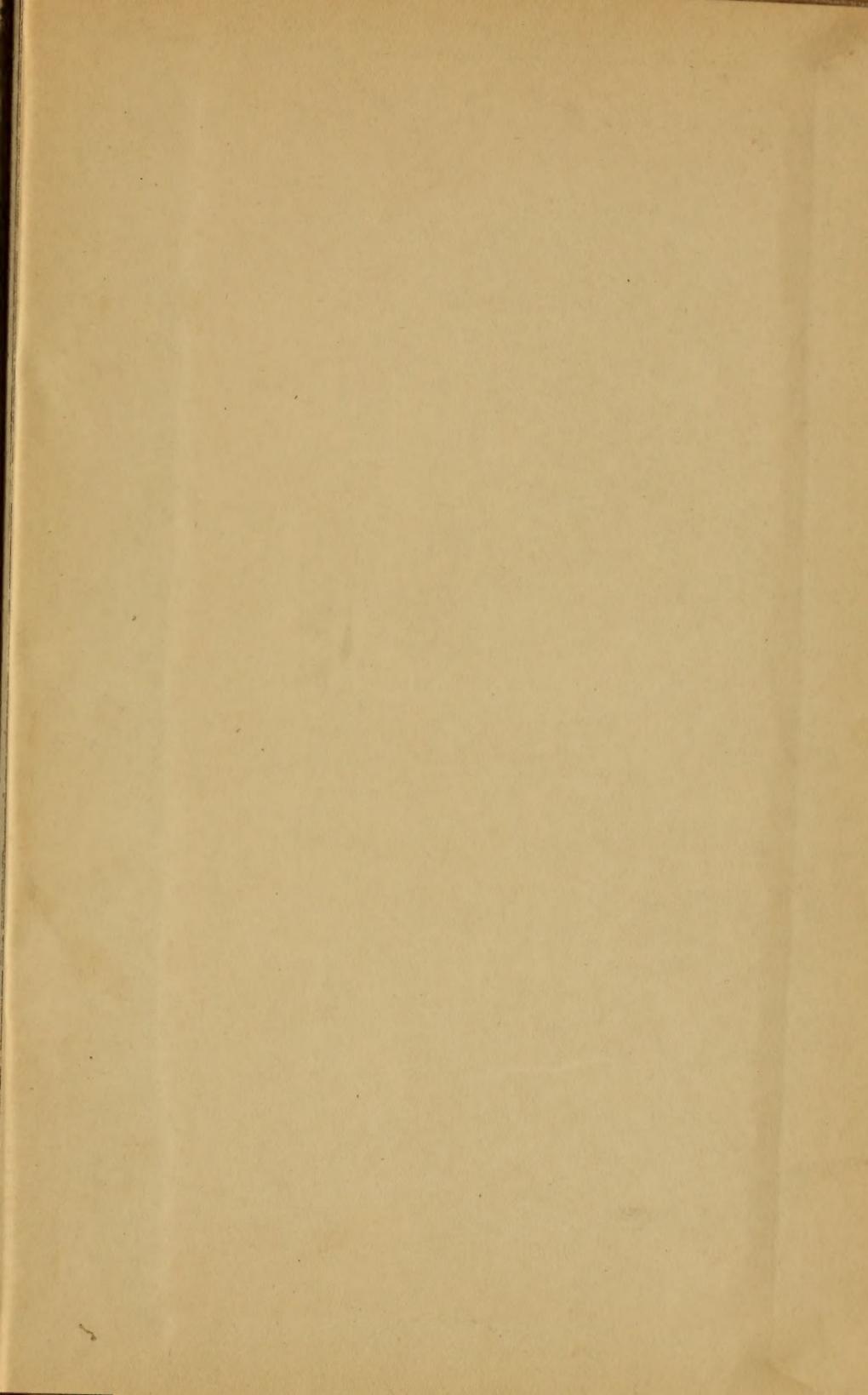


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